

2020 Annual Summary

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Introduction

South Dakota's **Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages** 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 may opt to provide unemployment insurance coverage to their employees, and in that case, would be 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.

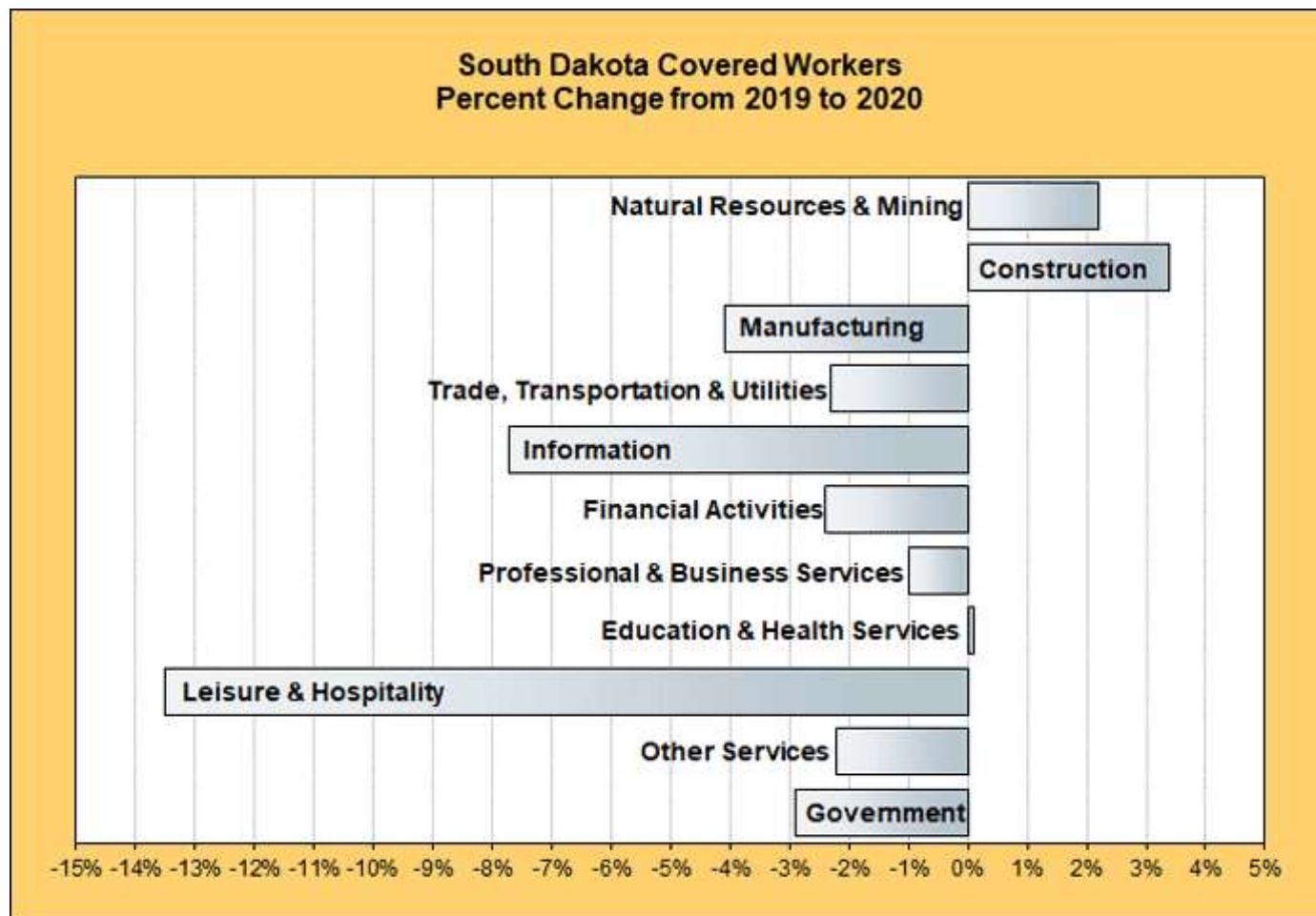
The data in this publication is based on the unemployment insurance reports submitted by South Dakota employers and data gathered by the Labor Market Information Center (LMIC) in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Although the unemployment insurance reports are based on employer serial 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 2020 in this publication are preliminary and subject to revision. Because of late reporting by covered private and government employers, some data in this online summary may be imputed.

Average Number of Covered Workers and Wages by Ownership and Supersector 2020		
	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Private Ownership		
Natural Resources & Mining	7,137	\$45,582
Construction	24,411	\$54,005
Manufacturing	43,131	\$53,290
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	83,190	\$44,154
Information	5,074	\$58,065
Financial Activities	27,810	\$69,344
Professional & Business Services	32,773	\$63,709
Education & Health Services	68,991	\$57,051
Leisure & Hospitality Services	41,003	\$18,828
Other Services	11,078	\$38,161
Total Private Ownership	344,598	\$49,498
Public Administration		
Federal Government	11,569	\$70,047
State Government	14,371	\$53,128
Local Government	46,573	\$40,282
Total Government	72,512	\$47,578
Statewide Total	417,110	\$49,165
Totals may not add due to rounding. Data subject to revision. Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.		

Summary of 2020 Trends

Number of Covered Workers

The number of employees covered by unemployment insurance in 2020 was 417,110 workers. This represents a decrease of 3.0% from 2019. This chart indicates that three supersectors showed worker gains while eight supersectors decreased during 2020. In 2020 the number of covered wage and salaried workers equaled 96.0% 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			
	2019	2020	Percent Change
Private Ownership			
Natural Resources and Mining	6,985	7,137	2.2%
Construction	23,609	24,411	3.4%
Manufacturing	44,972	43,131	-4.1%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	85,125	83,190	-2.3%
Information	5,500	5,074	-7.7%
Financial Activities	28,483	27,810	-2.4%
Professional and Business Services	33,118	32,773	-1.0%
Education and Health Services	68,913	68,991	0.1%
Leisure and Hospitality Services	47,413	41,003	-13.5%
Other Services	11,324	11,078	-2.2%
Total Private Ownership	355,442	344,598	-3.1%
Public Administration			
Federal Government	11,291	11,569	2.5%
State Government	14,933	14,371	-3.8%
Local Government	48,452	46,573	-3.9%
Total Government	74,676	72,512	-2.9%
Statewide Total	430,117	417,110	-3.0%
Data subject to revision. Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.			

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 2020 was \$49,165. This represents an increase of 8.9% from 2019.

Annual pay figures for 2020 were impacted to some extent by government programs designed to provide payroll assistance to businesses negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. As mentioned above, annual pay figures include bonuses. In some cases, bonuses distributed to upper management positions were substantial enough to impact average pay figures.

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 supersector has the lowest industry annual pay of \$18,828, because these types of businesses typically hire many part-time workers. Federal government workers have the highest annual pay at \$70,047.

Annual Pay of Covered Workers by Ownership and Supersector			
Private Ownership	2019	2020	Percent Change
Natural Resources and Mining	\$43,647	\$45,582	4.4%
Construction	\$50,997	\$54,005	5.9%
Manufacturing	\$50,218	\$53,290	6.1%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	\$40,980	\$44,154	7.7%
Information	\$51,533	\$58,065	12.7%
Financial Activities	\$63,499	\$69,344	9.2%
Professional and Business Services	\$58,618	\$63,709	8.7%
Education and Health Services	\$52,412	\$57,051	8.9%
Leisure and Hospitality Services	\$17,519	\$18,828	7.5%
Other Services	\$34,238	\$38,161	11.5%
Total Private Ownership	\$45,350	\$49,498	9.1%
Public Administration			
Federal Government	\$67,528	\$70,047	3.7%
State Government	\$50,869	\$53,128	4.4%
Local Government	\$36,702	\$40,282	9.8%
Total Government	\$44,196	\$47,578	7.7%
Statewide Total	\$45,150	\$49,165	8.9%

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 2020			
Supersector and Sector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources and Mining	1,140	7,137	\$45,582
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1,071	6,226	\$42,395
Mining	69	911	\$67,361
Construction	4,202	24,411	\$54,005
Construction	4,202	24,411	\$54,005
Manufacturing	1,107	43,131	\$53,290
Manufacturing	1,107	43,131	\$53,290
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	8,510	83,190	\$44,154
Wholesale Trade	2,952	20,919	\$66,278
Retail Trade	3,898	49,682	\$32,259
Transportation and Warehousing	1,482	10,664	\$47,706
Utilities	178	1,926	\$90,993
Information	666	5,074	\$58,065
Information	666	5,074	\$58,065
Financial Activities	3,608	27,810	\$69,344
Finance and Insurance	2,392	23,894	\$73,624
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,216	3,917	\$43,217
Professional and Business Services	6,509	32,773	\$63,709
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	4,157	14,867	\$68,229
Management of Companies and Enterprises	232	5,144	\$112,088
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Service	2,120	12,762	\$38,942
<i>Table continued on next page.</i>			

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay by Supersector and Sector, continued 2020			
Supersector and Sector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Education and Health Services	3,090	68,991	\$57,051
Educational Services	414	3,450	\$31,037
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,676	65,541	\$58,421
Leisure and Hospitality Services	3,352	41,003	\$18,828
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	756	6,168	\$20,748
Accommodation and Food Services	2,596	34,835	\$18,488
Other Services	2,470	11,078	\$38,161
Other Services, except Public Administration	2,470	11,078	\$38,161
Public Administration	2,521	72,513	\$47,578
Federal Government	759	11,569	\$70,047
State Government	914	14,371	\$53,128
Local Government	848	46,573	\$40,282
Totals may not add due to rounding. Data subject to revision. Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.			

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 2020			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources and Mining	1,140	7,137	\$45,582
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1,071	6,226	\$42,395
Crop Production	445	1,742	\$39,914
Animal Production	438	3,809	\$42,618
Forestry and Logging	33	121	\$44,447
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	3	7	\$22,348
Agriculture and Forestry Support Activities	152	547	\$48,542
Mining	69	911	\$67,361
Oil and Gas Extraction	2	22	\$91,588
Mining, except Oil and Gas	50	846	\$66,790
Support Activities for Mining	17	44	\$64,699
Totals may not add due to rounding. Data subject to revision. Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.			

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting

NAICS Sector 11

The **Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting** sector added 152 workers (2.2%) from 2019 to 2020, for an annual average employment level of 6,226. The annual pay for 2020 was \$42,395, a \$1,783 (4.4%) increase compared to 2019.

Actual worker numbers in order of largest to smallest are:

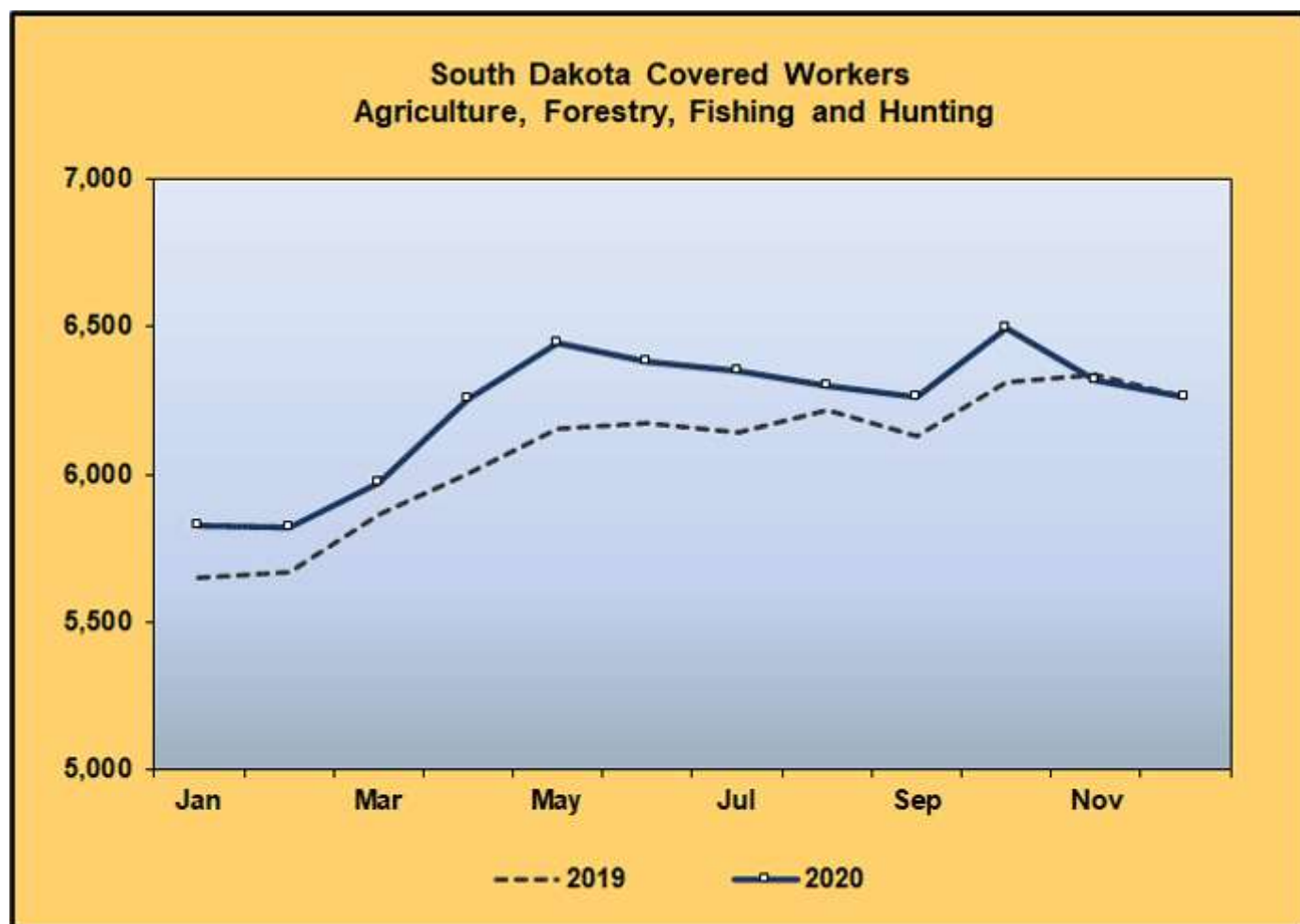
- Animal Production (3,809)
- Crop Production (1,742)

- Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry (547)
- Forestry and Logging (121)
- Fishing, Hunting and Trapping (7)

Support Activities for Crop Production was responsible for the increase in workers within the **Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry** subsector. Soil preparation and planting firms added some workers to aid in planting crops, crop spraying and dusting and performing cultivation services.

Animal Production activities such as beef cattle ranching and farming added workers during 2020. These establishments are involved in raising cattle including cattle for dairy herd replacements. Beef cattle farming involves breeding cows to produce calves, which are raised and sold for beef. Beef cattle farming can be a very profitable business. New establishments opened, adding workers to support their farm operations.

Four of the five subsectors showed an annual wage increase in 2020. At the subsector level, **Forestry and Logging** (NAICS 113) led the way with \$5,126 increase (13%). **Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry** (NAICS 115) increased \$3,421 (7.6%), followed by **Animal Production** (NAICS 112), increasing \$1,731 (4.2%). **Crop Production** (NAICS 111) gained \$1,110 (2.9%). Establishments in **Fishing, Hunting and Trapping** (NAICS 114) showed a decline of \$5,318 (19.2%) from 2019.



Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction

NAICS Sector 21

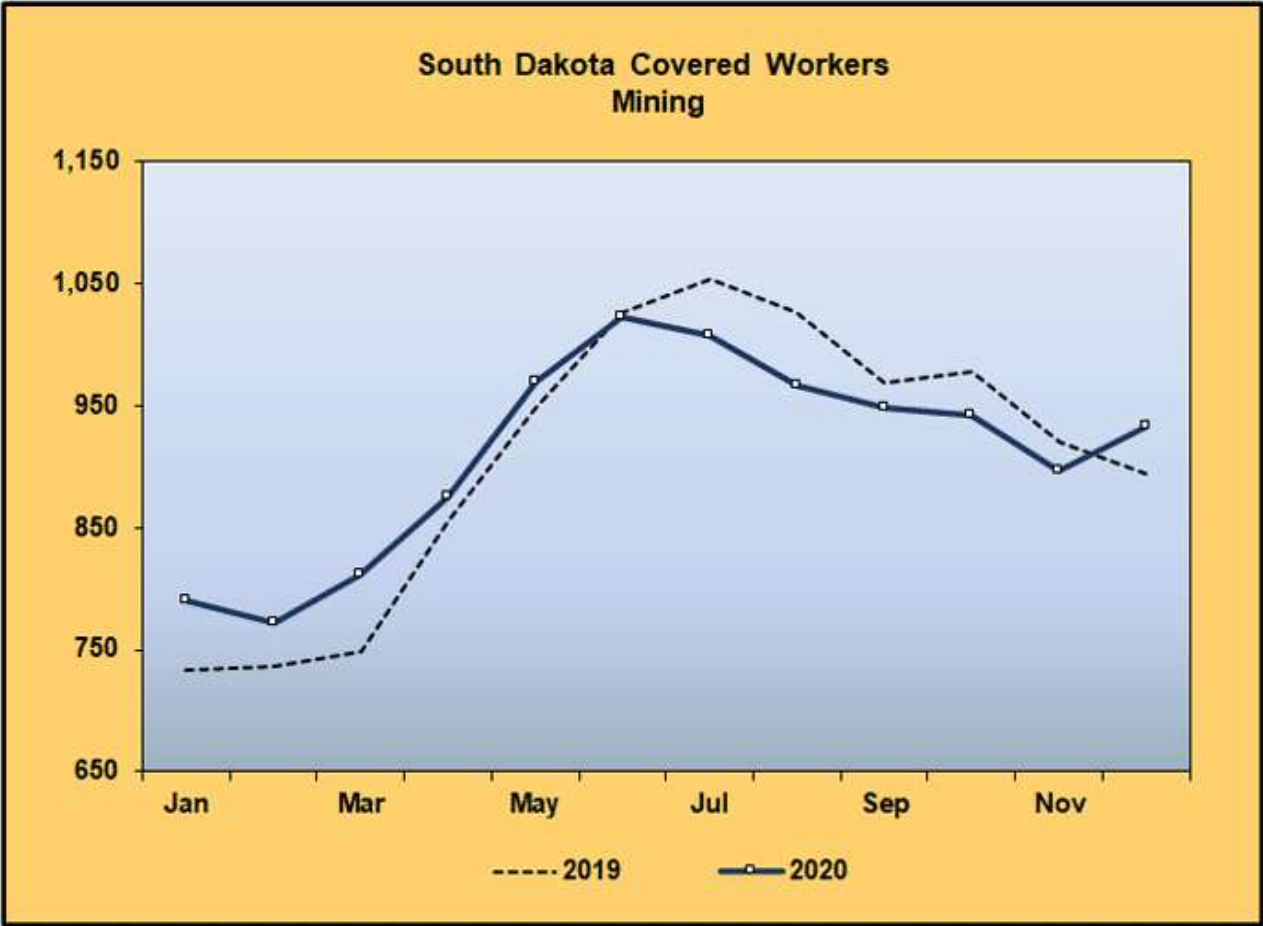
The **Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction** sector increased by three workers (0.3%) between 2019 and 2020. This gain brought the total for the entire industry to 911 workers. Two of the three subsectors in this industry gained workers, while one remained unchanged. The average annual pay for the overall sector increased by \$3,449 (5.4%), bringing the average annual pay to \$67,361 in 2020. This sector ranked fifth 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 remained steady through 2019 and 2020. Employment held steady at 22 workers while establishments decreased by two. This subsector is comprised of establishments primarily engaged in operating and/or developing oil and gas field properties, and establishments primarily engaged in recovering liquid hydrocarbons from oil and gas field gasses. This subsector showed a decrease of \$17,775 (16.3%) in annual pay over the last year. This is a small subsector that lost two establishments, negatively impacting the annual pay.

The **Mining (Except Oil & Gas)** subsector (NAICS 212) added one worker (0.1%). This subsector includes activities such as engaging in mining, mine site development and beneficiating (i.e., preparing) metallic minerals and nonmetallic minerals, including coal. The employment level increased slightly, and the number of establishments remained unchanged at 50 establishments over 2019 and 2020. The annual pay for 2020 was \$66,790, a \$4,118 (6.6%) increase compared to 2019.

The **Support Activities for Mining** (NAICS 213) gained three workers (7.3%). The increase brought the total worker level in this subsector to 44 workers in 2020. 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. Although employment levels increased in the past year, annual pay showed a slight decrease of \$385 (0.6%).

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Construction Supersector

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

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay 2020			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Construction	4,202	24,411	\$54,005
Construction	4,202	24,411	\$54,005
Construction of Buildings	1,349	5,889	\$50,969
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	440	4,535	\$67,976
Specialty Trade Contractors	2,413	13,986	\$50,757
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 includes 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. Also included are contractors whose primary activity is the production of a specific component for such projects--such as the design and installation of the power structure for a project.

The **Specialty Trade Contractors** (NAICS 238) subsector is defined as establishments whose primary activity is performing detailed 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** sector had an increase of 802 workers (3.4%). From 2019 to 2020, this sector ranked 5th overall in employment and had the most establishments of all sectors. The number of establishments increased by 54, bringing the total to 4,202 establishments in 2020. The **Heavy and Civil Engineering** subsector gained the most establishments at 32, followed by **Specialty Trade** and **Heavy and Civil Engineering** subsectors, adding 18 and four establishments, respectively, in the last year.

The average annual pay for this industry sector increased by \$3,008 (5.9%), bringing the average annual pay to \$50,969 in 2020.

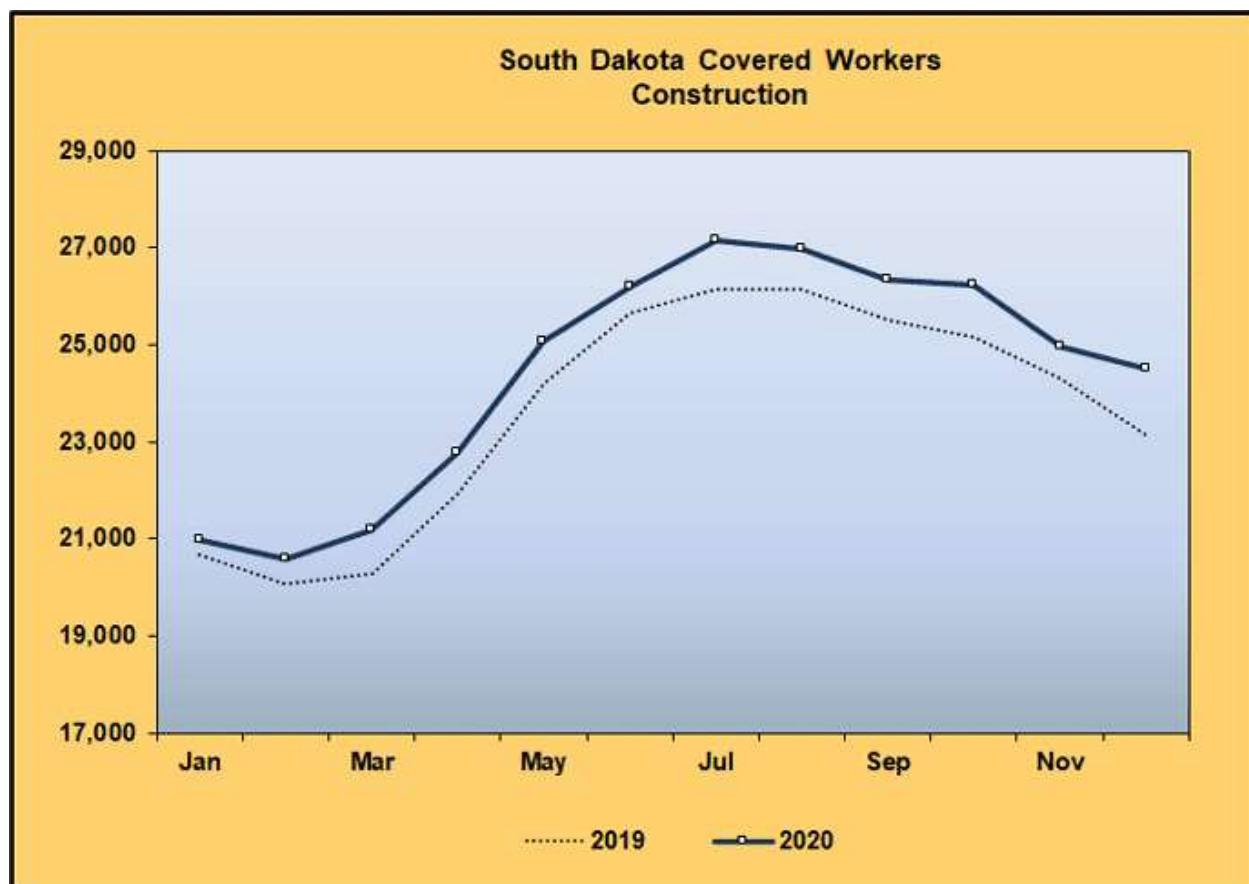
Annual pay increased in all three subsectors:

- **Specialty Trade Contractors** increased by \$2,792 (5.8%)
- **Construction of Buildings** increased by \$2,485 (5.1%)
- **Heavy and Civil Engineering** increased by \$2,771 (4.2%)

All three subsectors under the Construction sector also had worker level increases during 2020.

The **Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction** (NAICS 237) subsector gained 555 workers (13.9%) in 2020. Utility System Construction was accountable for about two-thirds of the worker gain within Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction. Many water, sewer, power and communication systems needed replacing due to age and damage. Infrastructure remains at the forefront of many construction projects, and the trend is expected to continue. Many of these projects require assistance from specialized trade contractors, as they have the necessary skill sets for parts of the system development, such as concrete work and electrical wiring.

The **Construction of Buildings** (NAICS 236) subsector increased by 97 workers (1.7%) to bring the subsector's total to 5,889 workers. **Specialty Trade Contractors** (NAICS 238) added 150 workers (1.1%). While sheltering at home during the pandemic, many homeowners showed heightened interest in having house and yard improvement projects completed. Projects ranged from home offices and kitchen remodeling to decks and fences. Building and specialty trade contractors alike commonly report having projects lined up for months out. These sectors also continue to benefit from a booming housing market.



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 2020			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Manufacturing	1,107	43,131	\$53,290
Manufacturing	1,107	43,131	\$53,290
Food Manufacturing	138	10,821	\$52,458
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	29	222	\$26,717
Textile Mills	*	*	*
Textile Product Mills	23	532	\$42,391
Apparel Manufacturing	6	56	\$37,587
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	4	10	\$16,728
Wood Product Manufacturing	54	2,105	\$57,736
Paper Manufacturing	10	710	\$58,267
Printing and Related Support Activities	94	1,260	\$47,805
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	*	*	*
Chemical Manufacturing	42	1,066	\$64,166
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	48	1,509	\$50,171
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	92	1,622	\$62,446
Primary Metal Manufacturing	7	583	\$60,235
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	174	3,648	\$48,717
Machinery Manufacturing	131	6,245	\$54,198
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	33	2,041	\$45,530
Electrical Equipment and Appliance Manufacturing	13	485	\$49,913
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	48	3,376	\$54,340
<i>Table continued on next page.</i>			

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay, continued 2020			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Manufacturing, continued			
Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	68	2,194	\$43,290
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	90	4,641	\$61,238
<p>*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.</p>			

Manufacturing

NAICS Sectors 31-33

In 2020, the **Manufacturing** sector's employment level decreased by 1,841 workers (4.1%) to a total of 43,141 workers. This sector comprises establishments that are 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, clothing and paper products. These goods generally have normal life expectancy of less than three years.

The following four of 21 Manufacturing subsectors showed a gain in the number of workers during 2020:

- Food Manufacturing (NAICS 311): 170 workers (1.6%)
- Apparel Manufacturing (NAICS 315): 8 workers (16.7%)
- Paper Manufacturing (NAICS 322): 4 workers (0.6%)
- Electrical Equipment and Appliance Manufacturing (NAICS 335): 9 workers (1.9%)

As shown above, the **Food Manufacturing** subsector grew the most out of all Manufacturing subsectors in 2020. The increase of 170 workers was mostly in Animal Slaughtering and Processing, and Dairy Product Manufacturing. 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 of animal or vegetable origin, processed into

food products. Food products in these establishments are sold to wholesalers and retailers for distribution to consumers. While the pandemic had negative impacts on employment levels in many of the state's industries (including the Manufacturing subsectors discussed below), demand for these food products remained strong.

The 15 Manufacturing subsectors listed below experienced decreased worker levels, although some were minor. The subsectors are listed in order of their actual worker losses.

- Machinery Manufacturing (NAICS 333): 584 workers (8.6%)
- Transportation Equipment Manufacturing (NAICS 336): 341 workers (9.2%)
- Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (NAICS 332): 305 workers (7.7%)
- Miscellaneous Manufacturing (NAICS 339): 239 workers (4.9%)
- Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing (NAICS 337): 195 workers (8.2%)
- Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing (NAICS 326): 111 workers (6.9%)
- Printing and Related Support Activities (NAICS 323): 82 workers (6.1%)
- Chemical Manufacturing (NAICS 325): 51 workers (4.6%)
- Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing (NAICS 334): 45 workers (2.2%)
- Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing (NAICS 327): 35 workers (2.1%)
- Primary Metal Manufacturing (NAICS 331): 26 workers (4.3%)
- Textile Product Mills (NAICS 314): 10 workers (1.8%)
- Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing (NAICS 312): Six workers (2.6%)
- Textile Mills (NAICS 313): One worker (20.0%)
- Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing (NAICS 324): One worker (33.3%)

Worker levels in the remaining Manufacturing subsectors, **Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing** (NAICS 316) and **Wood Product Manufacturing** (NAICS 321), remained unchanged from 2019.

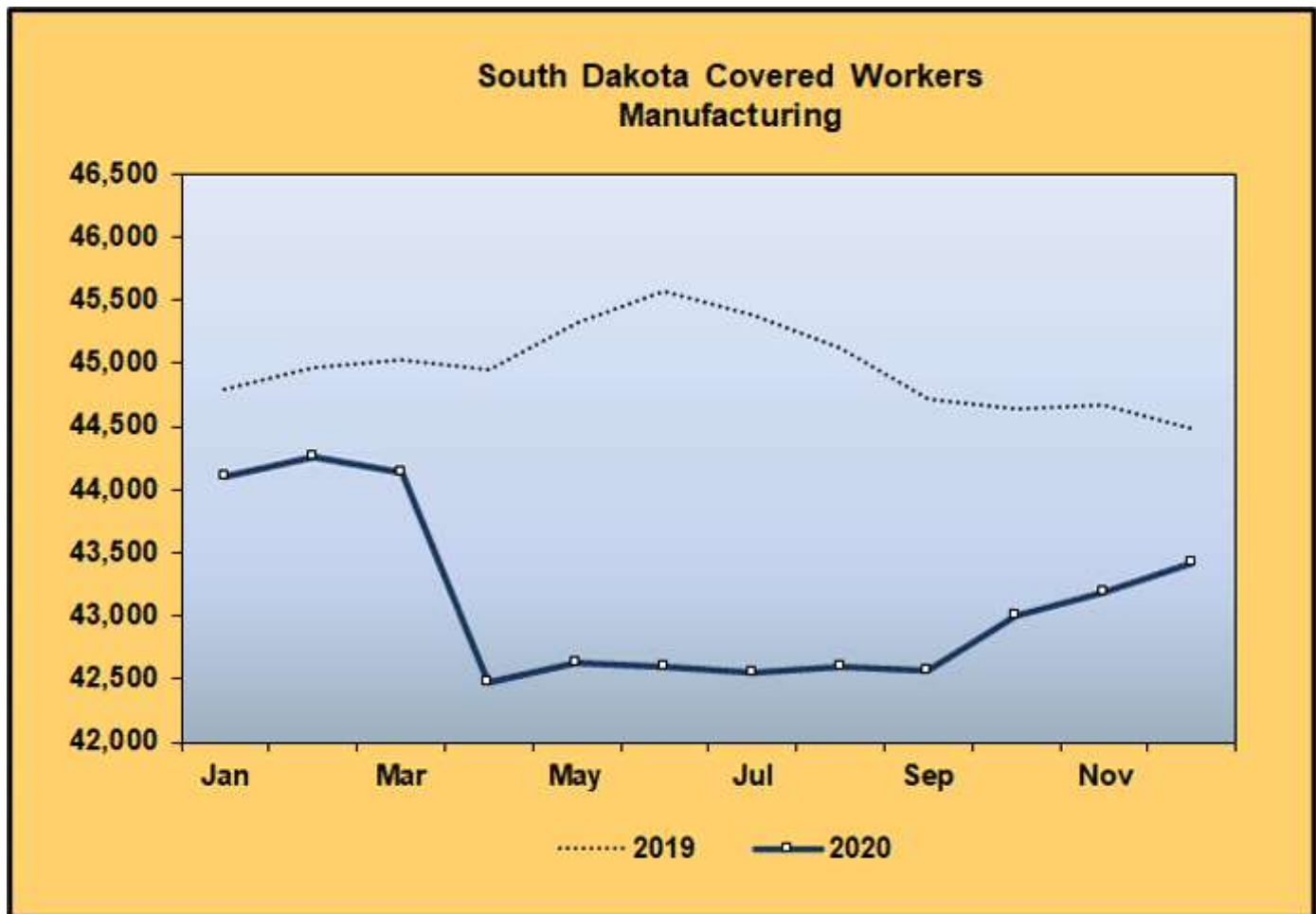
The 2020 annual pay for the Manufacturing sector was \$53,290, an increase of 6.1% compared to the 2019 level of \$50,218. Annual pay increased in 19 of the 21 manufacturing subsectors. The five with the largest percentage pay increase are listed below. In some cases, pandemic-related payroll programs designed to stabilize the economy impacted annual pay in 2020—especially in cases where bonuses of upper level management were significant enough to statistically affect average pay.

- Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing (NAICS 324): \$54,053 (46.8%)
- Wood Product Manufacturing (NAICS 321): \$9,420 (19.5%)
- Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing (NAICS 312): \$2,829 (11.8%)

- Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing (NAICS 337): \$3,952 (10.0%)
- Paper Manufacturing (NAICS 322): \$5,014 (9.4%)

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

- Textile Mills (NAICS 313): \$890 (3.5%)
- Apparel Manufacturing (NAICS 315): \$977 (2.5%)



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 2020			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	8,510	83,190	\$44,154
Wholesale Trade	2,952	20,919	\$66,278
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	1,450	10,045	\$71,467
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	1,295	10,378	\$59,889
Electronic Markets and Agents and Broker	207	495	\$95,053
Retail Trade	3,898	49,682	\$32,259
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	545	7,871	\$52,872
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	182	1,412	\$39,780
Electronics and Appliance Stores	151	1,273	\$45,640
Building Material and Garden Supply Store	391	5,638	\$36,155
Food and Beverage Stores	342	9,178	\$22,494
Health and Personal Care Stores	262	1,898	\$37,021
Gasoline Stations	626	6,542	\$23,391
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	361	2,188	\$20,645
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book and Music Stores	184	1,978	\$24,758
General Merchandise Stores	189	8,259	\$26,886
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	446	2,353	\$28,914
Nonstore Retailers	219	1,093	\$49,829
Transportation and Warehousing	1,482	10,664	\$47,706
Air Transportation	27	239	\$43,123
Truck Transportation	1,070	5,239	\$53,123
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	89	1,118	\$23,301
Pipeline Transportation	13	124	\$110,949
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	14	100	\$29,778
<i>Table continued on next page.</i>			

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay, continued 2020			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Transportation and Warehousing, continued			
Support Activities for Transportation	141	959	\$51,500
Postal Service	11	27	\$20,192
Couriers and Messengers	75	2,003	\$44,555
Warehousing and Storage	42	856	\$44,570
Utilities	178	1,926	\$90,993
Utilities	178	1,926	\$90,993
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

Wholesale Trade had a loss of 196 workers (0.9%) from 2019 to 2020, dropping to 20,919 in 2020. This modest loss can be related to establishments adjusting their staffing levels throughout 2020 as a result of pandemic-related challenges, including supply chain issues, rapidly shifting demand, transportation restrictions in other states and economic uncertainty. The number of establishments jumped up 64 from the previous year to 2,952 in 2020. The average annual pay increased by \$4,127 (6.6%), climbing to \$66,278.

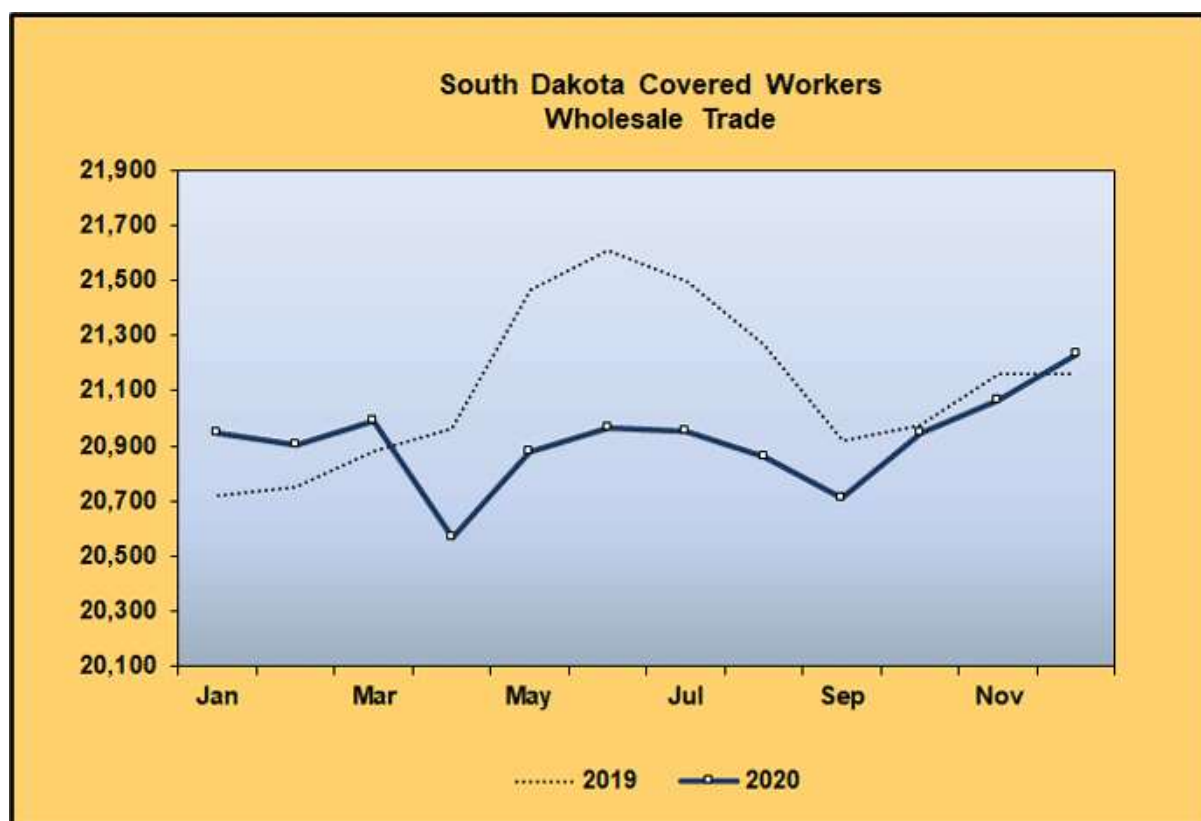
The **Wholesale Trade** sector comprises establishments engaged in wholesaling merchandise and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. The wholesaling process is an intermediate step in the distribution of merchandise as they sell merchandise to other businesses and normally operate from a warehouse or office.

Merchant Wholesale, Durable Goods (NAICS 423) added 87 establishments in 2020, climbing to 1,450 establishments. Worker levels fell 37 (0.4%). The annual pay increased \$5,160 (7.8%), going from \$66,307 in 2019 to an annual average pay of \$71,467 in 2020. Businesses in this subsector sell capital or durable goods to other businesses. Merchant wholesalers normally take title to the goods that they sell. Durable goods are new or used items that have a normal life expectancy of three years or more, producing utility over time rather than consumption after a few uses. They include motor vehicles, furniture, sporting goods, jewelry, toys, construction materials and recyclable materials.

The **Merchant Wholesale, Nondurable Goods** (NAICS 424) subsector had the largest drop in the number of workers within this sector with the loss of 135 workers (1.3%). The average annual pay increased \$3,064 (5.4%) from 2019 to 2020. Establishments in this industry sell nondurable goods to other businesses. Nondurable goods or consumables are the opposite of durable goods. They may be defined as goods that are nearly consumed in one use or those that have a lifespan of less than three years. They include paper and paper products, chemicals, drugs, petroleum, food, apparel and newspapers. Most of the losses in this subsector occurred in Grocery and Related Product Merchant Wholesalers and Farm Product Raw Material Merchant Wholesalers. The following three industry groups within the **Merchant Wholesale, Nondurable Goods** subsector experienced gains in establishments, workers and annual pay from 2019 to 2020:

- Druggists' Goods Merchant Wholesalers (NAICS 4242)
- Chemical Merchant Wholesalers (NAICS 4246)
- Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods Merchant Wholesalers (NAICS 4249)

The last subsector group in this industry is the **Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers subsector** (NAICS 425). This subsector decreased 25 workers (4.8%) and 27 establishment from 2019 to 2020. Despite a loss in establishments and employees over the year, this subsector's annual pay increased by \$5,802 (6.5%). This subsector has the highest annual pay out of the three subsectors with a 2020 annual wage of \$95,053. Brokers and agents in this subsector act on behalf of buyers or sellers in the wholesale distribution of durable or nondurable goods. Wholesale agents arrange for the sale of goods owned by others, normally on a fee or commission basis. Agents and brokers do not take title to the products being sold. Manufacturing sales representatives make up a portion of this industry.



Retail Trade

NAICS Sectors 44-45

Retail Trade had a loss of 34 establishments and 1,549 workers (3.0%) from 2019 to 2020. Every subsector in Retail Trade had gains in annual pay, bumping the average for the sector up 8.8% to a 2020 annual average pay of \$32,259. Two out of the twelve subsectors in Retail Trade had increases in worker levels and three subsectors increased in establishments. Retail Trade is ranked third out of all sectors in the number of establishments (3,898) and second in employment (49,682 workers).

Declines in worker levels in Retail Trade are related to COVID-19, as many establishments adjusted their procedures in 2020 to lower the impact. A couple of the changes include adjusting hours, limiting capacity, closing dressing rooms for consumers and increasing safety protocols. Some establishments temporarily closed in the beginning of the pandemic in 2020. Many establishments increased their online presence with use of phone apps and social media to stay in touch with their customer base and expand purchasing options for them. Many retailers offered delivery or curbside pickup. Online shopping experienced major growth in 2020, as many

consumers avoided in-person shopping and turned instead to shopping online for clothing and even everyday items, lowering the demand for workers at brick and mortar locations.

While most of the subsectors in Retail Trade had worker level declines from 2019 to 2020, two subsectors had gains.

Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers (NAICS 444) had the largest growth in worker levels from 2019 to 2020. This subsector added 29 workers (0.5%), climbing to 5,638 workers in 2020. This sector also showed growth in annual pay with an increase of \$2,723 (8.1%). The number of establishments remained unchanged over the year with 391 establishments in 2020. Establishments include hardware stores, home improvement centers, garden centers, lumber yards and paint stores. Nursery, farm supply, lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores accounted for most of the worker level growth in this subsector. While spending much more time at home than normal, many South Dakotans took on home and yard improvement projects to enhance their surroundings. Gardening became a more popular hobby than ever, with many trying their hand at growing their own food—as evidenced by shortages of random goods such as canning lids.

Nonstore Retailers (NAICS 454) also had worker gains during 2020 with the addition of 22 workers (2.1%). The 2020 annual pay increased \$2,213 (4.6%) to \$49,829. Nonstore retailing is the selling of goods and services outside the confines of a retail facility. There are many different forms of retailing that do not occur at a physical retail space, such as electronic commerce, off premise direct selling and distance selling. Nonstore retail establishments in this subsector include direct selling of merchandise, temporary produce stands, vending machine merchandisers, web retailers, home shopping television firms and internet retail auctions. These establishments retail all types of merchandise using these nonstore means. As mentioned above, precautions taken to avoid COVID-19 exposure by limiting in-person interaction directly benefited many retailers outside the traditional brick and mortar sales establishment.

Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores (NAICS 448) had the largest decline in worker levels in Retail Trade from 2019 to 2020. This subsector lost 447 workers (17.0%), dropping to 2,188 workers in 2020. Annual pay increased \$2,277 (12.4%) to a 2020 average annual pay of \$20,645. Merchandise sold by retailers in this subsector includes shoes, luggage, jewelry, t-shirts, maternity and family clothing. Clothing Stores accounted for most of the worker level loss in this subsector.

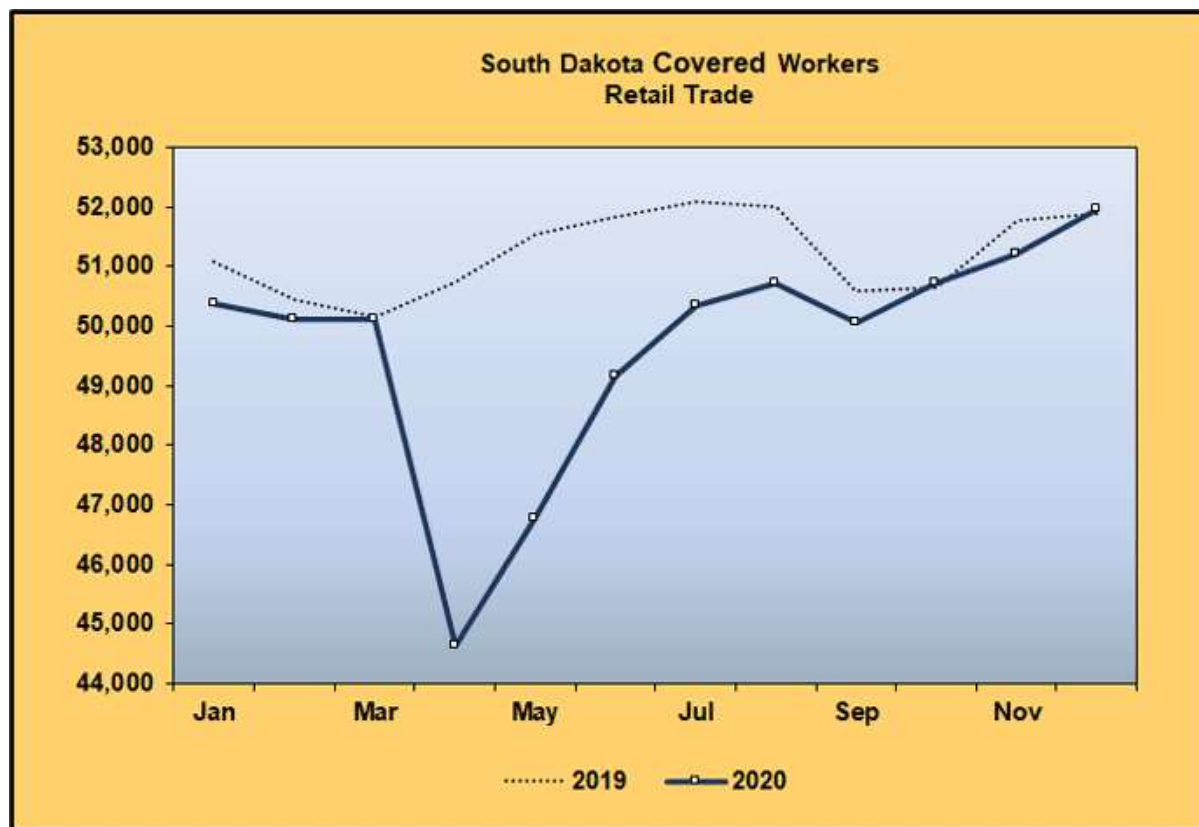
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores (NAICS 442) had the largest numerical increase in annual pay, adding \$4,044 (11.3%) in 2020. This subsector declined in worker levels over the year with the loss of 69 workers (4.7%). Housewares, carpet, furniture, mattress and window treatments are all examples of the types of merchandise sold by stores in this subsector.

Gasoline Stations (NAICS 447) added 23 establishments from 2019 to 2020. Despite an increase in establishments, worker levels decreased 106 (1.6%). Annual pay increased \$1,779 (8.2%). Industries in this subsector retail automotive fuels and automotive oils. They may sell these products along with convenience store items. Automotive repair services may also be provided at these establishments. These establishments have specialized equipment for storing and dispensing automotive fuels.

Food and Beverage Stores (NAICS 445) had a decline in employment levels of 26 throughout 2020. Worker levels have been on a downward trend since 2017 in this subsector. The annual pay however, increased \$2,018 or 9.9% to close at \$22,494. These establishments typically retail food and beverage merchandise from fixed point of sale locations. One important distinction about this industry is the food or beverage sold is not intended for immediate consumption—unlike those establishments in the Food and Drinking Places industry (NAICS 722). These establishments have specialized equipment like refrigerated display cases for exhibiting their products. Grocery Stores, Specialty Food Stores and Beer, Wine and Liquor stores are components of this subsector. Specialty Food Stores like meat markets helped offset worker losses in Grocery Stores during 2020. During the pandemic, consumers turned toward this option in smaller communities versus shopping at larger supermarkets, which felt some worker loss.

Miscellaneous Store Retailers (NAICS 453) had a loss of 230 workers (8.9%) and eight establishments in 2020. Over the last five years, the number of establishments and worker levels have been on a downward trend. Annual

pay increased 14.5% in 2020, reaching \$28,914. This subsector is made up of Florists, Office Supplies, Stationery and Gift Stores, Used Merchandise Stores and Other Miscellaneous Store Retailers. While worker losses occurred in each of these areas, Office Supplies, Stationery and Gift Stores had the largest losses. In 2020, many visitors postponed travel plans due to COVID-19, which affected the number of people visiting retail shops. Establishments in this subsector adjusted their worker levels to align with the lighter consumer demand.



Transportation and Warehousing

NAICS Sectors 48-49

The **Transportation and Warehousing** sector include industries that provide passenger and cargo transportation, warehousing and storage for goods, scenic and sightseeing transportation, and support activities related to modes of 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, Truck, Transit and Ground Passenger, and Pipeline)
- Warehousing and Storage
- Establishments providing support activities for transportation
- Establishments providing Passenger Transportation for Scenic and Sightseeing purposes
- Postal Services and Courier Services

The Transportation and Warehousing sector gained 16 establishments, climbing to 1,482 establishments in 2020. The annual pay increased \$2,746 to an average annual pay of \$47,706 in 2020. Despite a gain in establishments and average annual pay, this sector dropped 163 workers (1.5%). Worker level losses in the **Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation** (NAICS 485) subsector accounted for a majority of the decline in this sector. While most of the subsectors in this sector had worker level declines from 2019 to 2020, two subsectors had gains.

The **Couriers and Messengers** (NAICS 492) subsector had the largest increase in the number of workers in this sector with the addition of 138 workers, reaching 2,003 workers in 2020. This subsector added one establishment over the year and added \$1,694 (4.0%) in pay in 2020. 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. Worker level gains can be tied to increases in Couriers and Express Delivery Services. As more consumers increased their online shopping, deliveries to consumers also grew.

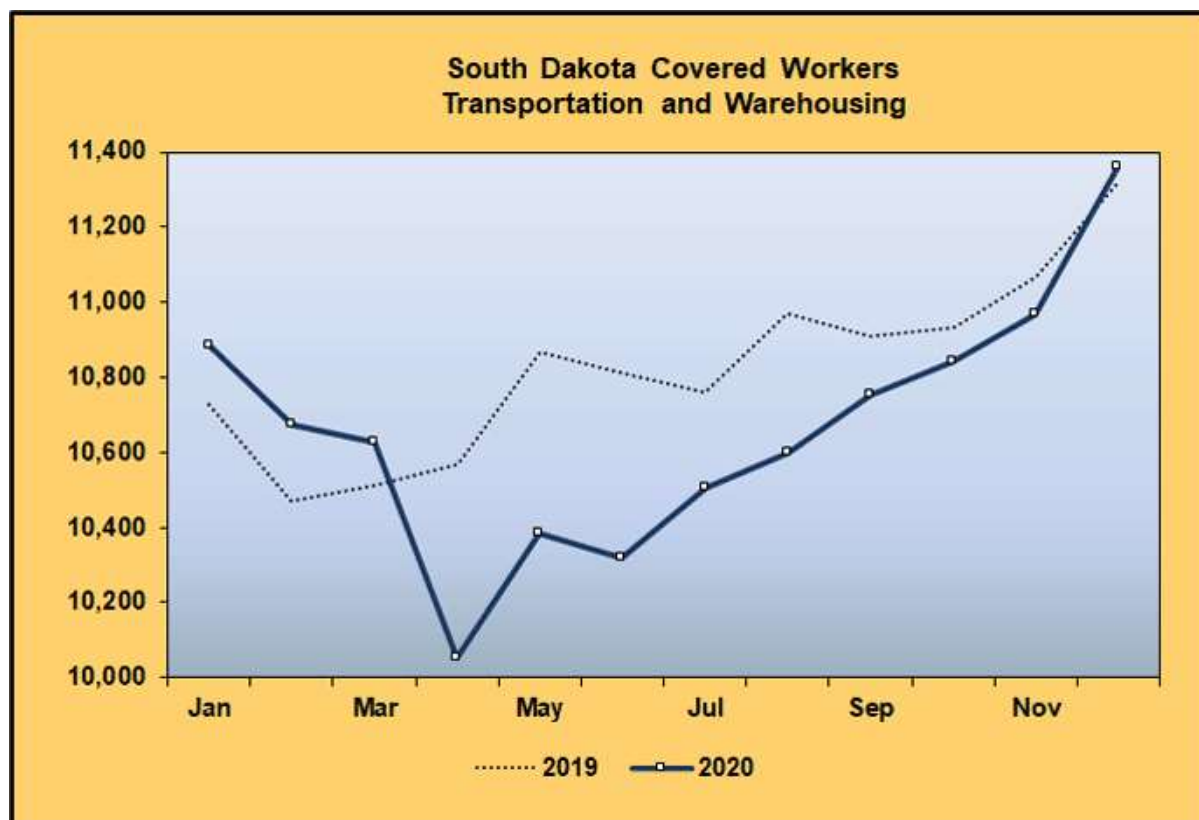
Pipeline Transportation (NAICS 486) also had increases in establishments, worker levels and the average annual pay from 2019 to 2020. This subsector added one establishment and eight workers (6.9%) in 2020. Annual pay increased \$3,828 (3.6%). This subsector has the highest annual pay in this sector with a 2020 annual wage of \$110,949. Establishments in this subsector use transmission pipelines to transport products, such as crude oil, natural gas, refined petroleum products and slurry or a semi-liquid mixture of fine particles.

The **Truck Transportation** (NAICS 484) subsector added 19 establishments in 2020. The annual pay increased by \$3,038, making the 2020 average annual pay \$53,123. Worker levels fell 75 (1.4%) from 2019 to 2020. This subsector accounts for almost half of the workforce in this sector with 5,239 workers in 2020. Establishments included in this subsector haul a variety of goods, including used furniture, farm products (both locally and long-distance) and trucking containers (local and long-distance). This subsector is divided into General Freight Trucking and Specialized Freight Trucking.

Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation (NAICS 487) subsector had the largest increases in annual pay in 2020 with a gain of \$6,403 (27.4%). Worker levels declined over the year with the loss of five workers (4.8%). This subsector employs small number of workers. Worker levels in this subsector have been very stable over the last five years with very minimal movement. Businesses in this subsector utilize transportation to provide recreation and entertainment. This activity is local in nature, usually involving same-day return to the point of departure. It can include establishments such as sightseeing buses, scenic helicopter rides and charter fishing boat services.

Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation (NAICS 485) had the largest 2020 decline in worker levels in this sector, dropping 173 workers (13.4%). Annual pay increased 7.2%, increasing \$1,556 over the year to \$23,301. This subsector provides transportation to passengers in vehicles including charter busses, limousines, school busses and taxi cabs. Declines were related to the pandemic, as many postponed travel plans, decreasing the demand for these transportation services.

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Utilities

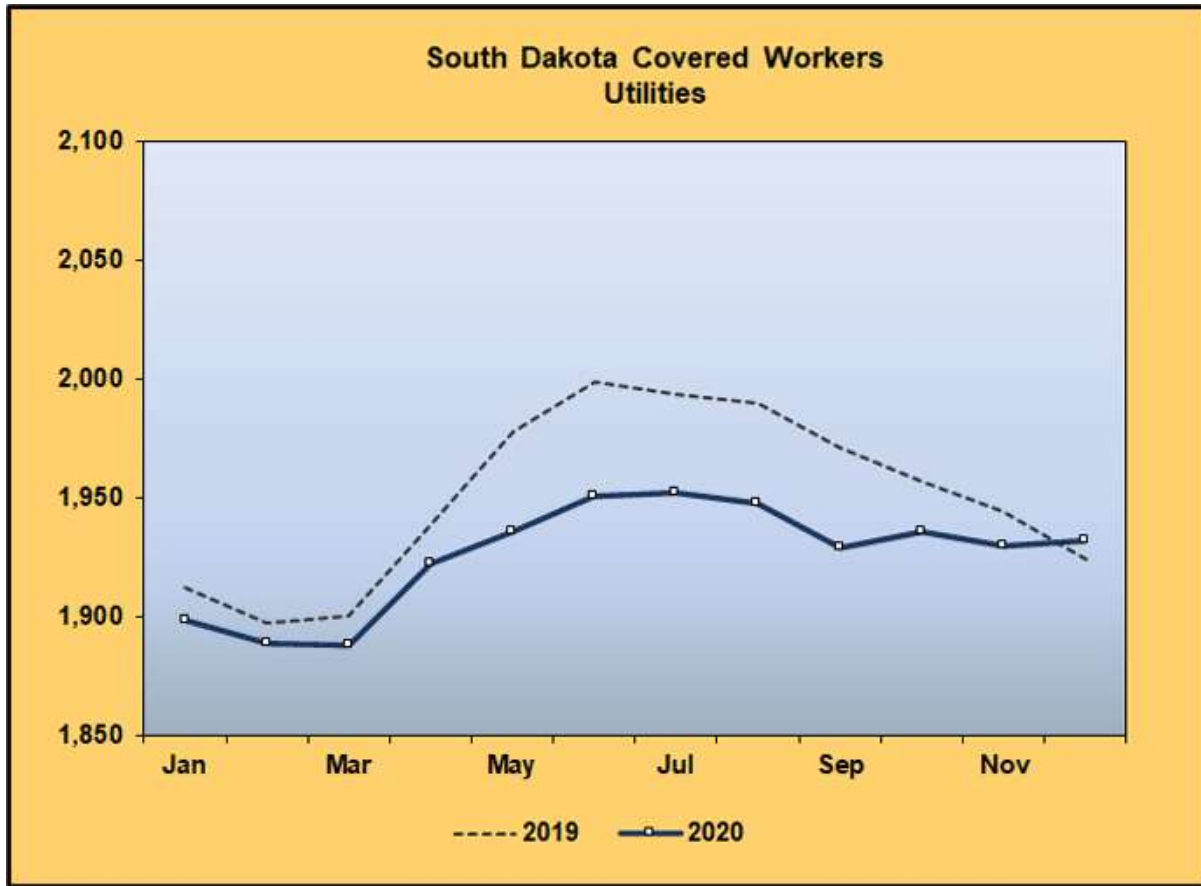
NAICS Sector 22

The **Utilities** sector (NAICS 22) contains one subsector, also **Utilities** (NAICS 221), at the three-digit NAICS classification level. The Utilities sector added seven establishments but decreased 24 workers (1.2%) over the year. As of 2020, there were 1,926 workers in the Utilities sector. The annual pay for 2020 was \$90,993, an increase of \$3,793 (4.3%) compared to 2019. The Utilities sector experiences one of the highest annual pay statistics. This sector ranked second overall in annual wage in 2020, following only the Management of Companies and Enterprises (NAICS 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 in Utilities are ranked toward the bottom of all sectors, the importance of the workers and their unique knowledge and skill sets remain critical (helping explain their high annual pay). In essence, the rest of the economy is reliant upon the smooth and constant operation of this sector since it provides vital infrastructures needed for a full range of other industry operations.

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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 2020			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Information	666	5,074	\$58,065
Information	666	5,074	\$58,065
Publishing Industries, except Internet	149	964	\$43,466
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	95	404	\$23,275
Broadcasting, except Internet	63	863	\$45,599
Telecommunications	161	2,558	\$68,346
Data Processing, Hosting and Related Services	128	191	\$93,753
Other Information Services (Internet Publishing & Broadcasting)	70	94	\$119,451
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.

Information sector worker levels declined 426 (7.7%), dropping to 5,074 in 2020. Despite a loss of workers, 13 establishments were added, and the 2020 average annual pay shot up \$6,532 (12.7%). COVID-19 played a role in the decline of worker levels in this sector. In the beginning of the pandemic, some establishments temporarily closed, while others adjusted worker levels due to demand fluctuations. Consumers turned to streaming services to watch new releases and increased their use of technology to read books and watch the news in place of traditional print, all affecting worker demand.

Publishing Industries, except Internet (NAICS 511) worker levels fell 121 workers (11.2%). Annual pay increased 7.4%, jumping to \$43,466 in 2020. Newspaper publishers, book publishers, software publishers and calendar publishers are examples of establishments included in this subsector.

Newspaper Publishers, Book Publishers and Directory and Mailing List Publishers accounted for majority of the worker level losses in this subsector.

Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries (NAICS 512) had the largest decline in worker levels in this sector with the loss of 221 workers (35.4%). Many establishments in this subsector temporarily closed in 2020 due to COVID-19. The 2020 average annual pay increased \$6,781 (41.1%). Establishments in this subsector include television show production, film distribution agencies, music publishers, movie theaters and audio recording restoration services.

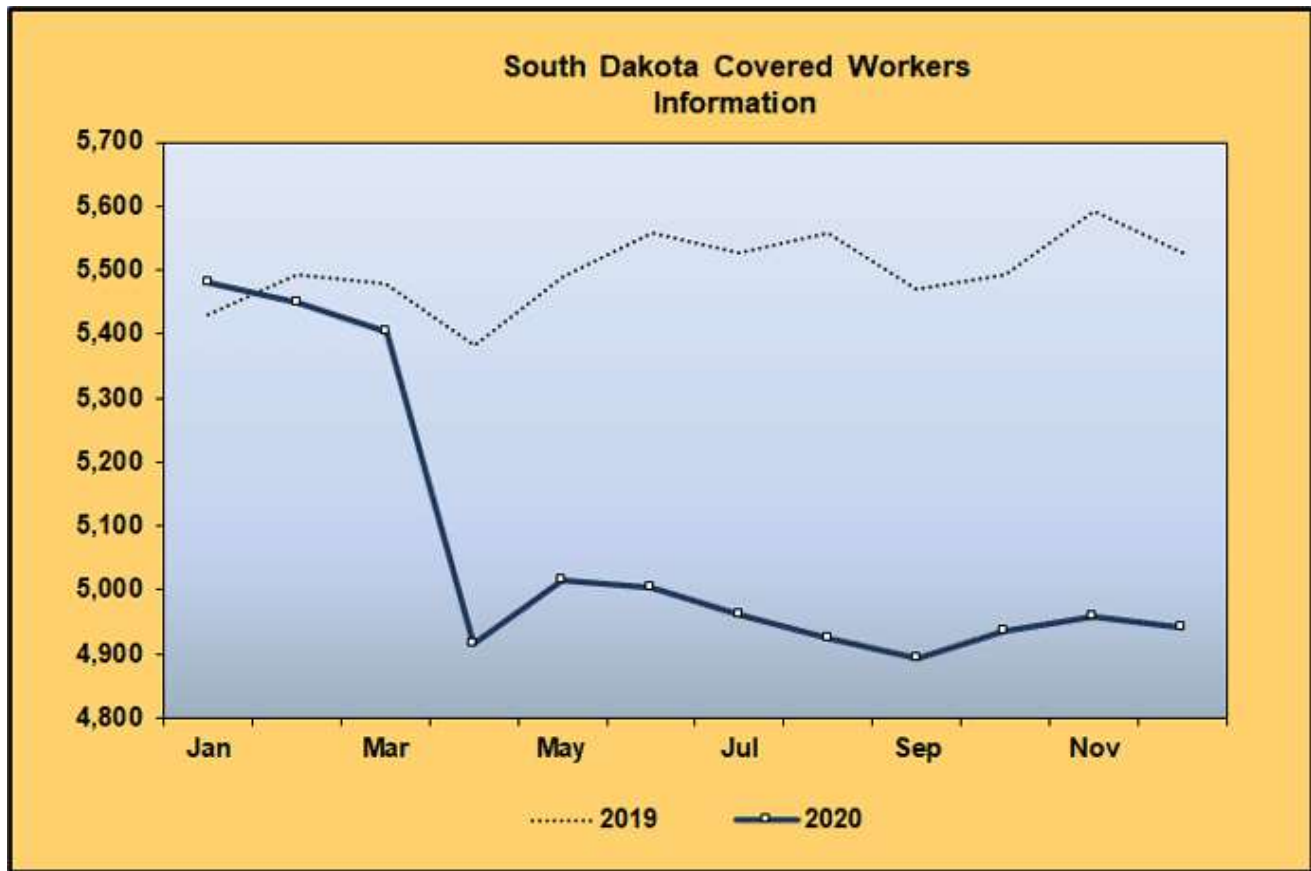
The **Broadcasting (except Internet)** (NAICS 515) had a loss of 91 workers (9.5%) in 2020. Annual pay increased \$2,498 (5.8%), reaching an annual average of \$45,599 in 2020. This subsector includes companies doing radio and television broadcasting as well as those providing cable and other subscription programming. The loss was found largely in Radio and Television Broadcasting.

Telecommunications (NAICS 517) worker levels dropped in 2020 with the loss of 21 (0.8%). Annual pay increased \$3,395 (5.2%). Wired broadband internet service, cellular telephone and telecommunication reselling are some examples of the services provided by establishments in this subsector.

The **Data Processing, Hosting and Related Services** (NAICS 518) subsector had the largest increase in worker levels and establishments in this sector with the addition of 23 workers and 19 establishments. Annual pay increased 13.6%, equaling an increase of \$11,234 in 2020. Data entry, media streaming, web hosting and computer data storage are examples of services establishments in this subsector provide. In part, this increase correlates to the use of streaming services for entertainment, which has been increasing—especially while people sheltered at home during the COVID-19 pandemic. Some of the growth may also be related to the shift many South Dakotans made to work remotely or attend school virtually through much of 2020. In some cases, people needed to increase their home band width or other hosting services to accommodate the increased demand.

The **Other Information Services** (NAICS 519) worker levels rose by five (5.6%). Average annual pay increased \$44,092 (58.5%), climbing to \$119,451 in 2020. The main components of this subsector are News Syndicates, Libraries and Archives, and Internet Publishing and Broadcasting and Web Search Portals.

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Financial Activities Supersector

The **Financial Activities** supersector is comprised of the Finance and Insurance sector and the Real Estate and Rental and Leasing sector. Businesses within this supersector are involved in financial transactions or renting or leasing tangible or intangible assets.

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay 2020			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Financial Activities	3,608	27,810	\$69,344
Finance and Insurance	2,392	23,894	\$73,624
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	828	15,557	\$73,446
Securities, Commodity Contracts and Investments	417	1,270	\$122,562
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	1,099	7,024	\$65,001
Funds, Trusts and Other Financial Vehicles	48	44	\$99,028
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,216	3,917	\$43,217
Real Estate	1,062	3,053	\$42,084
Rental and Leasing Services	148	808	\$43,560
Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets	6	56	\$100,007
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 548 workers (2.2%) over the year for average annual employment of 23,894 in 2020. The average annual pay increased \$6,114 (9.1%) to \$73,624. This sector has the third highest average annual wage out of all the sectors.

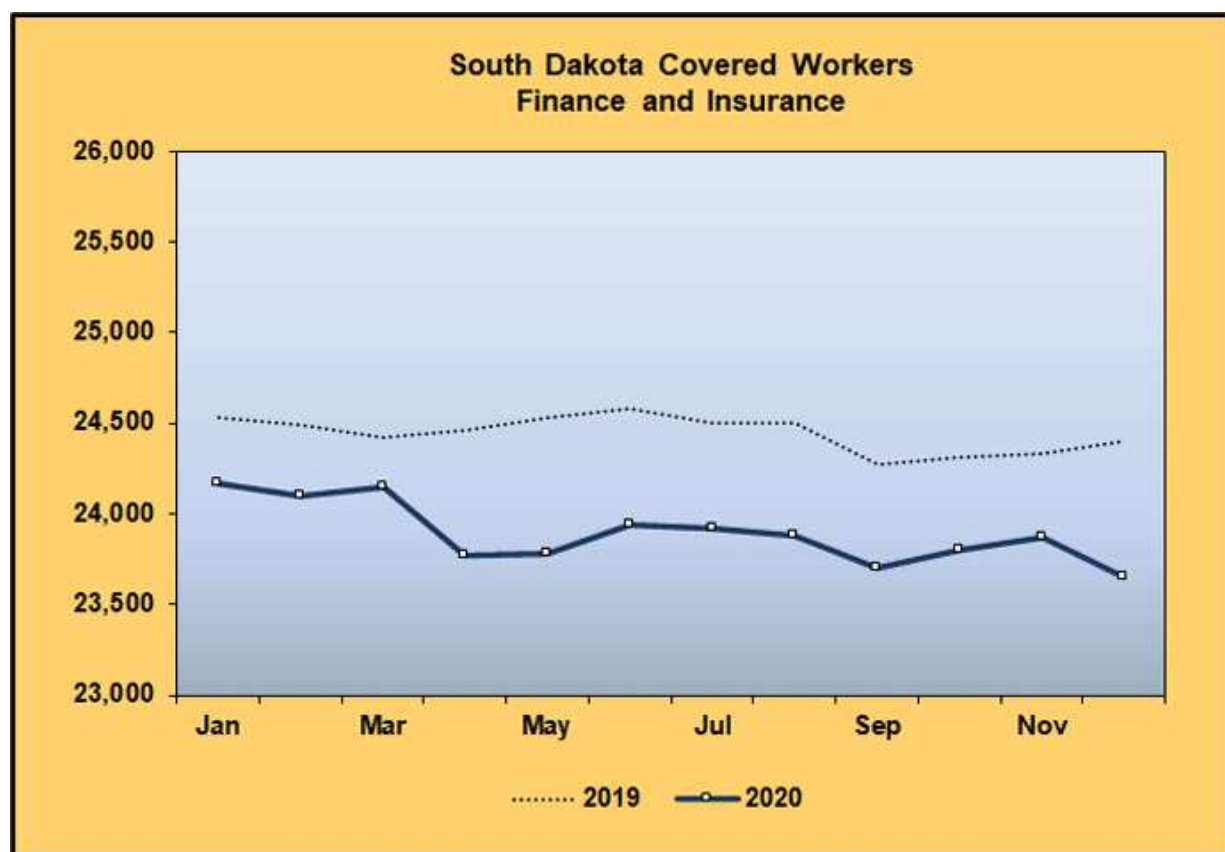
The Finance and Insurance sector comprises establishments that are primarily engaged in financial transactions and/or facilitating financial transactions by three principal types of activities. The first activity is to raise funds by taking deposits or issuing securities and incurring liabilities. The 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.

Continuing a general downhill trend over the last few years, the number of workers in the **Credit Intermediation and Related Activities** (NAICS 522) subsector decreased by 425 (2.7%) for an annual average of 15,557 in 2020. Average annual pay increased \$7,906 (12.1%) to \$73,446. Worker loss was spread throughout all three industry groups. Those industry groups are Depository Credit Intermediation, Nondepository Credit Intermediation and Activities Related to Credit Intermediation. Increased offering of online services to customers has likely contributed to the trend in this subsector.

The **Securities, Commodity Contracts and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities** (NAICS 523) was one of two subsectors that saw an increase in employment. The addition of 18 workers (1.4%) brought the annual average to 1,270. The average annual wage increased 3.0% to \$122,562 in 2020. This 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 minor employment growth was spread throughout the subsector.

The **Insurance Carriers and Related Activities** (NAICS 524) subsector experienced worker losses from 2019 to 2020, decreasing by 148 to 7,024 in 2020. This subsector's decline is also the continuation of a general downhill trend of recent years. Annual pay increased 3.6% to \$65,001 in 2020. This subsector includes establishments involved in selling annuities and insurance policies, claims adjusting and third-party administration of insurance and pension funds.

A relatively small subsector, **Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles** (NAICS 525) increased to 44 workers in 2020. This subsector experienced an increase in annual pay with a gain of \$1,851 (1.9%) for an annual average of \$99,028 in 2020. This industry group 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 lost 124 workers (3.1%) from 2019 to 2020 for an annual average of 3,917. The sector had an average annual pay of \$43,217, increasing by \$3,977 (10.1%).

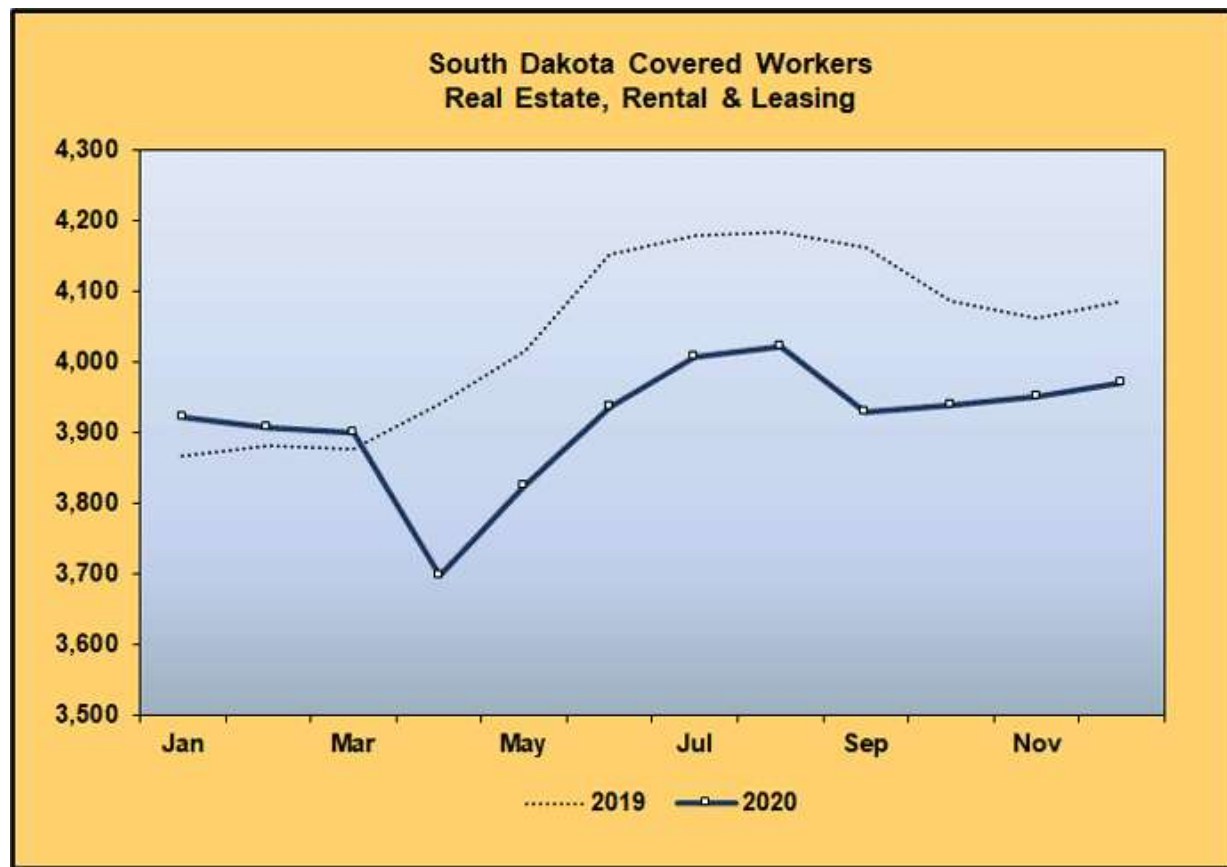
The sector is comprised of three subsectors: **Real Estate** (NAICS 531); **Rental and Leasing Services** (NAICS 532); and **Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets** (NAICS 533). Most workers in this industry, approximately 75%, are employed in the Real Estate subsector.

The **Real Estate** subsector experienced a minor drop, three workers, in employment in 2020 for an average of 3,053. Lessors of Real Estate, Offices of Real Estate Agents and Brokers, and Activities Related to Real Estate are

the industry groups within this sector. Lessors of Real Estate negatively affected the subsector's employment level, whereas Offices of Real Estate Agents and Brokers experienced an employment gain.

The sector's employment loss is mostly attributable to the **Rental and Leasing Services** subsector. This industry group decreased by 90 workers from 2019 to 2020. Automotive Equipment Rental and Leasing, Consumer Goods Rental, General Rental Centers and Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing are the four industry groups within this subsector. Worker loss occurred in all industry groups except General Rental Centers. With a downturn in the economy and travel temporarily being halted, there was less demand for auto rental and leasing, which many business travelers utilize.

The last subsector, **Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets**, decreased by 30 workers to an annual average of 56 in 2020. The subsector contains only itself within its lone industry group. This category has low total worker numbers, and establishments 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 2020			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Professional and Business Services	6,509	32,773	\$63,709
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	4,157	14,867	\$68,229
Professional and Technical Services	4,157	14,867	\$68,229
Management of Companies and Enterprises	232	5,144	\$112,088
Management of Companies and Enterprises	232	5,144	\$112,088
Administration & Support, & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Services	2,120	12,762	\$38,942
Administrative and Support Services	1,969	11,847	\$38,338
Waste Management and Remediation Services	151	915	\$46,764
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 2019 to 2020, the **Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services** sector increased by 318 workers (2.2%) for an average annual employment level of 14,867. The sector also experienced growth in wages. The average annual pay in 2020 was \$68,229, an increase of 8.0 % from 2019.

The Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services sector is one of few sectors that contains 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 solely 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.

Five out of nine industry groups within the Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services subsector experienced worker increases from 2019 to 2020:

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

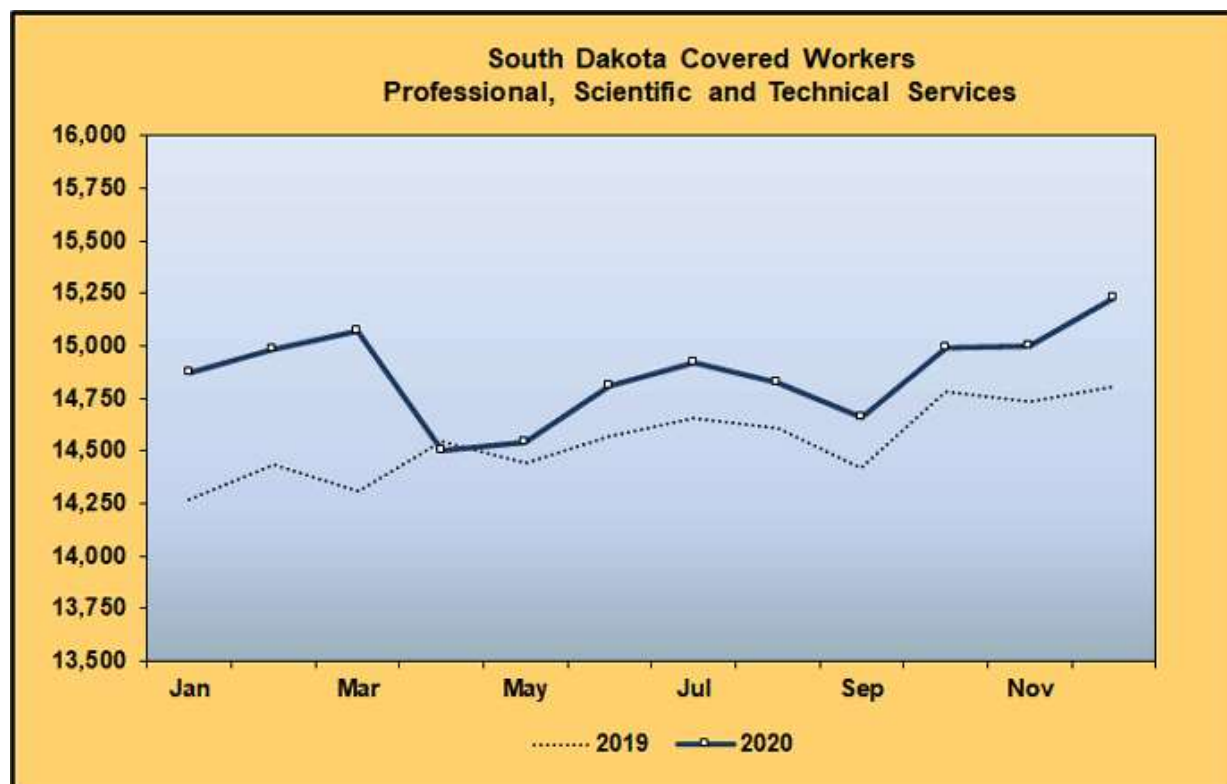
The Architectural and Engineering Services industry group contributed the most to the increase in total employment in the sector. Establishments within this industry group provide architectural, landscape design, engineering, drafting, building inspection, geophysical surveying/mapping and other surveying/mapping services. Engineering companies took on assignments during 2020 which included construction, environmental, civil and electrical engineering projects. There were new startup companies, and existing companies added workers to fulfill the demand. To some extent, trends in this industry follow trends in the **Construction** sector, noted in this annual summary as being on a significant upswing.

The four remaining industry groups within the subsector experienced worker decreases from 2019 to 2020:

- Legal Services (NAICS 5411)
- Specialized Design Services (NAICS 5414)
- Advertising, Public Relations, and Related Services (NAICS 5418)
- Other Professional and Technical Services (NAICS 5419)

The **Advertising, Public Relations, and Related Services** industry group experienced the largest worker decline from 2019 to 2020. Belonging to this industry group are businesses and agencies involved in advertising, public relations or media buying. Businesses can also be media representatives and all other services related to advertising. Occupational staffing patterns indicate many businesses throughout a wide range of South Dakota industries are employing their own staff with marketing and public messaging skills, likely relying less on businesses in this industry for those needs. The rising use of social media and increasingly sophisticated digital marketing have played a big role in this staffing change.

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Management of Companies and Enterprises

NAICS Sector 55

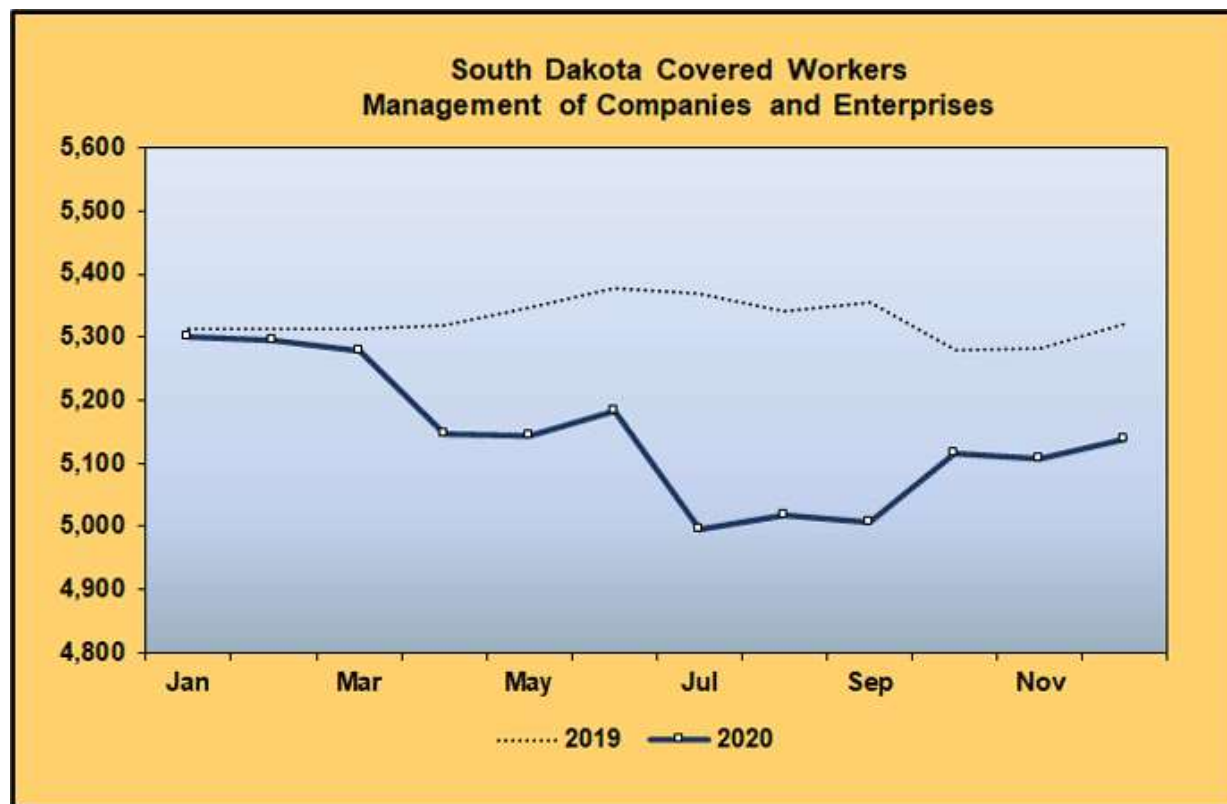
Establishments in the **Management of Companies and Enterprises** sector hold the securities of (or other equity interests in) companies and enterprises for the purposes of owning a controlling interest or influencing management decisions. This sector's establishments also administer, oversee and manage establishments of the company or enterprise and normally undertake the strategic or organizational planning and decision-making role of the company's enterprise. Establishments in this sector perform essential activities that are often undertaken in house, by establishments in many sectors of the economy. By consolidating the performance of these activities of the enterprise at one establishment, economies of scale are achieved. 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 decreased in employment from 5,328 workers in 2019 to 5,144 in 2020, falling 3.5%. The number of establishments remained the same during the same time frame.

From 2019 to 2020, average annual pay rose by \$8,092, an increase of 7.8%. The sector retained its ranking as the highest paying sector in 2020 with an average annual wage of \$112,088. Annual pay for this sector tends to be markedly more than other sectors due to its 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.

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Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services

NAICS Sector 56

A 3.6% decrease in the average number of workers for the **Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services** sector occurred in 2020. The sector lost 479 workers for an average total of 12,762. The average annual pay for this sector increased \$3,602 (10.2%) to \$38,942.

Most of the employment in the industry belongs to the **Administration and Support Services** (NAICS 561) subsector. This subsector lost 439 workers (3.6%) in 2020. Wages rose 10.3% to an annual average of \$38,338. 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 only one industry group, **Investigation and Security Services** (NAICS 5616). Establishments in this industry group provide investigation, highly trained armed and unarmed security guards and officers and patrol and armored car services. They also provide security systems services. Some companies furnish innovative surveillance systems, card and access control systems.

Worker loss occurred in the remaining seven industry groups:

- Office Administrative Services (NAICS 5611)
- Facilities Support Services (NAICS 5612)
- Employment Services (NAICS 5613)
- Business Support Services (NAICS 5614)
- Travel Arrangement and Reservation Services (NAICS 5615)

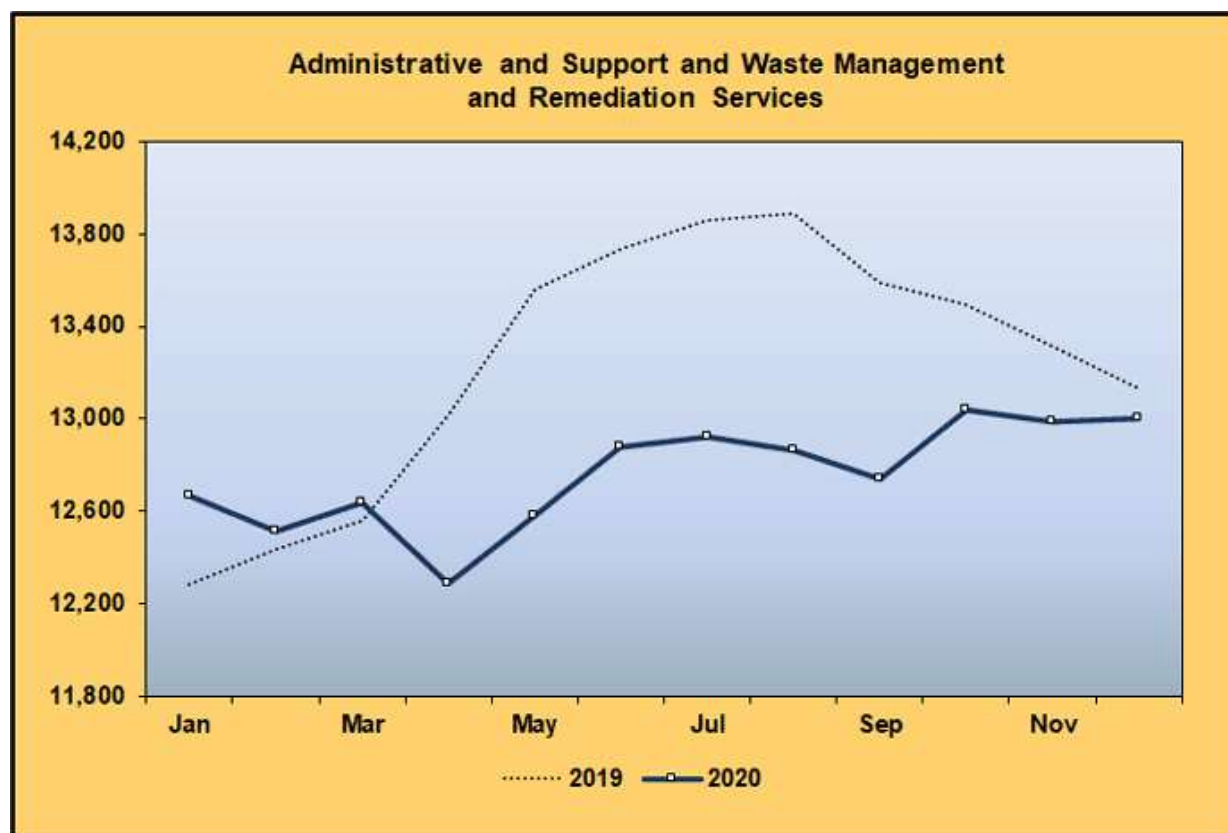
- Services to Buildings and Dwellings (NAICS 5617)
- Other Support Services (NAICS 5619)

The **Business Support Services** industry group experienced the largest loss of employment. This industry group comprises establishments engaged in performing activities that are ongoing routine business support functions that businesses and organizations traditionally do for themselves. Businesses generally are document preparation services, telephone call centers, business service centers, collection agencies and credit bureaus.

A rather small industry group, **Travel Arrangement and Reservation Services**, in comparison had the largest drop in employment proportion wise in 2020. This is likely due to the travel restrictions set forth by surrounding states or countries as well as people choosing to travel less this past year during the pandemic. Entities affected were travel agencies, tour operators and other travel arrangement services like convention 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 decreased by 40 (4.2%) in 2020. Annual pay increased \$4,128 (9.7%) for an annual average of \$46,764. Employment loss 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 2020			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Education and Health Services	3,090	68,991	\$57,051
Educational Services	414	3,450	\$31,037
Educational Services	414	3,450	\$31,037
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,676	65,541	\$58,421
Ambulatory Health Care Services	1,591	17,902	\$81,891
Hospitals	63	26,809	\$64,978
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	344	12,829	\$31,674
Social Assistance	678	8,001	\$26,822
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

In 2020, the private **Educational Services** sector saw a loss in employment. The sector decreased by 258 workers (7.0%) for a total of 3,450. The average annual wage increased \$2,268 (7.9%) from 2019 to 2020 to a new average of \$31,037.

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.

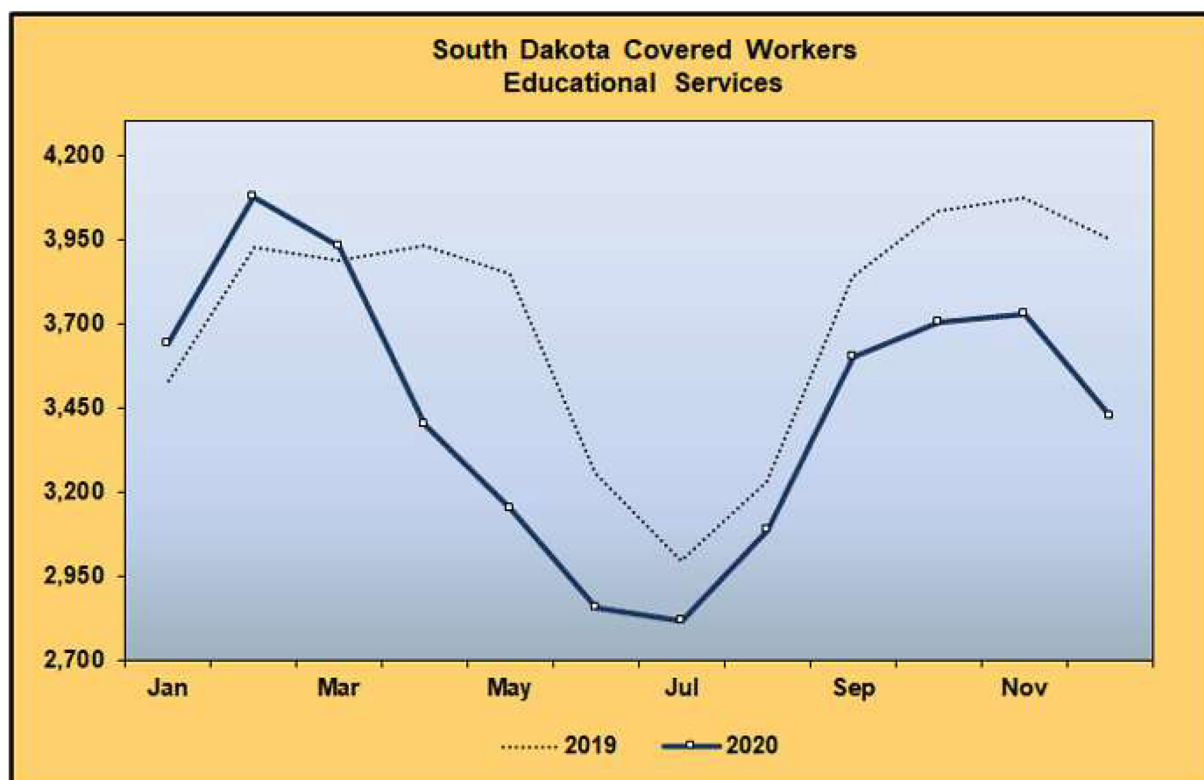
Educational Services is comprised of only one subsector. Within the subsector are the following industry groups:

- 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 **Colleges and Universities** industry group lost the most employment in the private sector, with **Technical and Trade Schools** and **Other Schools and Instruction** also losing employment. The other four industry groups slightly gained employment in 2020. Most colleges sent students home at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, and instruction was done online. Remaining staff like lunch program workers and facility workers were not needed to the extent they had been, and their hours were greatly reduced or they were temporarily laid off.

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 decide 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 10% 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 2020. 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 2020 increased by 336 (0.5%) to 65,541.

Average annual wages increased \$4,664 (8.7%) to \$58,421 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:

- 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 lost 88 workers (0.5%) in 2020. The total employment was 17,902. The average annual wage increased \$4,252 (5.5%) to \$81,891. Health practitioners in this subsector provide outpatient services, with the facilities and equipment not usually being the most significant part of the service. One example of such service is home health care. Establishments within home health care provide skilled nursing services in the home, such as physical therapy, medication help, counseling, dietary and nutritional service, speech therapy and intravenous therapy.

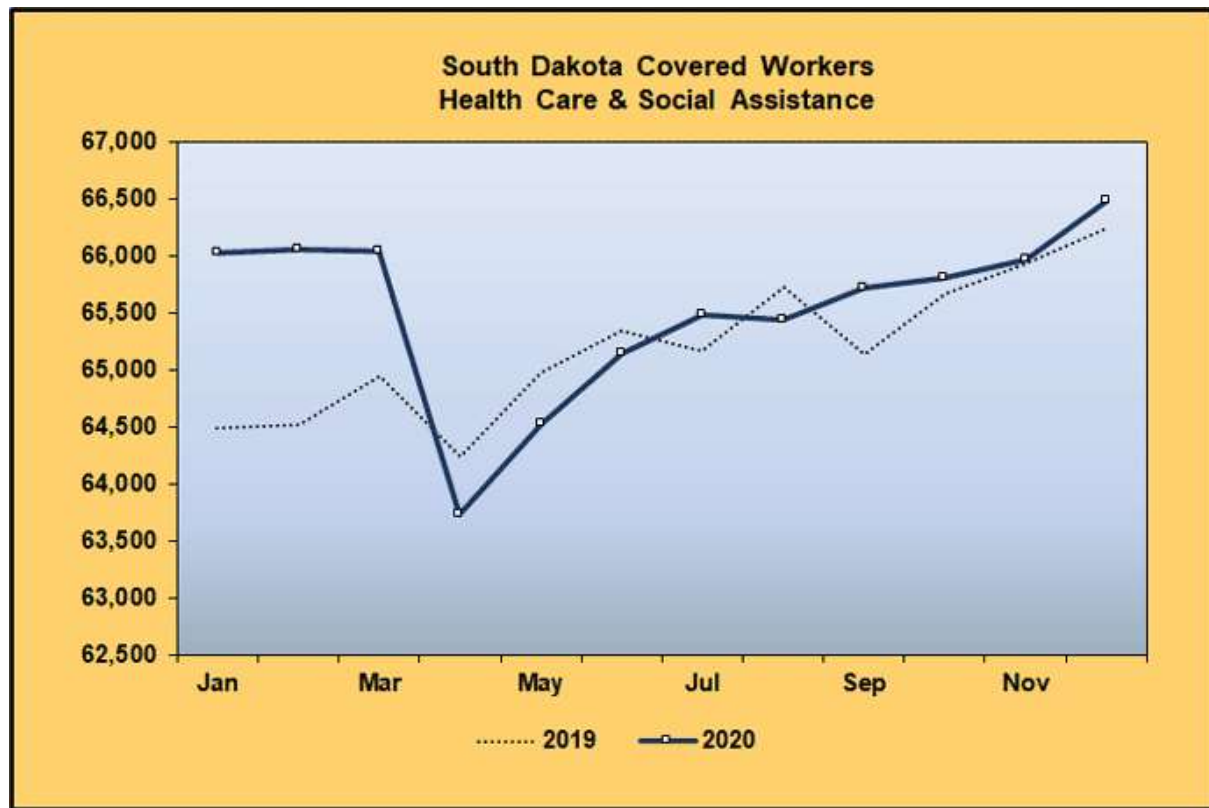
The **Hospitals** subsector is comprised of establishments providing medical, diagnostic and treatment services that include physician, nursing and other health services to inpatients and the specialized accommodation services required by inpatients. Hospitals may also provide outpatient services as 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 2020 increased by 4.1% to 26,809. This subsector's average annual wage increased \$5,842 (9.9%) to \$64,978.

The **Nursing and Residential Care Facilities** subsector saw employment decline 2.8% to 12,829 workers. The average annual wage increased 9.2% to \$31,674 per worker. This subsector's establishments provide residential care combined with either nursing, supervisory or other types of care as required by the residents. Examples of facilities included in this subsector are nursing homes which have a permanent core staff of nurses along with other staff to provide nursing and continuous personal care services. Assisted and unassisted continuing care retirement community facilities are also 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 is 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 loss in employment in this subsector during 2020 can be attributed to child day care services, as many daycares were limited due to Covid-19.

Individual and family services and services for the elderly and disabled also had some worker loss. In 2020, this subsector saw a decrease of 266 workers (3.2%) for an employment total of 8,001. The annual average wage rose by 9.2% to \$26,822.



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 2020			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Leisure and Hospitality Services	3,352	41,003	\$18,828
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	756	6,168	\$20,748
Performing Arts and Spectator Sports	170	1,016	\$23,717
Museums, Historical Sites, Zoos and Parks	54	511	\$30,536
Amusements, Gambling and Recreation	532	4,641	\$19,021
Accommodation and Food Services	2,596	34,835	\$18,488
Accommodation	632	7,084	\$22,050
Food Services and Drinking Places	1,964	27,751	\$17,579
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 2020, the **Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation** sector decreased 751 workers (10.9%) for a total worker level of 6,168. From 2019 to 2020, the average annual wage increased 11.3% to \$20,748.

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:

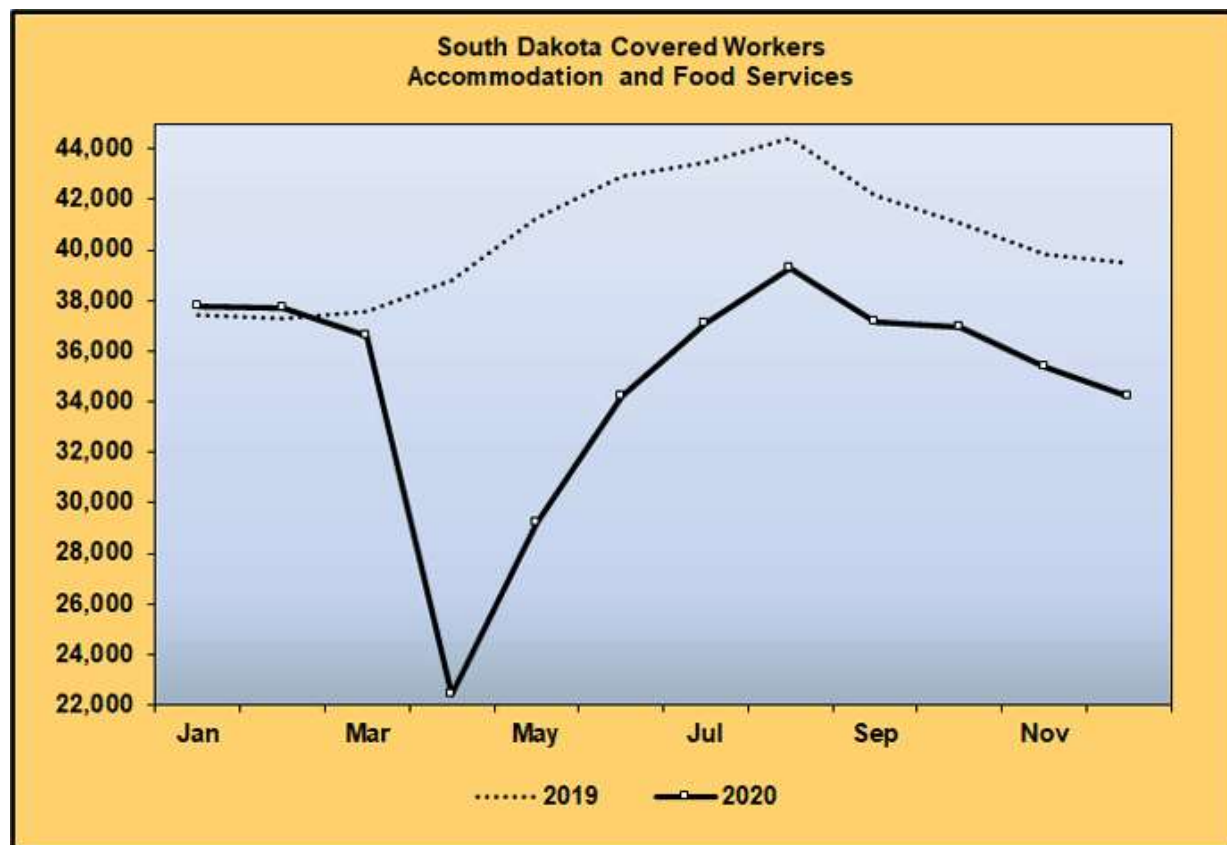
- Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries (NAICS 711)
- Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions (NAICS 712)
- Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries (NAICS 713)

The **Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries** (NAICS 711) subsector contains 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's

employment level decreased 25.6% to 1,016 in 2020. The average annual wage grew 22.8% to \$23,717. The Performing Arts Companies, Spectator Sports and Promoters of Performing Arts, Sports, and Similar Events industry groups contributed most to the employment decrease. Many events rely on part-time workers (meaning higher employment levels for the activity performed). With many events not taking place during the pandemic, the result in these industries was big decreases in worker levels. The only industry group that had significant worker gain in 2020 was Independent Artists, Writers, and Performers who, on a freelance basis, perform or create artistic works or provide technical expertise in entertaining and cultural productions.

Establishments in the **Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions** (NAICS 712) 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 examples. This subsector saw a decrease of 125 workers (19.7%). Wages increased \$3,586 (13.3%) to an annual average of \$30,536. Prior to the pandemic, museums were showing gradual year-to-year increases in employment. Among seasonal, historical sites, employment levels had been stable. Zoos and botanical gardens were affected the most by the pandemic, showing the largest employment loss in proportion to the other subsector categories. Nature parks and other similar institutions lost employment in 2020 but had shown consistent employment numbers over the prior few years.

Establishments in the **Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries** (NAICS 713) subsector operate facilities where patrons can primarily engage in sports, recreation, amusement or gambling activities. Establishments also 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 decreased by 277 workers (5.6%) for a 2020 total of 4,641. These activities, too, were undoubtedly hampered by concerns about socializing during the pandemic. Annual wages in this subsector increased 9.4% to a yearly average of \$19,021.



Accommodation and Food Services

NAICS Sector 72

The **Accommodation and Food Service** sector declined from 40,494 workers in 2019 to 34,835 workers in 2020. Wages increased by \$1,162 (6.7%) to an annual average of \$18,488. Establishments included in this sector offer a variety of services to patrons. The range of activities in this industry 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. Both subsectors saw a decline in employment but an increase in average annual wage.

The **Accommodation** (NAICS 721) subsector's employment level declined in 2020. The subsector decreased by 1,713 workers (19.5%) to 7,084. The average annual wage increased 8.9% to \$22,050 per worker. Establishments within this subsector provide lodging or short-term accommodations for travelers, vacationers and others.

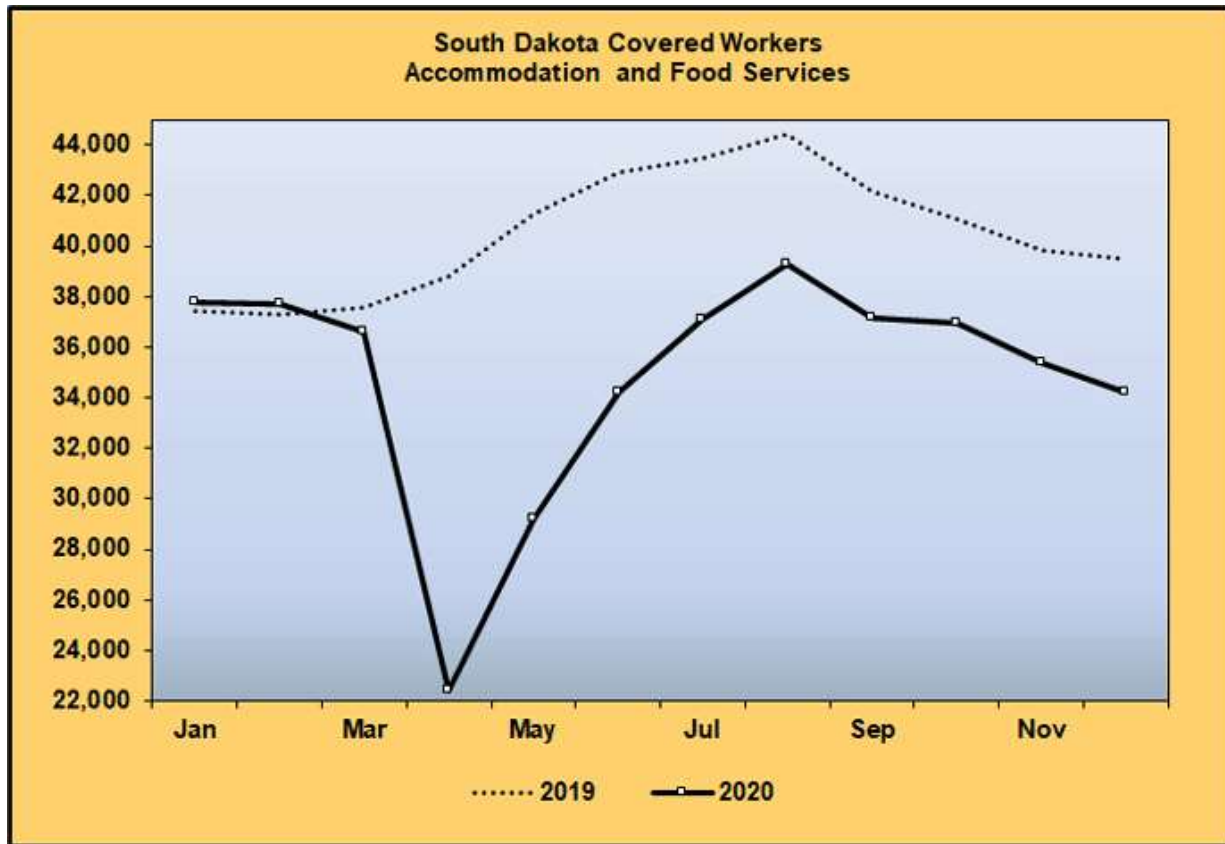
The Traveler Accommodation industry group, which includes hotels, motels, casinos offering lodging, bed-and-breakfast inns and other traveler accommodations such as housekeeping cabins, was most responsible for the worker loss. Hotels and motels make up most of the employment in this industry group, and that's where the biggest declines were in 2020. Prior to the pandemic, hotels and motels showed relatively stable employment over the past few years, either decreasing or increasing slightly during a certain year.

Casinos with lodging facilities had also shown consistent employment totals in prior years. Their employment level dropped in spring 2020 but has almost reached pre-pandemic employment levels. More seasonally-impacted accommodations, such as bed-and-breakfast inns and other traveler accommodations, have seen no significant changes to employment level in the past few years.

The RV Parks and Recreational Camps industry group saw only a slight decrease in employment. This group is also seasonal and has had consistent employment levels over the years. Rooming and Boarding Homes, the last industry group in this subsector, has a very small number of establishments and sees no significant changes to employment level year to year.

The **Food Services and Drinking Places** (NAICS 722) subsector declined in employment and saw an increase in wages from 2019 to 2020. The subsector decreased by 3,946 workers (12.4%) to 27,751. The average annual wage increased 6.4% to \$17,579. Special Food Services (food service contractors, caterers, mobile food services), Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages) and Restaurants and Other Eating Places are the three industry groups within this subsector. 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. All three industry groups contributed to the decline in employment. Based on longer-term trends, had it not been for the pandemic's impact, the Special Food Services industry group would have been expected to show employment gain, with the other three industry groups remaining largely unchanged. Availability of workers to staff restaurants and bars is especially challenging, which was heightened by the pandemic.

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Other Services Supersector

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

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay 2020			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Other Services	2,470	11,078	\$38,161
Other Services, except Public Administration	2,470	11,078	\$38,161
Repair and Maintenance	1,132	4,773	\$45,473
Personal and Laundry Services	553	2,826	\$28,199
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional and Similar Organizations	548	3,304	\$36,989
Private Households	237	174	\$21,828
Totals may not add due to rounding. Data subject to revision. Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.			

Other Services (except Public Administration)

NAICS Sector 81

The average number of workers in the **Other Services sector** industry decreased 2.2% from 2019 to 2020. Employment losses of 246 lowered the industry to a new level, with an annual average of 11,078 in 2020. The establishments in this sector are businesses which typically have small employment levels. The annual pay for this sector increased \$3,923 (11.5%) for a new average of \$38,161 in 2020.

The **Other Services** industry includes a wide variety of establishments which offer a mixture 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 in 2020 was in the **Repair and Maintenance** subsector. The number of workers increased by 202 for a new total of 4,773, a 4.4% growth rate. The average annual wage also grew. The yearly wage per worker increased \$4,406 (10.7%) to \$45,473. The establishments in this subsector recondition and renovate commercial and industrial 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 prevent

breakdown and unnecessary repairs. Many establishments serve both businesses and personal households safeguarding a nice complementary customer base. Automotive and maintenance repair establishments showed positive worker growth during 2020.

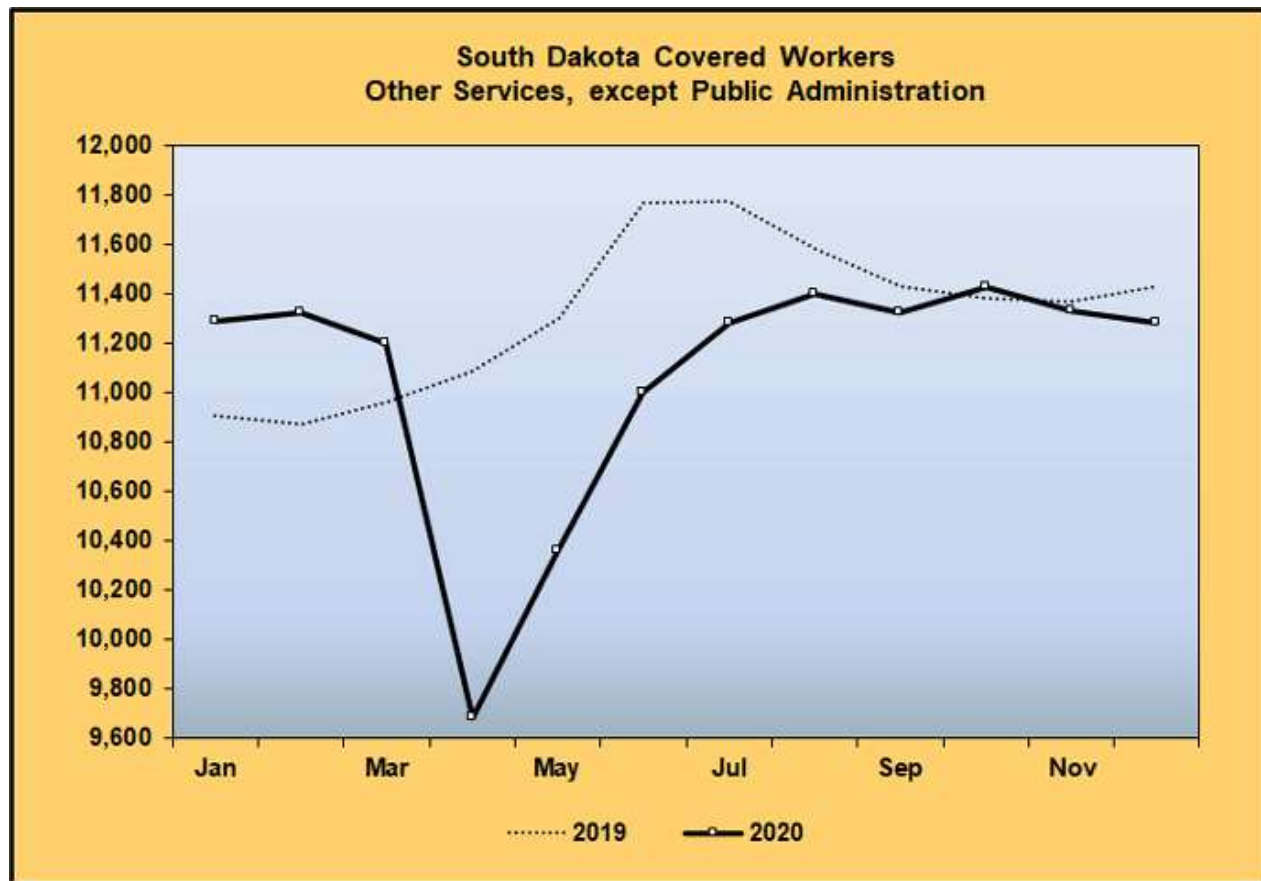
The **Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations** subsector had negative employment growth over 2020. This subsector lost 264 workers to bring their new total to 3,304. On an encouraging note, average annual wages grew at a pace of 14.1% to \$36,989. These establishments 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. Civic and Social organizations establishments suffered most worker losses.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, most of the events typically hosted by these organizations were canceled or postponed. When these organizations are in session, they may operate restaurants and bars for their members, requiring extra staff. Veteran, senior citizen and alumni clubs and associations are included in this category. Chambers of commerce and local economic development organizations employment numbers may not increase significantly during tourism season, but these organizations are directly involved in advancing tourism correlated business. This subsector had steady employment increases the past 10 years prior to 2018, when there was a small decrease before rebounding in 2019. The worker loss in 2020 was due to the pandemic's impact on social gatherings.

The **Personal and Laundry Services** subsector average number of workers in 2020 was 2,826, a decrease of 167 workers. The annual average wage elevated to \$28,199, a 4.8% increase. This subsector includes establishments that provide personal and laundry services to individuals, households and businesses. Services performed include personal care services such as hair, nails and skin; death care; laundry and dry-cleaning; and a wide range of other personal services, such as pet care (except veterinary), photofinishing, temporary parking 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 17 workers, decreasing to a total of 174 workers. Average annual wages strengthened by 8.8% to \$21,828. Establishments in the subsector are private households that employ 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 staff, private nurses and outside workers such as gardeners, yard caretakers and other maintenance workers. These workers are paid hourly, salaried or on a per job basis.

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Public Administration Supersector

NAICS Sector 92

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 2020			
Supersector, Sector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Public Administration	2,521	72,512	\$47,578
Federal Government	759	11,569	\$70,047
Federal Government	759	11,569	\$70,047
State Government	914	14,371	\$53,128
State Government Education	29	5,516	\$57,230
State Government, excluding education	885	8,855	\$50,573
Local Government	848	46,573	\$40,282
Local Government Education	217	25,257	\$40,065
Local Government, excluding education & tribal government	555	13,497	\$40,175
Local Tribal Government excluding education	44	5,972	\$40,979
Local Tribal Government Education	32	1,847	\$41,783
See the end of this section for a table of data summed for Local Tribal Government. 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 278 (2.5%) from 2019 to 2020 to a new total of 11,569. Federal government establishments during 2020 showed a \$2,519 (3.7%) increase in annual pay for a new level of \$70,047. This remains one of the highest paying industries in South Dakota.

Federal Government is a system of government that separates 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 multiplicity of needs of a geographical area. Only the federal government can regulate interstate and foreign commerce, declare war, set taxing, spending and other national policies.

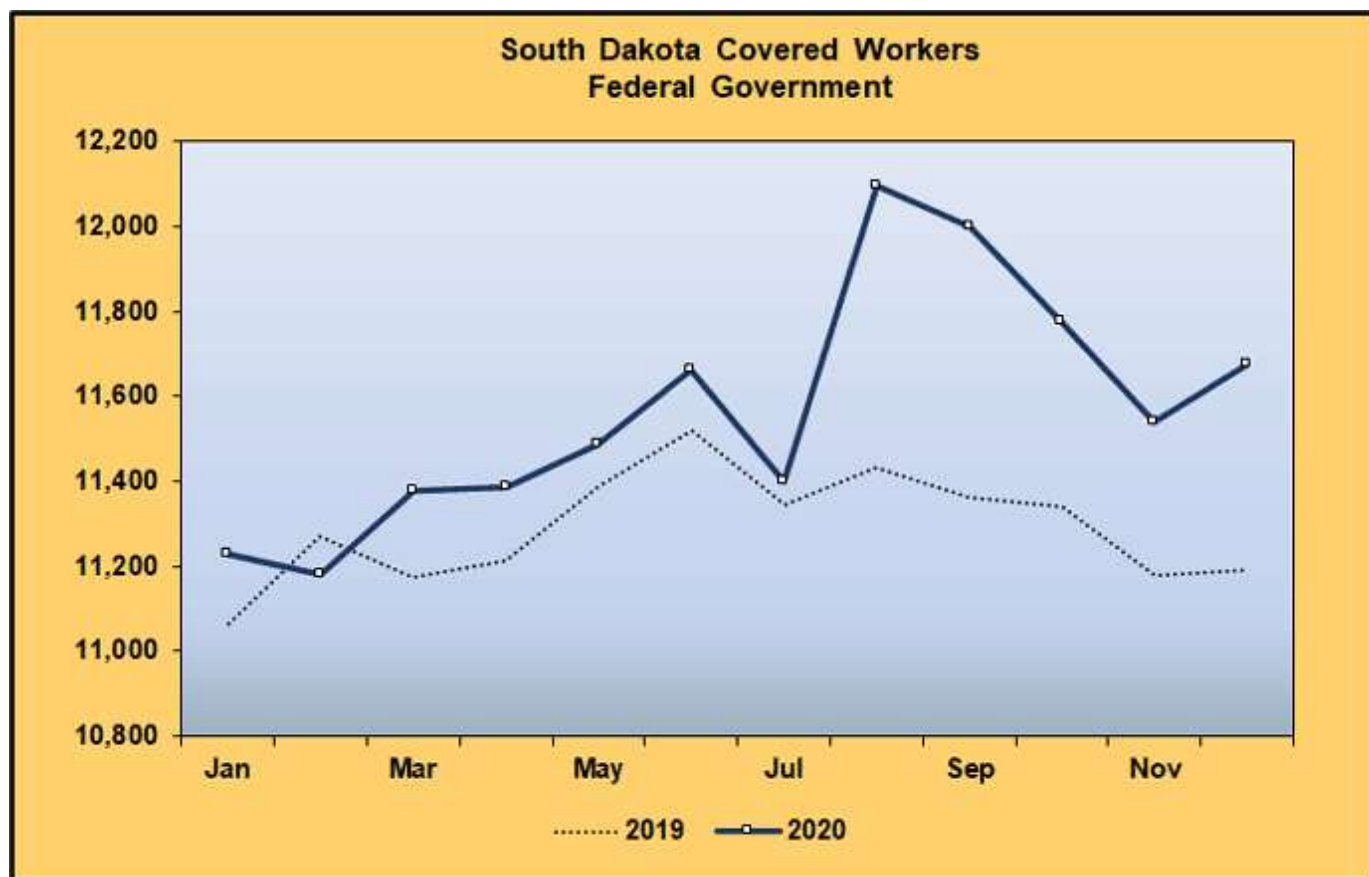
Administration of Economic Programs (NAICS 926) saw an increase of 231 workers between 2019 and 2020. These government establishments are primarily engaged in the administration, promotion and development of economic resources, which includes business, industry and tourism. Other governmental establishments 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. Illustrative examples of such entities would be trade commissions, consumer protection offices, small business development agencies and energy development and program administrations. Regulation of agricultural Marketing and Commodities agencies are included in this industry, and some gains in employment were recognizable. These establishments plan, administer and coordinate agricultural programs for production and marketing.

Federal worker levels in Administration of Educational Programs experienced an increase of 66 workers during 2020. Annual pay increased by 3.4% or \$2,588 to settle at \$78,548 for its new annual average. This category is represented by educational statistical centers, educational program administrations and governmental scholarship programs.

Administration of Environmental Quality Programs (NAICS 924) realized a gain of 16 employees in 2020. All the employment increase originated from governmental establishments primarily engaged in the administration, regulation, supervision and control of land use, including recreational areas, conservation and preservation of natural resources and weather forecasting program administrations. Fish and wildlife conservation program administration is a branch of this grouping.

There were 13 workers added to the federal worker numbers within **Executive, Legislative and General Government** establishments. This group of offices includes public finance, personnel support offices, election boards, purchasing and supply agencies and general government support services.

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State Government

State Government worker numbers showed a decrease of 562 workers (or 3.8%) from 2019 to 2020 for a new total of 14,371 employees. State government employment has shown minor changes over the past few years, with 2020 decreases being higher than average. The reduction of workers was scattered throughout several agencies. In the same time frame, state government showed an increase in annual pay for a new level of \$53,128, which equates to 4.4% growth.

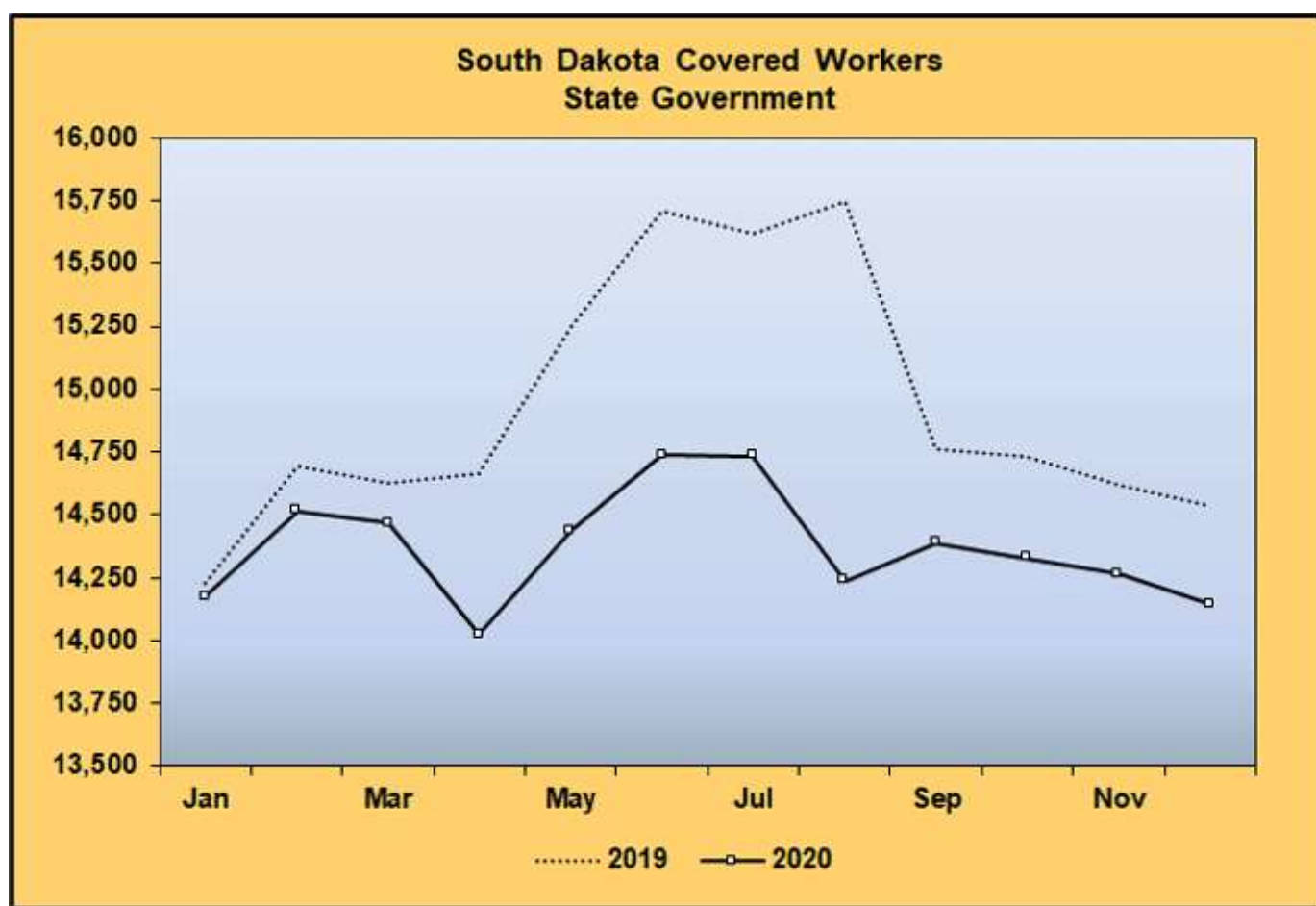
A state government is a unit of government that uniquely makes and enforces laws for a state. State governments administer to the local needs of an area. State governments have certain reserved powers, specific powers and responsibilities that the national government does not have. In general, state 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 essential 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 took a big hit, losing 474 workers during 2020. However, annual pay showed an increase of \$3,494 for a new average of \$57,230. 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. This grouping is structured according to level and type of educational services. Elementary and secondary schools, junior colleges and colleges, universities and professional schools correspond to a recognized series of formal levels of

education designated by diplomas, associate degrees, bachelor's degrees and more advanced degrees.

State governmental agencies within Justice, Public Order and Safety activities added some workers from 2019 to 2020. Eight workers were added to the rosters, bringing the new total to 1,757. Annual pay increased 2.2%, bringing the annual average to \$51,014. Correctional institutions, jails, prisons and detention centers have facilities designed for confinement, correction and rehabilitation of adult and juvenile offenders sentenced by the courts.

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 12 workers were eliminated from payrolls from 2019 to 2020. 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 declined by 1,879 workers (or 3.9%) from 2019 to 2020 for a new figure of 46,573 employees. For this same time period, local government showed a \$3,580 (or 9.8%) increase in annual pay for a new level of \$40,282.

Local government is an administrative body for a smaller-scale geographic area, such as a city, town, county, or district. Local governments draw their authority from the state in which they are located. Local governments typically have control over their exclusive geographical region and

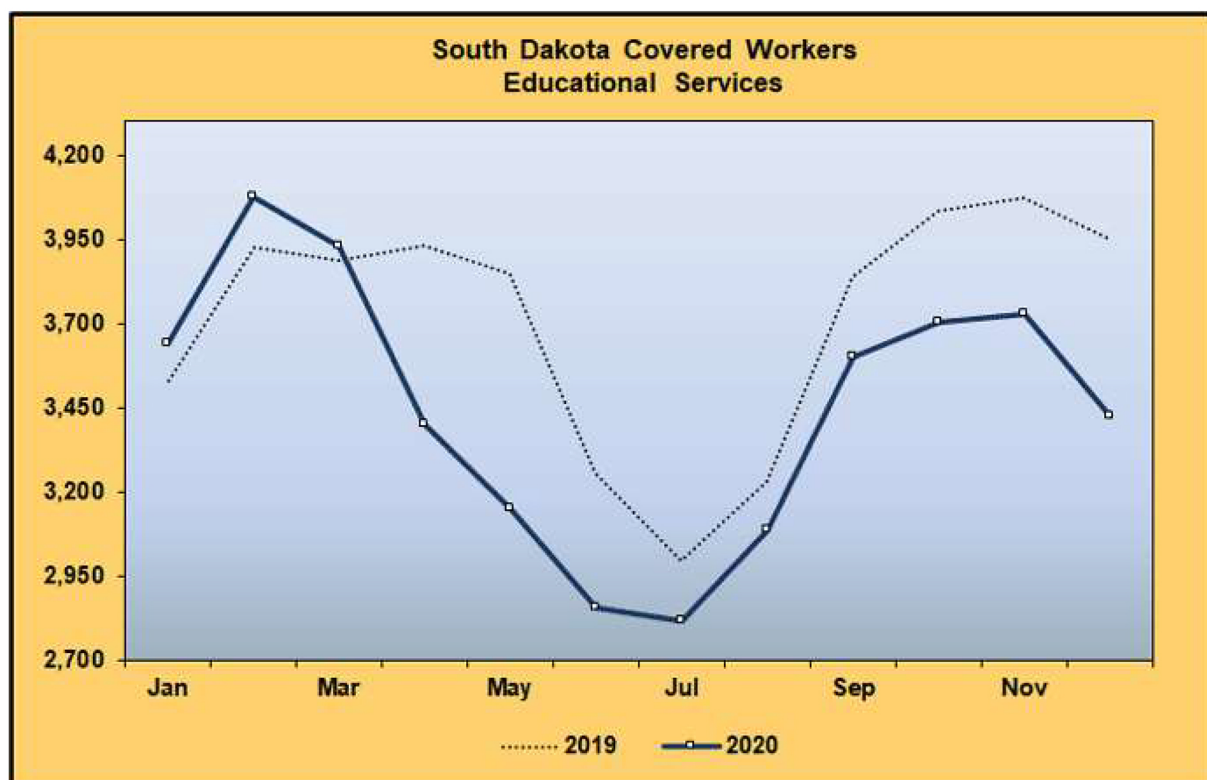
Educational Services is comprised of only one subsector. Within the subsector are the following industry groups:

- 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 **Colleges and Universities** industry group lost the most employment in the private sector, with **Technical and Trade Schools** and **Other Schools and Instruction** also losing employment. The other four industry groups slightly gained employment in 2020. Most colleges sent students home at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, and instruction was done online. Remaining staff like lunch program workers and facility workers were not needed to the extent they had been, and their hours were greatly reduced or they were temporarily laid off.

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 decide 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 10% of the employment in Education falls in privately owned establishments, with the rest being in publicly owned establishments.

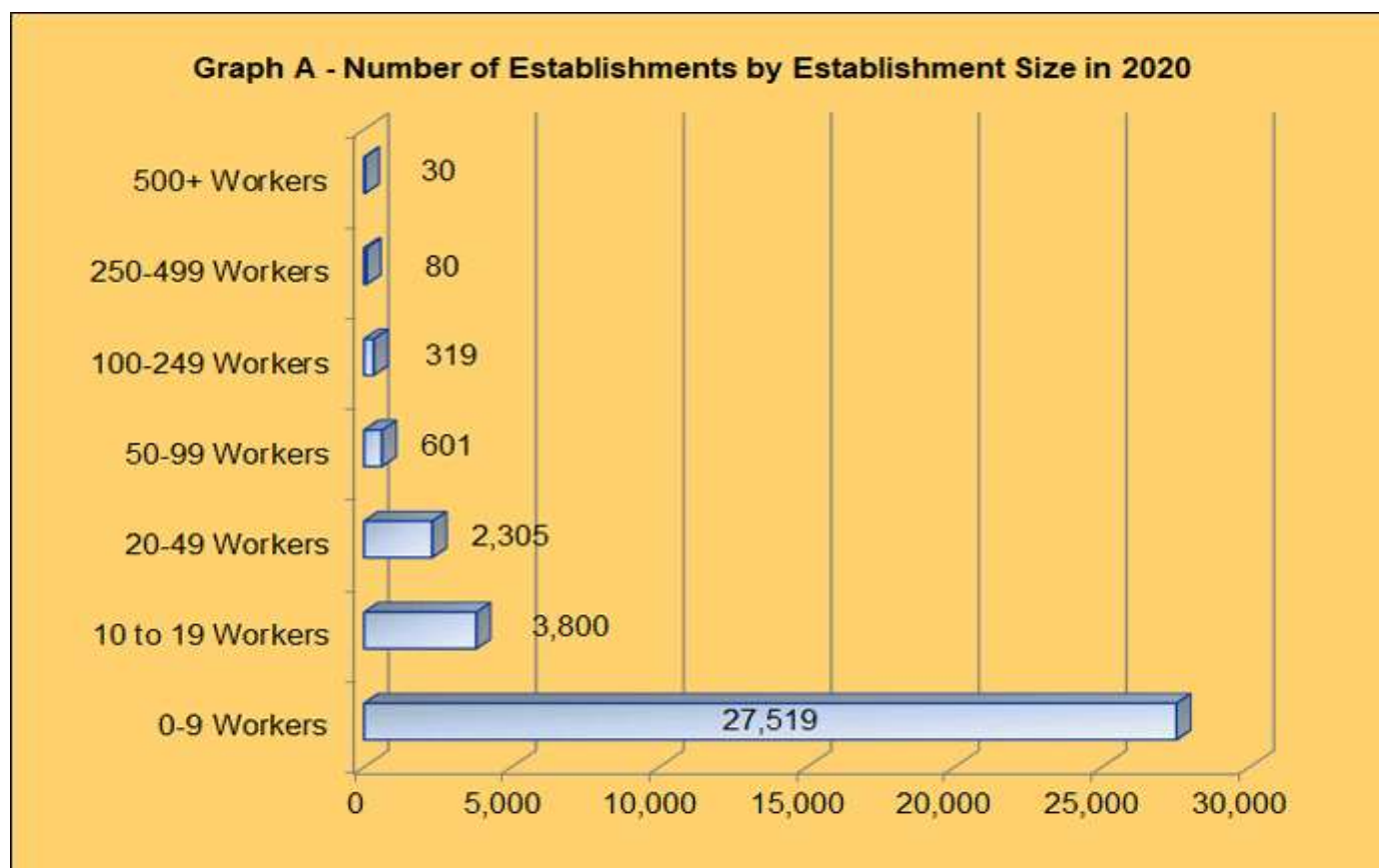


South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay 2020			
Sector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Local Tribal Government	76	7,819	\$41,169
Local Tribal Government Education	32	1,847	\$41,783
Local Tribal Government excluding education	44	5,972	\$40,979
<p>Totals may not add due to rounding. 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.</p>			

Covered Workers & Annual Pay by Establishment Size

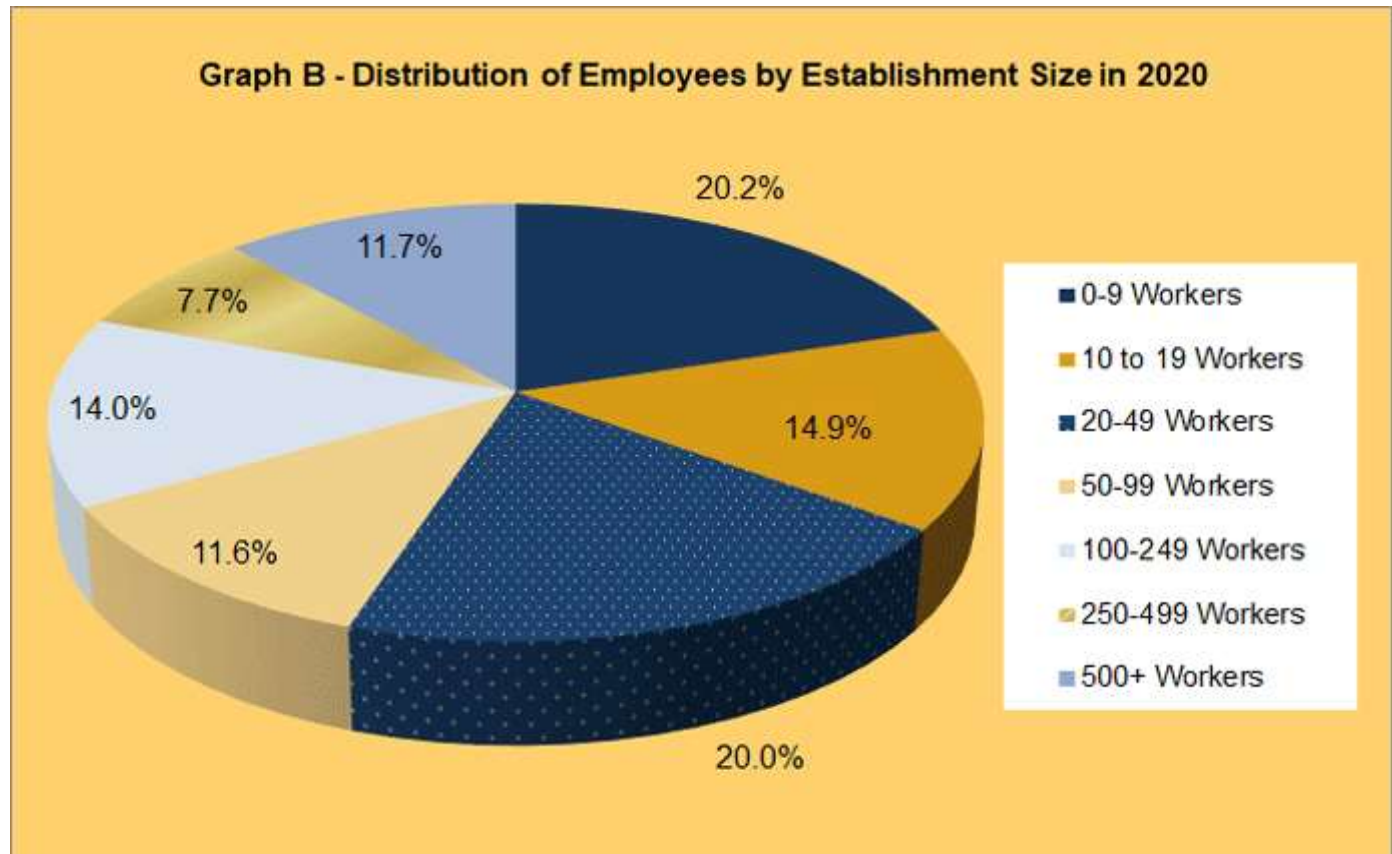
Establishment size data provides a comparison of the number of small and large businesses in South Dakota. The average number of workers at the worksite location determines establishment size. A worksite is generally defined as a single physical location at which predominantly one type of economic activity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

Graph A displays the number of South Dakota establishments by establishment size. This chart shows small businesses are predominate in South Dakota. During 2020 the 0-9 workers size class had the largest number of establishments, accounting for 79.4 percent of all establishments.



Continued on next page.

The distribution of employees by establishment size shows a different picture than the distribution of establishments. Smaller businesses have a much smaller slice of the pie. Graph B on the following page indicates smaller businesses (fewer than 10 workers) employed only 20.2 percent of the covered workers in South Dakota in 2020. The number of workers is evenly dispersed among the establishment size groups.



Continued on next page.

Number of Private Establishments, Workers and Pay By Establishment Size and By Supersector 2020							
Supersector	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Natural Resources & Mining							
Establishments	981	94	48	14	3	0	0
Workers	3,138	1,306	1,359	857	477	0	0
Annual Pay	\$40,488	\$44,790	\$47,487	\$53,402	\$61,785	\$0	\$0
Construction							
Establishments	3,612	337	192	42	19	0	0
Workers	8,786	4,550	5,561	2,867	2,647	0	0
Annual Pay	\$42,203	\$52,327	\$60,256	\$67,712	\$68,085	0	0
Manufacturing							
Establishments	617	160	158	84	56	21	11
Workers	1,999	2,222	5,009	5,888	9,691	6,921	11,399
Annual Pay	\$39,527	\$46,132	\$51,248	\$52,807	\$53,053	\$56,115	\$56,741
Trade, Transportation & Utilities							
Establishments	6,408	1,222	630	150	75	25	0
Workers	18,403	16,472	19,051	9,823	11,040	8,402	0
Annual Pay	\$46,604	\$41,916	\$47,857	\$48,026	\$44,345	\$29,994	\$0
Information							
Establishments	550	59	43	8	4	*	*
Workers	1,023	810	1,337	503	486	*	*
Annual Pay	\$64,665	\$45,988	\$52,223	\$56,992	\$63,373	*	*
Financial Activities							
Establishments	3,153	251	133	32	25	9	5
Workers	7,469	3,275	3,872	2,122	3,972	3,225	3,876
Annual Pay	\$59,592	\$68,441	\$81,295	\$84,651	\$79,653	\$59,164	\$66,470
<i>Table continued on next page.</i>							

Number of Private Establishments, Workers and Pay By Establishment Size and By Supersector, continued							
Supersector	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Professional & Business Services							
Establishments	5,823	375	234	40	30	4	3
Workers	9,982	5,016	6,955	2,608	4,628	1,317	2,268
Annual Pay	\$64,330	\$53,922	\$57,173	\$54,945	\$67,710	\$46,555	\$114,503
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	2,122	434	293	136	76	19	10
Workers	5,805	5,888	8,912	8,999	11,182	6,011	22,192
Annual Pay	\$42,946	\$41,410	\$44,236	\$44,801	\$48,990	\$57,466	\$78,960
Other Services							
Establishments	2,226	177	52	8	7	0	0
Workers	5,672	2,258	1,533	574	1,039	0	0
Annual Pay	\$36,060	\$38,798	\$39,556	\$38,408	\$46,118	\$0	\$0
Total Private Ownership							
Establishments	27,519	3,800	2,305	601	319	80	30
Workers	69,497	51,455	68,754	39,887	48,173	26,487	40,345
Annual Pay	\$45,520	\$41,239	\$44,968	\$47,936	\$52,845	\$47,706	\$73,329

County Information

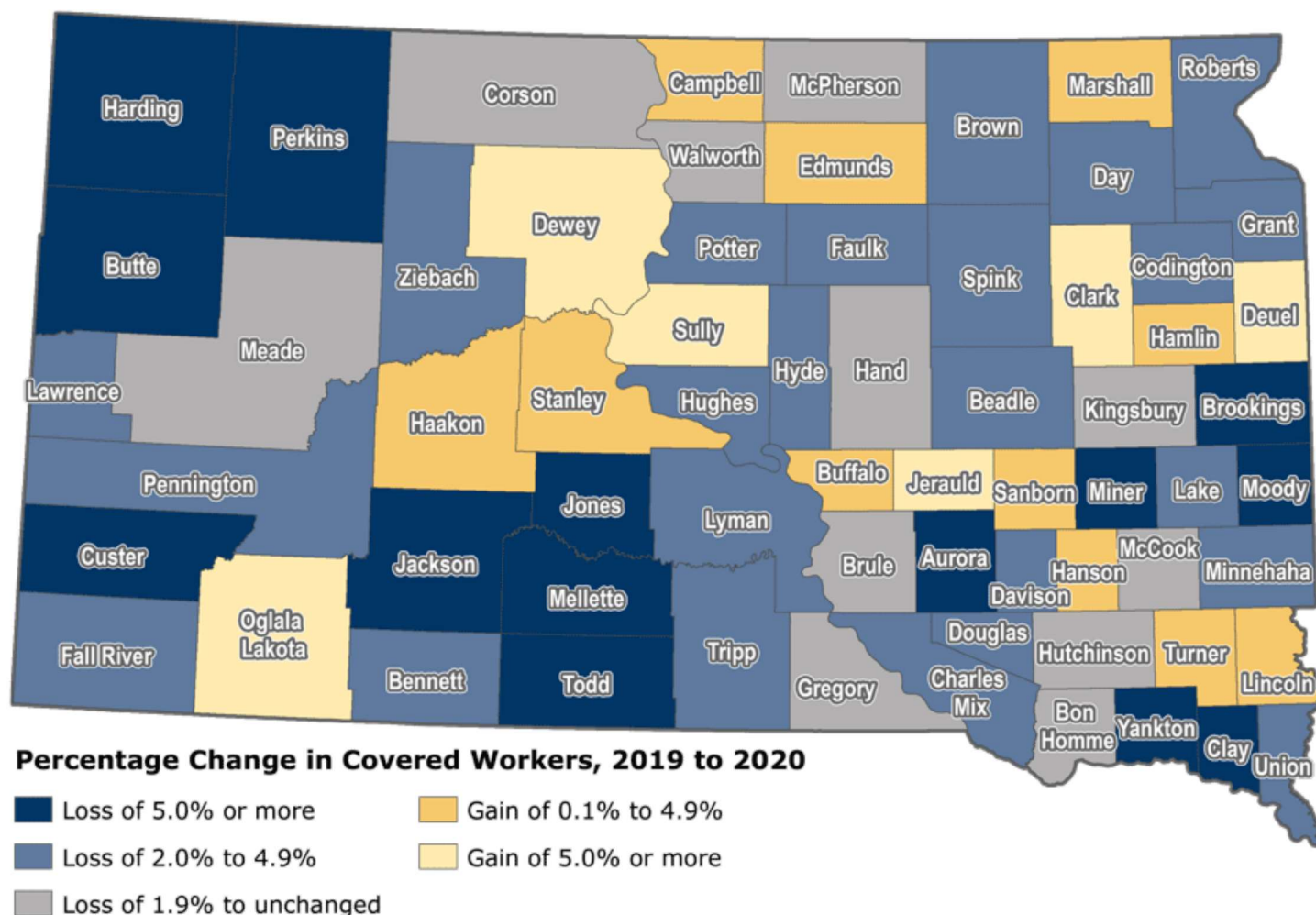
The table below indicates 26 percent (17) of the counties showed worker growth from 2019 to 2020. The highest percentage gains occurred in Clark, Deuel and Sully counties. The largest absolute gains occurred in Clark, Oglala Lakota and Deuel counties.

Decreases in the number of covered workers occurred in 74 percent (49) of the counties in South Dakota. The greatest percentage decreases happened in Moody, Mellette and Jones counties, and the largest absolute losses occurred in Minnehaha, Pennington and Brookings counties.

The map below provides information on the percentage change in the average number of covered workers in South Dakota's counties from 2019 to 2020.

Number of Covered Workers by County 2019 & 2020							
County	2019	2020	Percent Change	County	2019	2020	Percent Change
Aurora	932	878	-5.8%	Hyde	561	545	-2.9%
Beadle	8,650	8,231	-4.8%	Jackson	709	662	-6.6%
Bennett	840	818	-2.6%	Jerauld	1,477	1,611	9.1%
Bon Homme	1,730	1,704	-1.5%	Jones	420	384	-8.6%
Brookings	18,582	17,463	-6.0%	Kingsbury	1,710	1,697	-0.8%
Brown	20,398	19,572	-4.0%	Lake	5,037	4,801	-4.7%
Brule	1,876	1,863	-0.7%	Lawrence	11,987	11,543	-3.7%
Buffalo	490	494	0.8%	Lincoln	23,850	23,984	0.6%
Butte	2,831	2,642	-6.7%	Lyman	1,376	1,346	-2.2%
Campbell	434	452	4.1%	McCook	1,289	1,283	-0.5%
Charles Mix	3,315	3,233	-2.5%	McPherson	568	564	-0.7%
Clark	1,051	1,300	23.7%	Marshall	1,600	1,609	0.6%
Clay	6,101	5,643	-7.5%	Meade	7,513	7,368	-1.9%
Codington	16,167	15,518	-4.0%	Mellette	324	289	-10.8%
Corson	790	776	-1.8%	Miner	735	692	-5.9%
Custer	2,428	2,229	-8.2%	Minnehaha	128,623	124,913	-2.9%
Davison	12,170	11,674	-4.1%	Moody	2,716	2,306	-15.1%
Day	1,879	1,812	-3.6%	Oglala Lakota	3,688	3,898	5.7%
Deuel	1,337	1,515	13.3%	Pennington	57,372	55,475	-3.3%
Dewey	2,225	2,355	5.8%	Perkins	1,109	1,048	-5.5%
Douglas	1,084	1,059	-2.3%	Potter	780	762	-2.3%
Edmunds	1,168	1,183	1.3%	Roberts	3,588	3,456	-3.7%
Fall River	2,451	2,392	-2.4%	Sanborn	553	579	4.7%
Faulk	600	580	-3.3%	Spink	2,355	2,294	-2.6%
Grant	3,839	3,742	-2.5%	Stanley	1,176	1,188	1.0%
Table continued on next page.							

Number of Covered Workers by County, continued 2019 & 2020								
County	2019	2020	Percent Change		County	2019	2020	Percent Change
Gregory	1,484	1,467	-1.1%		Sully	761	841	10.5%
Haakon	763	780	2.2%		Todd	2,963	2,815	-5.0%
Hamlin	2,096	2,144	2.3%		Tripp	2,252	2,169	-3.7%
Hand	1,366	1,352	-1.0%		Turner	2,071	2,083	0.6%
Hanson	610	611	0.2%		Union	9,940	9,457	-4.9%
Harding	477	445	-6.7%		Walworth	2,050	2,034	-0.8%
Hughes	10,656	10,226	-4.0%		Yankton	12,885	12,228	-5.1%
Hutchinson	2,658	2,648	-0.4%		Ziebach	281	273	-2.8%
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.								



County Information

The table below shows annual pay for covered workers by county for 2019 and 2020. The county with the highest annual pay for 2020 was Union County at \$61,083.

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

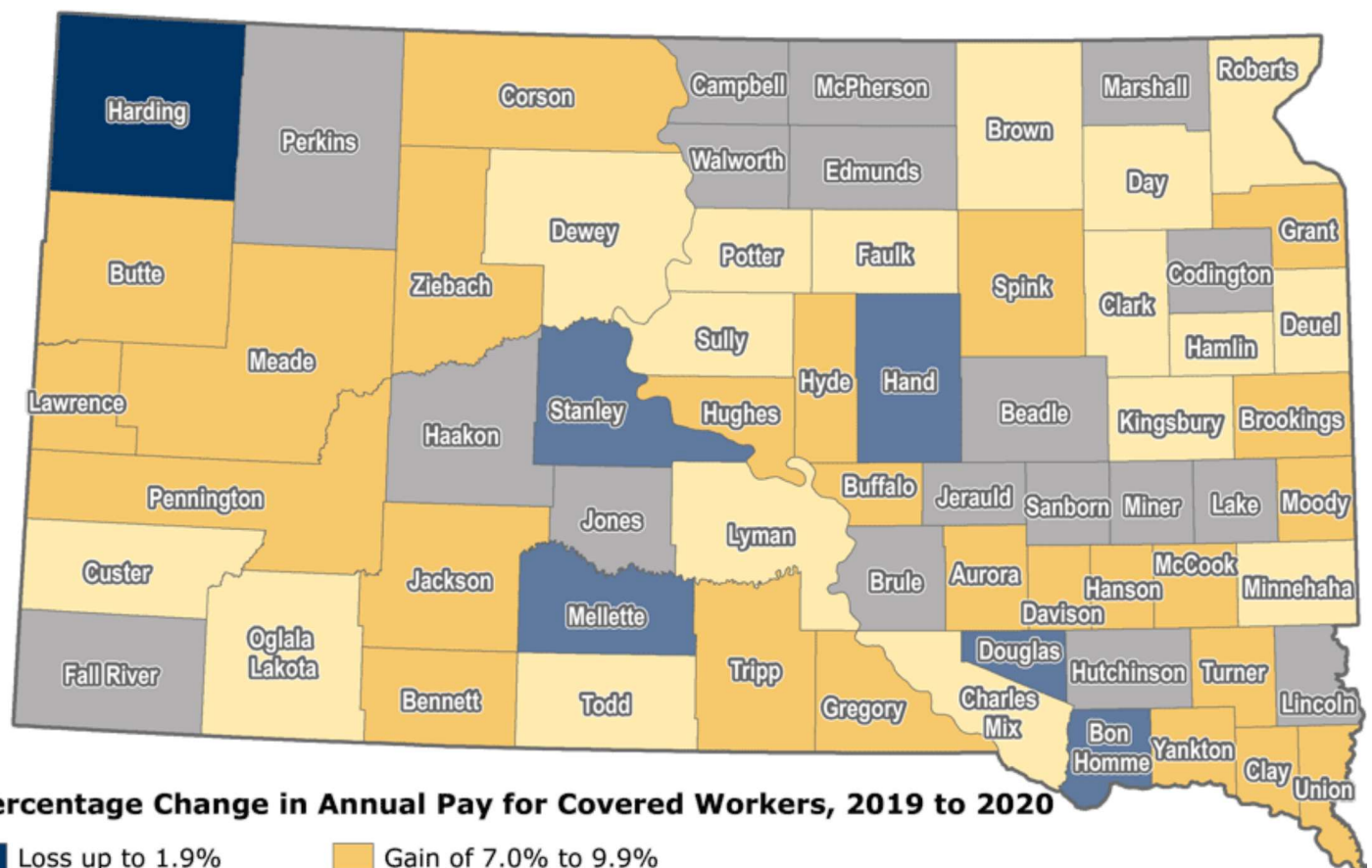
Annual Pay for Covered Workers by County 2020							
County	2019	2020	Percent Change	County	2019	2020	Percent Change
Aurora	\$33,021	\$35,462	7.4%	Hyde	\$39,806	\$42,953	7.9%
Beadle	\$41,414	\$43,995	6.2%	Jackson	\$31,148	\$33,580	7.8%
Bennett	\$34,370	\$36,964	7.5%	Jerauld	\$37,826	\$39,808	5.2%
Bon Homme	\$35,708	\$36,889	3.3%	Jones	\$30,739	\$32,850	6.9%
Brookings	\$44,824	\$48,290	7.7%	Kingsbury	\$37,487	\$41,431	10.5%
Brown	\$44,217	\$48,811	10.4%	Lake	\$42,841	\$45,705	6.7%
Brule	\$34,992	\$37,230	6.4%	Lawrence	\$38,282	\$41,907	9.5%
Buffalo	\$41,478	\$45,448	9.6%	Lincoln	\$52,941	\$55,972	5.7%
Butte	\$34,213	\$36,775	7.5%	Lyman	\$30,919	\$34,375	11.2%
Campbell	\$36,440	\$38,087	4.5%	McCook	\$36,356	\$39,183	7.8%
Charles Mix	\$35,936	\$40,529	12.8%	McPherson	\$32,727	\$34,936	6.7%
Clark	\$34,404	\$44,139	28.3%	Marshall	\$41,193	\$42,806	3.9%
Clay	\$38,370	\$42,144	9.8%	Meade	\$42,005	\$45,603	8.6%
Codington	\$41,001	\$43,007	4.9%	Mellette	\$27,247	\$28,088	3.1%
Corson	\$37,892	\$40,622	7.2%	Miner	\$34,175	\$35,671	4.4%
Custer	\$35,504	\$39,193	10.4%	Minnehaha	\$50,258	\$55,306	10.0%
Davison	\$41,413	\$44,291	6.9%	Moody	\$40,265	\$43,155	7.2%
Day	\$33,965	\$37,779	11.2%	Oglala Lakota	\$42,055	\$46,413	10.4%
Deuel	\$42,602	\$49,547	16.3%	Pennington	\$43,650	\$47,855	9.6%
Dewey	\$40,686	\$48,457	19.1%	Perkins	\$33,078	\$35,092	6.1%
Douglas	\$35,667	\$36,963	3.6%	Potter	\$38,606	\$44,532	15.3%
Edmunds	\$40,203	\$42,537	5.8%	Roberts	\$35,523	\$39,194	10.3%
Fall River	\$38,699	\$40,863	5.6%	Sanborn	\$34,130	\$35,721	4.7%
Faulk	\$34,632	\$38,326	10.7%	Spink	\$38,824	\$42,369	9.1%
Grant	\$42,499	\$45,968	8.2%	Stanley	\$37,347	\$38,226	2.4%
Gregory	\$33,150	\$36,131	9.0%	Sully	\$45,957	\$54,596	18.8%
Haakon	\$39,530	\$41,975	6.2%	Todd	\$37,715	\$42,514	12.7%
Hamlin	\$40,657	\$44,795	10.2%	Tripp	\$34,782	\$37,790	8.6%
Table continued on next page.							

**Annual Pay for Covered Workers by County, continued
2020**

County	2019	2020	Percent Change	County	2019	2020	Percent Change
Hand	\$35,101	\$36,010	2.6%	Turner	\$37,052	\$39,652	7.0%
Hanson	\$39,668	\$42,518	7.2%	Union	\$56,077	\$61,083	8.9%
Harding	\$44,234	\$43,387	-1.9%	Walworth	\$35,713	\$37,869	6.0%
Hughes	\$46,209	\$49,477	7.1%	Yankton	\$44,466	\$47,662	7.2%
Hutchinson	\$38,370	\$40,003	4.3%	Ziebach	\$38,609	\$41,856	8.4%

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 2020							
County	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Aurora	78	7	2	2	2	0	0
Beadle	476	84	56	9	6	1	1
Bennett	49	13	5	0	0	0	0
Bon Homme	163	15	5	2	1	0	0
Brookings	861	147	78	22	8	4	3
Brown	1,092	182	115	24	17	4	3
Brule	196	32	10	2	0	0	0
Buffalo	14	2	0	0	0	0	0
Butte	340	42	17	2	0	0	0
Campbell	52	5	2	2	0	0	0
Charles Mix	256	34	18	2	1	0	0
Clark	136	16	7	1	1	0	0
Clay	334	45	19	4	7	0	0
Codington	986	145	96	23	11	5	1
Corson	35	3	2	0	0	0	0
Custer	308	27	12	1	1	0	0
Davison	571	124	65	22	15	4	0
Day	178	23	13	3	0	0	0
Deuel	133	16	4	5	2	0	0
Dewey	90	9	7	1	0	0	0
Douglas	84	21	6	2	0	0	0
Edmunds	139	13	8	1	0	0	0
Fall River	249	17	11	1	1	0	0
Faulk	80	6	1	2	0	0	0
Grant	268	38	27	8	3	1	0
<i>Table continued on next page.</i>							

Number of Establishments by Size of Establishment, by County, continued Private Ownership Only 2020							
County	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Gregory	178	20	8	1	1	0	0
Haakon	82	10	3	1	1	0	0
Hamlin	184	21	11	3	1	0	0
Hand	126	18	9	4	0	0	0
Hanson	88	6	3	1	0	0	0
Harding	50	4	2	1	0	0	0
Hughes	653	99	47	13	3	2	0
Hutchinson	187	23	20	5	3	0	0
Hyde	47	6	4	0	0	0	0
Jackson	54	8	4	0	0	0	0
Jerauld	84	5	2	2	0	0	1
Jones	44	6	2	0	0	0	0
Kingsbury	180	23	11	4	0	0	0
Lake	357	43	31	8	4	1	0
Lawrence	1,129	127	65	14	14	2	0
Lincoln	1,747	243	160	39	21	5	4
Lyman	81	16	4	1	0	0	0
McCook	179	21	7	2	0	0	0
McPherson	65	4	3	1	0	0	0
Marshall	151	15	7	2	2	0	0
Meade	738	94	33	8	2	0	0
Mellette	21	2	1	0	0	0	0
Miner	82	6	5	1	0	0	0
Minnehaha	6,472	933	662	200	122	26	13
Moody	145	22	11	5	1	0	0
Oglala Lakota	73	11	9	1	0	0	0
<i>Table continued on next page.</i>							

Number of Establishments by Size of Establishment, by County, continued Private Ownership Only 2020							
County	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Pennington	3,984	532	379	97	40	10	2
Perkins	106	12	7	2	0	0	0
Potter	100	6	5	2	0	0	0
Roberts	215	25	12	4	2	0	0
Sanborn	58	7	4	1	0	0	0
Spink	192	25	10	3	0	0	0
Stanley	112	20	8	1	1	0	0
Sully	70	10	6	0	1	0	0
Todd	55	9	10	0	0	0	0
Tripp	185	25	18	4	1	0	0
Turner	243	28	9	3	1	0	0
Union	604	86	46	14	11	4	1
Walworth	184	26	14	2	1	0	0
Yankton	659	102	49	7	10	10	1
Ziebach	16	4	0	0	0	0	0
Total	27,148	3,769	2,287	598	319	79	30
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 2020			
Supersector and Sector	Number of Establishments	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources & Mining	66	294	\$45,122
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	53	189	\$40,078
Mining	13	105	\$54,203
Construction	774	4,976	\$51,344
Construction	774	4,976	\$51,344
Manufacturing	183	2,818	\$50,961
Manufacturing	183	2,818	\$50,961
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,314	12,939	\$41,386
Wholesale Trade	376	2,413	\$63,033
Retail Trade	683	8,729	\$32,805
Transportation & Warehousing	236	1,535	\$47,316
Utilities	19	262	\$93,184
Information	116	717	\$55,034
Information	116	717	\$55,034
Financial Activities	629	3,462	\$60,655
Finance & Insurance	333	2,564	\$68,418
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	296	899	\$38,448
Professional & Business Services	1,413	5,897	\$62,410
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	926	2,677	\$65,868
Management of Companies & Enterprises	41	972	\$113,929
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Services	446	2,249	\$36,000
Education & Health Services	627	11,786	\$57,093
Educational Services	104	418	\$28,454
Health Care & Social Assistance	523	11,368	\$58,146
<i>Table continued on next page.</i>			

Rapid City MSA
Covered Workers and Pay, continued
2020

Supersector and Sector	Number of Establishments	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Leisure & Hospitality Services	702	8,980	\$21,484
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	152	1,073	\$25,084
Accommodation & Food Services	550	7,907	\$20,995
Other Services	444	2,456	\$36,889
Other Services, except Public Administration	444	2,456	\$36,889
Public Administration	235	10,747	\$51,771
Federal Government	90	3,148	\$69,233
State Government	93	1,481	\$53,382
Local Government	52	6,118	\$42,396
Total	6,503	65,072	\$47,304
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 2020			
Supersector and Sector	Number of Establishments	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources & Mining	88	761	\$45,101
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	83	689	\$43,185
Mining	5	72	\$63,433
Construction	1,299	9,426	\$57,258
Construction	1,299	9,426	\$57,258
Manufacturing	294	14,071	\$53,053
Manufacturing	294	14,071	\$53,053
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	2,741	31,479	\$48,286
Wholesale Trade	1,133	8,193	\$73,416
Retail Trade	1,095	17,810	\$35,418
Transportation & Warehousing	482	5,117	\$48,934
Utilities	31	359	\$103,954
Information	221	2,495	\$67,048
Information	221	2,495	\$67,048
Financial Activities	1,314	15,118	\$76,087
Finance & Insurance	905	13,402	\$79,314
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	409	1,717	\$50,854
Professional & Business Services	2,536	15,037	\$67,522
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	1,664	6,587	\$75,711
Management of Companies & Enterprises	87	2,455	\$108,852
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Services	785	5,994	\$41,606
Education & Health Services	979	32,082	\$63,809
Educational Services	157	1,680	\$31,765
Health Care & Social Assistance	822	30,402	\$65,580
<i>Table continued on next page.</i>			

Sioux Falls MSA
Covered Workers and Pay, continued
2020

Supersector and Sector	Number of Establishments	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Leisure & Hospitality Services	862	13,536	\$19,256
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	237	2,706	\$20,353
Accommodation & Food Services	625	10,830	\$18,982
Other Services	806	3,844	\$41,393
Other Services, except Public Administration	806	3,844	\$41,393
Public Administration	279	14,416	\$51,569
Federal Government	81	2,807	\$75,024
State Government	84	1,546	\$51,895
Local Government	114	10,063	\$44,976
Total	11,419	152,263	\$55,061
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 2020							
Supersector	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Natural Resources and Mining							
Establishments	61	3	1	1	0	0	0
Workers	162	43	*	*	0	0	0
Annual Pay	\$41,073	\$42,943	*	*	*	\$0	\$0
Construction							
Establishments	650	73	36	12	3	0	0
Workers	1,640	996	1,062	830	448	0	0
Annual Pay	\$40,764	\$51,890	\$55,639	\$62,928	\$57,216	\$0	\$0
Manufacturing							
Establishments	116	31	23	7	5	*	0
Workers	301	442	715	444	628	*	0
Annual Pay	\$37,182	\$38,414	\$50,118	\$48,329	\$70,956	*	\$0
Trade, Transportation and Utilities							
Establishments	1,000	178	93	27	13	3	*
Workers	2,922	2,399	2,950	1,848	1,769	1,050	*
Annual Pay	\$39,550	\$40,072	\$46,973	\$47,036	\$38,078	\$29,471	*
Information							
Establishments	96	11	4	5	0	0	0
Workers	145	153	138	282	0	0	0
Annual Pay	\$78,867	\$32,768	\$49,276	\$57,483	\$0	\$0	\$0
Financial Activities							
Establishments	555	41	29	1	2	1	0
Workers	1,225	538	858	*	362	*	0
Annual Pay	\$54,792	\$67,076	\$68,911	*	\$65,391	*	\$0
<i>Table continued on next page.</i>							

Rapid City MSA
Number of Establishments, Workers & Pay
by Establishment Size and by Supersector, continued
2020

Supersector	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Professional and Business Services							
Establishments	1,294	68	41	6	2	1	1
Workers	2,029	935	1,136	420	265	*	*
Annual Pay	\$59,072	\$57,069	\$55,674	\$57,899	\$25,608	*	*
Education and Health Services							
Establishments	447	81	61	21	12	4	1
Workers	1,044	1,081	1,770	1,411	1,963	1,102	*
Annual Pay	\$47,135	\$41,585	\$50,288	\$36,112	\$58,283	\$71,883	*
Leisure and Hospitality Services							
Establishments	422	132	120	24	4	0	0
Workers	1,461	1,799	3,624	1,649	448	0	0
Annual Pay	\$20,193	\$21,042	\$21,314	\$22,452	\$25,231	\$0	\$0
Other Services							
Establishments	389	35	16	2	2	0	0
Workers	1,080	453	405	131	388	0	0
Annual Pay	\$34,275	\$38,997	\$39,691	\$39,499	\$37,806	\$0	\$0
Total Private Ownership							
Establishments	5,030	653	424	106	43	10	2
Workers	12,009	8,839	12,692	7,122	6,270	3,316	4,077
Annual Pay	\$42,835	\$40,907	\$43,073	\$42,404	\$49,186	\$48,361	\$80,533
*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 & Pay by Establishment Size and by Supersector 2020							
Supersector	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Natural Resources and Mining							
Establishments	69	9	6	4	0	0	0
Workers	222	132	182	225	0	0	0
Annual Pay	\$41,749	\$48,166	\$44,200	\$47,339	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction							
Establishments	1,062	127	77	22	11	0	0
Workers	2,519	1,715	2,207	1,514	1,471	0	0
Annual Pay	\$44,627	\$52,768	\$60,322	\$68,525	\$67,932	\$0	\$0
Manufacturing							
Establishments	151	48	47	18	24	2	4
Workers	543	670	1,414	1,322	4,132	604	5,386
Annual Pay	\$46,106	\$48,979	\$54,783	\$57,304	\$55,210	\$54,333	\$50,964
Trade, Transportation & Utilities							
Establishments	2,033	368	222	68	38	12	0
Workers	5,200	5,023	6,655	4,529	5,826	4,246	0
Annual Pay	\$56,627	\$46,734	\$51,315	\$50,823	\$48,622	\$31,994	0
Information							
Establishments	183	16	13	3	4	1	1
Workers	276	221	377	221	486	*	*
Annual Pay	\$93,536	\$61,588	\$60,142	\$56,366	\$63,373	*	*
Financial Activities							
Establishments	1,112	102	57	17	15	6	5
Workers	2,440	1,302	1,744	1,191	2,480	2,086	3,876
Annual Pay	\$67,219	\$72,399	\$94,130	\$99,201	\$85,403	\$67,235	\$66,470
<i>Table continued on next page.</i>							

Sioux Falls MSA
Number of Establishments, Workers & Pay
by Establishment Size and by Supersector, continued
2020

Supersector	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Professional & Business Services							
Establishments	2,226	154	114	23	15	3	1
Workers	3,489	2,078	3,525	1,540	2,448	866	*
Annual Pay	\$81,042	\$54,846	\$61,240	\$61,262	\$68,989	\$50,852	*
Education & Health Services							
Establishments	663	133	99	47	25	6	6
Workers	1,640	1,851	3,043	3,017	3,535	2,096	16,901
Annual Pay	\$45,489	\$42,022	\$50,082	\$47,249	\$42,010	\$41,777	\$80,689
Leisure & Hospitality Services							
Establishments	432	203	178	39	9	1	0
Workers	1,741	2,837	5,167	2,352	1,134	*	0
Annual Pay	\$18,536	\$18,904	\$19,069	\$19,296	\$22,089	*	\$0
Other Services							
Establishments	710	65	25	3	3	0	0
Workers	1,639	822	770	204	409	0	0
Annual Pay	\$40,617	\$40,356	\$37,545	\$59,783	\$44,653	\$0	\$0
Total Private Ownership							
Establishments	8,641	1,225	838	244	144	31	17
Workers	19,709	16,650	25,083	16,116	21,920	10,508	27,863
Annual Pay	\$55,163	\$45,096	\$49,543	\$52,458	\$55,412	\$44,365	\$72,977
*Data was suppressed to prevent disclosure of confidential information. Totals may not add due to rounding. Data subject to revision. Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.							

Technical Notes

Covered Workers

Covered workers are employed at firms covered by South Dakota Remployment Assistance (RA) laws and the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program. Covered workers include employees who are paid a wage or salary during the year; it excludes the self-employed and unpaid family workers. Wage and salaried workers are covered regardless of type of ownership; employees working at privately owned businesses and federal, state and local government agencies are all included.

However, not all employees are covered workers. South Dakota wage and salaried workers not covered by South Dakota RA laws include railroad employees, government elected officials, election workers, work-study students and religious organization employees. (Some religious organizations may opt to provide unemployment insurance coverage to their employees and are included in the published data.)

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

Each employer in South Dakota who is covered by RA is assigned an industry classification and a county code. The industry classification is determined by the business activity and type of ownership, and the county code is determined by worksite location (store, branch, office, etc.).

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

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

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

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

Wages/Annual Pay

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

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

Wages include:

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

Wages do not include:

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

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

Total wages exclusions

Covered employer contributions for old-age, survivors and disability insurance; health insurance; UI; workers' compensation; and private pension and welfare funds are not reported as wages. Employee contributions for the same purposes, however, as well as money withheld for income

taxes, union dues and so forth are reported, even though they are deducted from the worker's gross pay.

Average wages

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

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