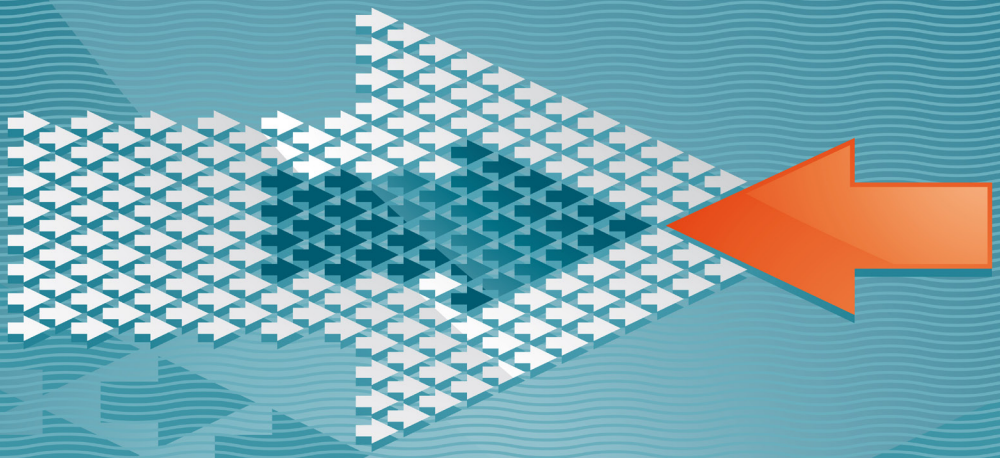
South Dakota



2014

Labor Market Report

south dakota department of labor and regulation

Labor Market Information Center
www.sdjobs.org/lmic

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Population

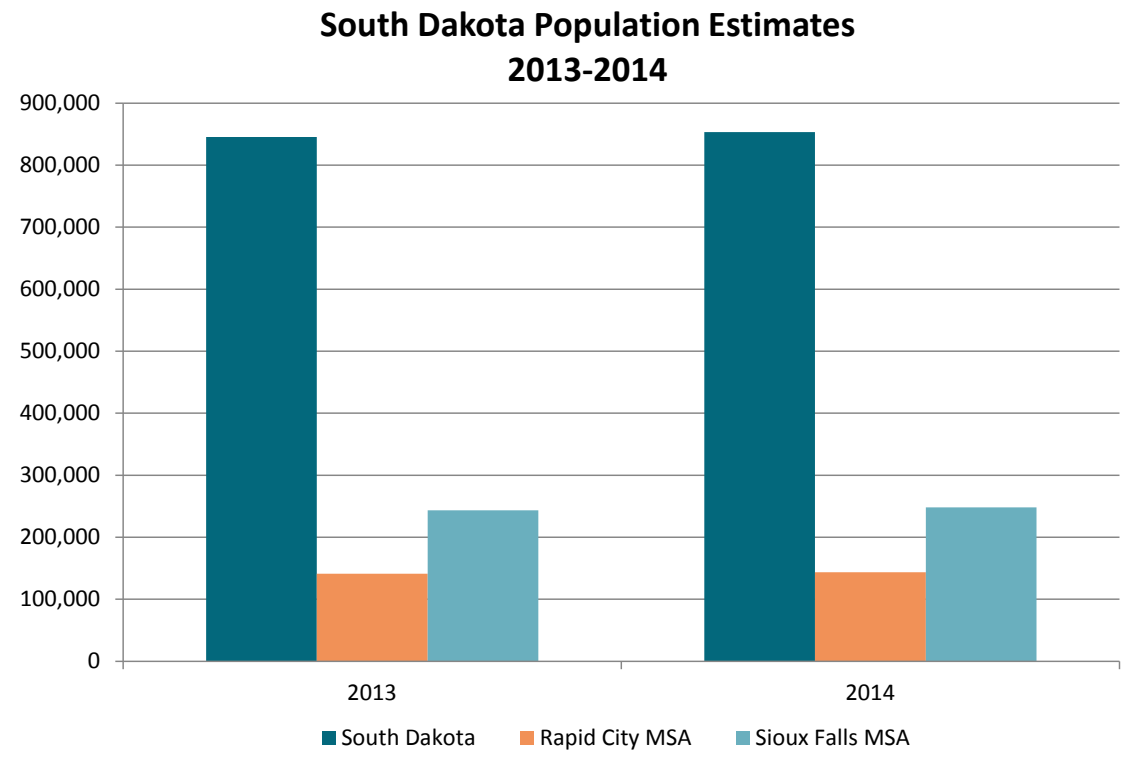
South Dakota's population has been increasing steadily for many years, a trend which continued in 2014. According to estimates published by the U.S. Census Bureau, our population increased by 82,800 or 11 percent over the last 10 years. From 2013 to 2014, South Dakota's population gained 7,600 people, a growth of 0.9 percent. The largest growth has taken place in our two Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), Rapid City and Sioux Falls. Population in those two metro areas increased by 22 percent and 23 percent, respectively, over the last 10 years. From 2013 to 2014, the Rapid City MSA grew by 1.6 percent, while the Sioux Falls MSA grew by 1.9 percent. According to the most recent population estimates (2014), out of the 853,200 South Dakota residents, 392,000 (46 percent, or almost one out of two people) live in either the Rapid City or Sioux Falls MSA.

South Dakota Population Estimates

(as of July 1 each year)

	2013	2014
South Dakota	845,510	853,175
Rapid City MSA	141,363	143,638
Sioux Falls MSA	243,622	248,351

Source: U.S. Census Bureau



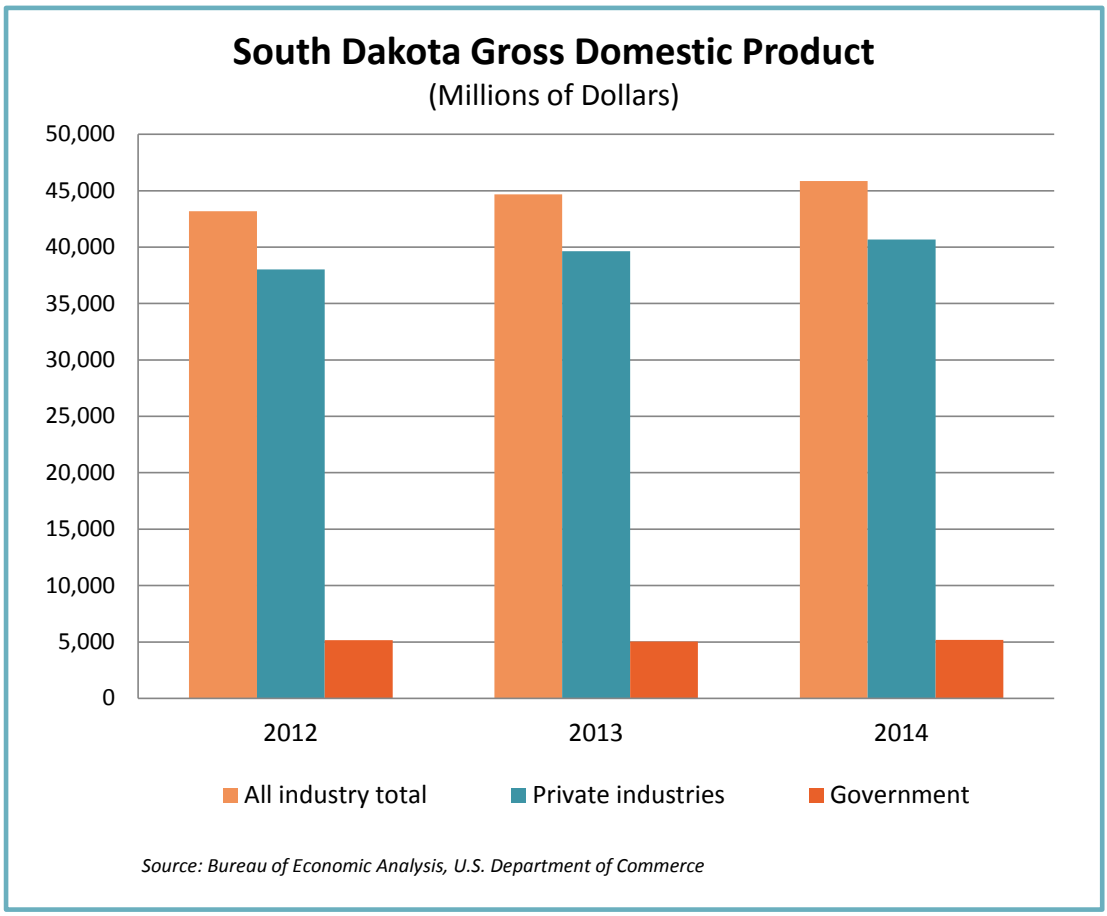
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Population Estimates

Gross Domestic Product

Gross domestic product (GDP) for a state represents the value added in production by the labor and capital located in a state. It is derived as the sum of the GDP originating in all industries in the state. Analysis of the change in South Dakota GDP data from 2012 to 2013 reflects a significant decline for a few industries, including mining and government. The mining industry has steadily declined for the past several years. The GDP for government decreased as well during this time period, reflecting the impact of the U.S. federal government shutdown from October 1 through 16, 2013. Government operations resumed after an interim appropriations bill was signed into law. The following year, the government GDP increased.

From 2013 to 2014, the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector showed a significant decline in GDP. The decline was related to the severe flooding and winter snow storm that occurred in October 2013. Several South Dakota workers lost their jobs, and self-employed individuals and farmworkers were unable to work due to the storm. There was a significant loss of cattle, estimated to be more than 100,000 head, during this storm – with financial losses estimated at $1.25 million dollars.

All other industry sectors, except mining, showed an increase in GDP. The increase in GDP for the educational services, health care, and social assistance sector was mainly due to health care activity.



South Dakota Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Industry Sector *(Millions of Dollars)*					
Industry	**2012 GDP**	**2013 GDP**	**2014 GDP**	**Change from 2012-2013**	**Change from 2013-2014**
All industry total	43,177	44,673	45,867	3.5%	2.7%
Private industries	38,019	39,644	40,685	4.3%	2.6%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	4,520	5,098	4,563	12.8%	-10.5%
Mining	235	206	189	-12.3%	-8.3%
Utilities	669	717	738	7.2%	2.9%
Construction	1,588	1,659	1,754	4.5%	5.7%
Manufacturing	3,839	3,931	4,159	2.4%	5.8%
Wholesale Trade	2,690	2,817	3,035	4.7%	7.7%
Retail Trade	2,945	3,007	3,157	2.1%	5.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	1,002	1,017	1,082	1.5%	6.4%
Information	1,180	1,170	1,187	-0.8%	1.5%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	10,915	11,348	11,747	4.0%	3.5%
Professional and Business Services	2,295	2,336	2,512	1.8%	7.5%
Educational Services, Health Care and Social Assistance	3,896	4,039	4,179	3.7%	3.5%
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services	1,386	1,417	1,474	2.2%	4.0%
Other Services, except Government	860	882	912	2.6%	3.4%
Government	5,158	5,029	5,181	-2.5%	3.0%

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

Last updated: June 10, 2015 - advance statistics for 2014 and revised statistics for 1997-2013.

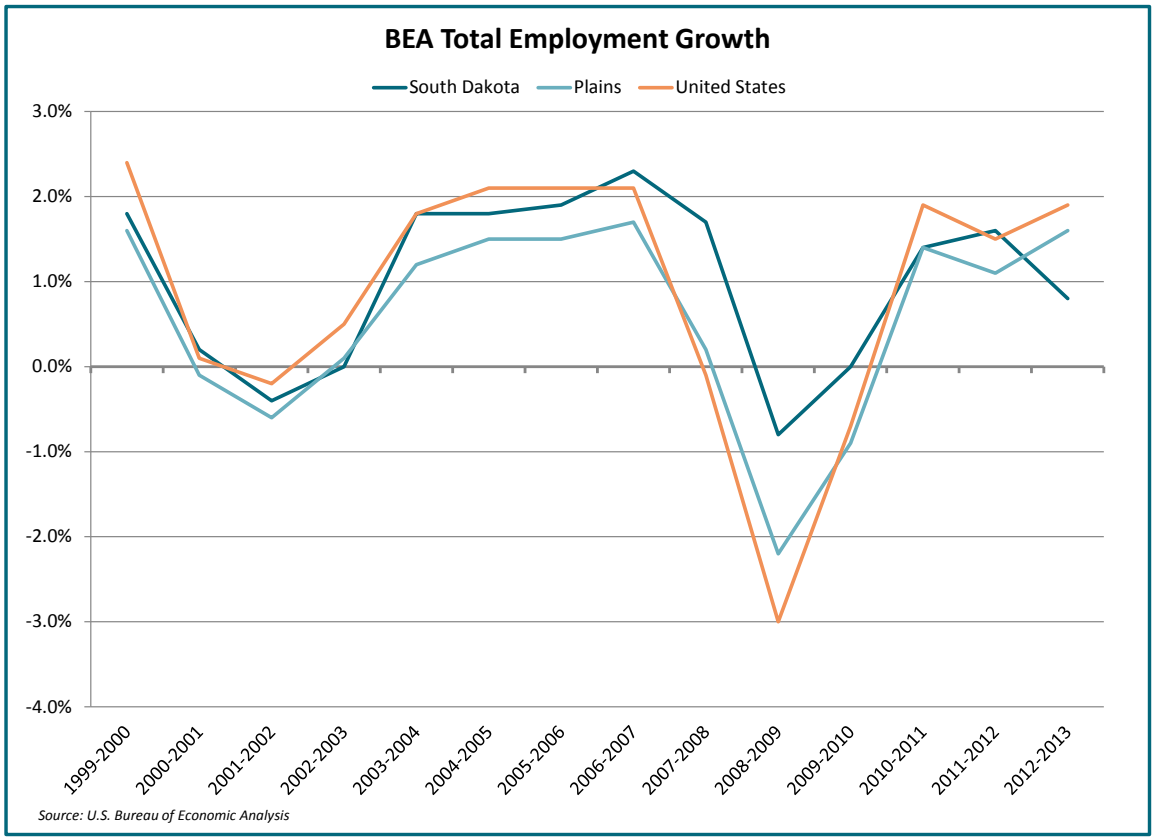
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce

Total Employment

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

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

The chart below, using the BEA data, shows annual employment change during the 2000-2013 period. (This is the most current data available; 2014 data is not yet available from the BEA.) Comparative data is included for the United States, South Dakota and the Plains Region (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota).



For the 2008-2009 period, which reflected the worst impact of the recession, South Dakota had a total employment loss rate of 0.8 percent, compared to a loss rate of 2.2 percent for the Plains Region and 3.0 percent for the nation. South Dakota's total employment growth began an uphill trend after 2008-2009 which continued through 2012-2013.

The two employment sectors which comprise total employment include proprietor employment and wage and salary employment. Total employment for all three areas had positive growth between 2010-2013. The largest percent employment increases following the recession came from proprietor employment. However, since then, wage and salary employment increases have also improved progressively each year.

Growth by Employment Sector

Total Employment	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
South Dakota	-0.8%	0.0%	1.4%	1.9%	0.8%
Plains Region	-2.2%	-0.9%	1.5%	1.7%	1.6%
United States	-3.0%	-0.7%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
Proprietor Employment	**2008-2009**	**2009-2010**	**2010-2011**	**2011-2012**	**2012-2013**
South Dakota	2.7%	0.1%	2.5%	1.7%	1.7%
Plains Region	1.3%	-0.6%	3.0%	2.1%	1.8%
United States	2.1%	0.3%	4.4%	2.6%	1.9%
Wage and Salary Employment	**2008-2009**	**2009-2010**	**2010-2011**	**2011-2012**	**2012-2013**
South Dakota	-1.8%	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%	0.5%
Plains Region	-3.1%	-0.9%	1.1%	1.6%	1.5%
United States	-4.3%	-1.0%	1.2%	1.6%	1.9%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

In South Dakota, proprietor employment slowed from 2009-2010 after the recession but did not lose any employment. In fact, the Plains Region in 2009-2010 was the only area that experienced a decrease of proprietor employment at any time during or after the recession. Generally, the expectation would be the level of proprietor employment would also decline as the recession progressed.

Self-Employment

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) also publishes national estimates of the self-employed, for both the agriculture (and related industries) and the nonfarm industry sectors, from the Current Population Survey (CPS) data. The CPS data shows since the recession ended in 2009, self-employed workers have continued to decrease, as displayed in the table below.

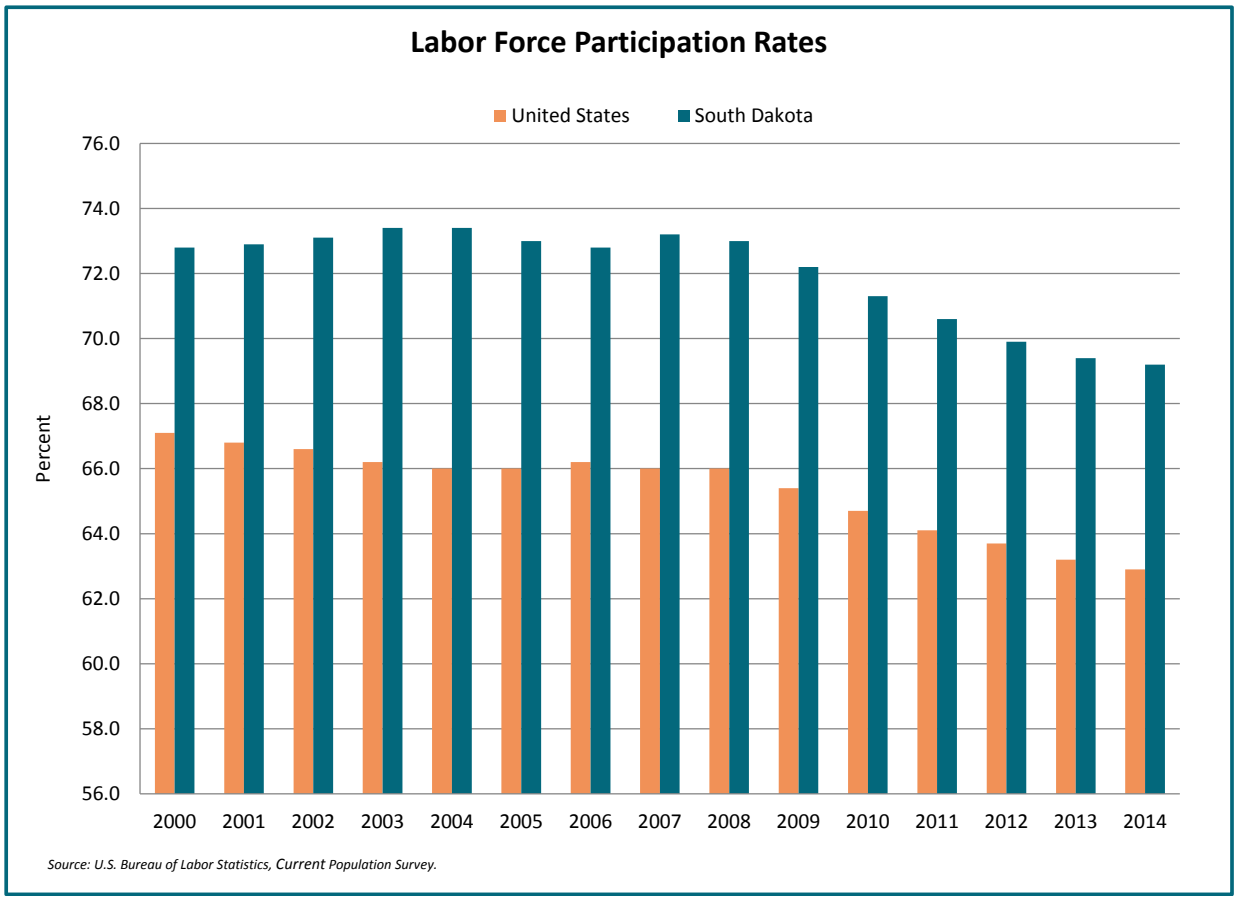
Total self-employed decreased by 323,000 (-3.3 percent). Of the two components, the agriculture and related industries decreased by 65,000 workers (-7.9 percent). The nonfarm self-employed decreased by 258,000 (-2.9 percent).

CPS Self-Employed Workers			
Year	Total	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	Nonagricultural Industries
2010	9,681,000	821,000	8,860,000
2011	9,449,000	846,000	8,603,000
2012	9,529,000	780,000	8,749,000
2013	9,408,000	789,000	8,619,000
2014	9,358,000	756,000	8,602,000
Net Change 2010-2014	-323,000	-65,000	-258,000
Percent Change	-3.3%	-7.9%	-2.9%
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey			

Labor Force

Labor Force Participation Rate

The residents of South Dakota participate in the labor force at a very high rate. The most recent annual Current Population Survey (CPS) figures show South Dakota's labor force participation rate was 69.3 percent in 2014. In other words, nearly 70 percent of all (non-institutionalized) residents age 16 years and older were in the labor force, either working or looking for work. This compares to a 2014 national average of 62.9 percent. Historically, South Dakota has consistently had higher rates of labor force participation compared to the nation.



South Dakota's participation rate of 69.3 percent was the sixth-highest rate of all states and the District of Columbia. North Dakota had the highest rate at 72.9 percent, followed by Nebraska at 70.8 percent, Iowa at 70.6 percent, Minnesota at 69.8 percent and the District of Columbia at 69.5 percent. Youth in South Dakota were also more active than all but three states as participants in the labor force. In 2014, 50.1 percent of the state's youth (age 16 to 19 years) were in the labor force, compared to the national rate of 34.0 percent. Iowa had the highest rate at 55.6 percent, followed by Nebraska at 51.8 percent and Wisconsin at 51.2 percent. The District of Columbia had the lowest youth participation rate at 15.4 percent.

2014 Annual Average Labor Force Participation Rates

	Total	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
United States	62.9	34.0	70.8	81.2	82.2	79.6	64.1	18.6
South Dakota	69.3	50.1	76.1	89.3	87.8	85.9	75.2	23.6

Source: Geographic Profile of Employment, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

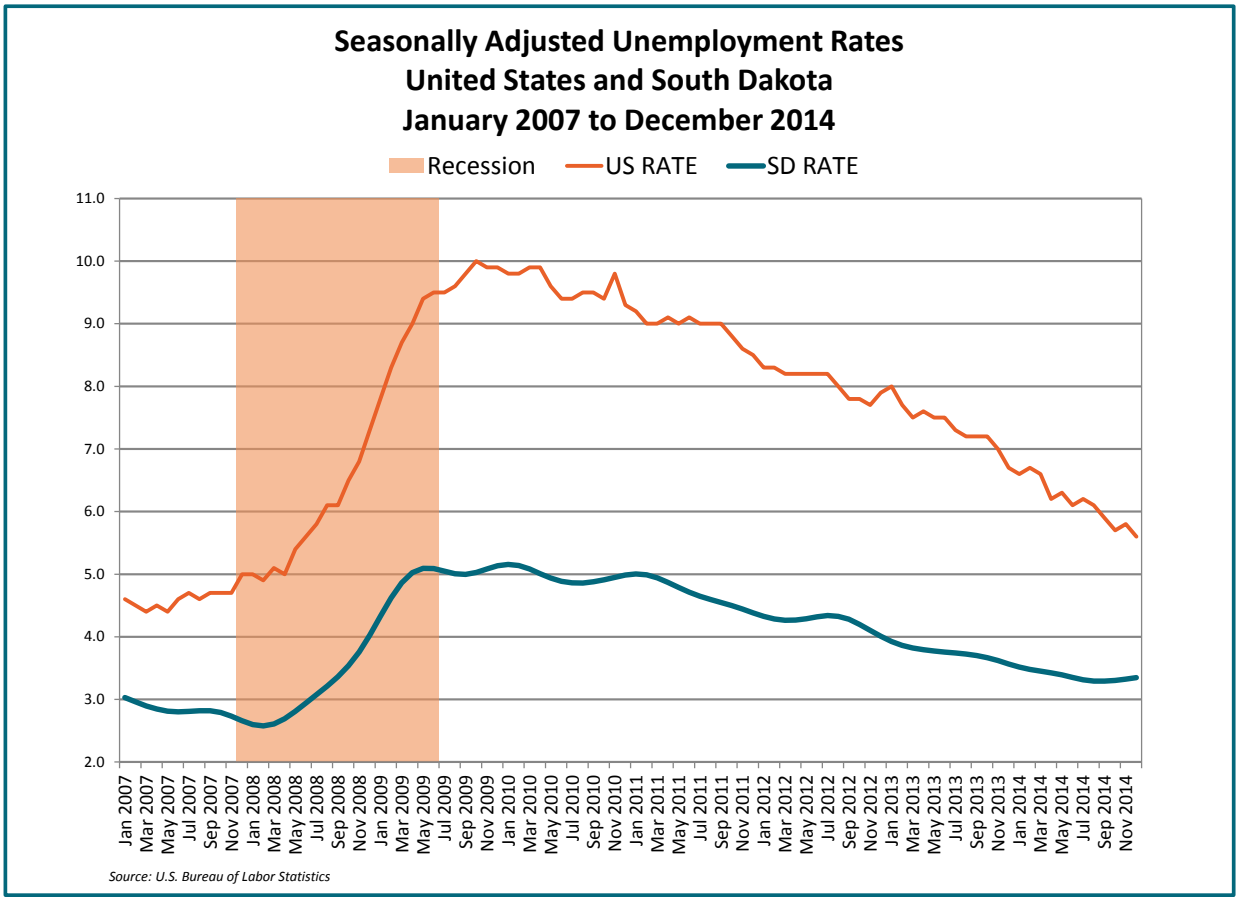
At the other end of the age spectrum, South Dakota ranked seventh in the percentage of residents 65 years and older who were working or looking for work. In our state, 23.6 percent of residents in this age group participated in the labor force in 2014 which was much higher than the national average of 18.6 percent.

A closer look at some of the demographic groups shows South Dakota's percentage of residents in the labor force ranks near the top nationally in many instances. With a female labor force participation rate of 64.5 percent in 2014, South Dakota ranked sixth, behind the top ranked state of North Dakota's 67.1 percent by only 2.6 percentage points. The national labor force participation rate in 2014 for women was 57.0 percent.

The state's male labor force participation rate of 74.3 percent ranked ninth, out of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Labor force participation rates throughout the nation varied from Utah with a rate of 78.9 percent to West Virginia with a rate of 57.9 percent, a difference of 21 percentage points. South Dakota, however, was well above the national average of 69.2 percent in 2014.

Unemployment Rate

The 2014 annual average unemployment rate was 3.4 percent in South Dakota, compared to the national rate of 6.2 percent. South Dakota's unemployment rate has steadily decreased since the end of the recession, peaking at an annual average of 5.0 percent in 2010.



South Dakota Worker Commuting

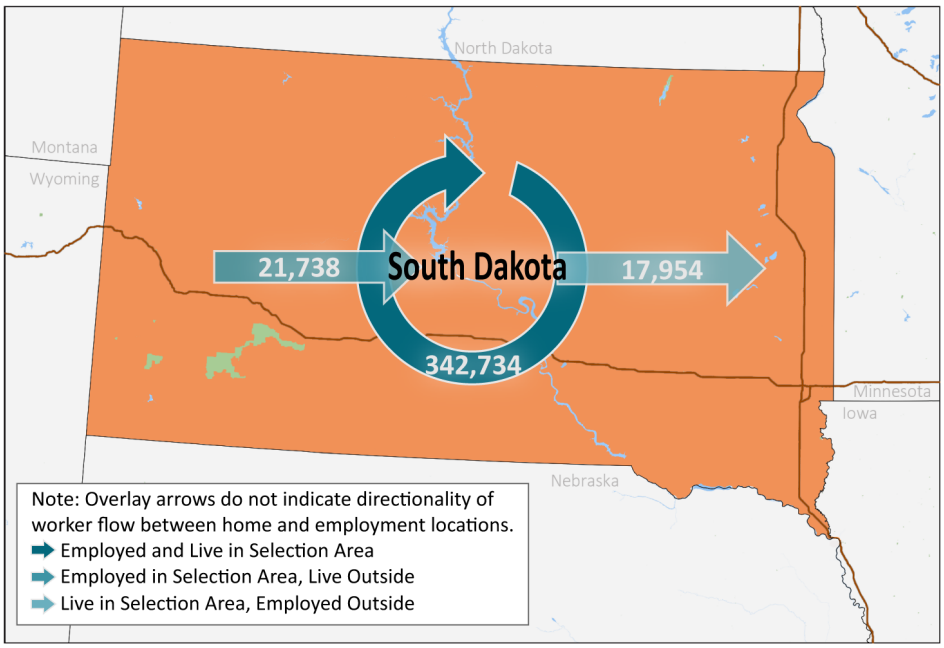
Inflow and Outflow of Workers (Primary Jobs)

At the beginning of the second quarter 2013 (most current data available), 364,472 people were employed in South Dakota. Of this total, 342,734 (94 percent) lived and worked in the state while 21,738 (6 percent) worked in the state but lived outside its borders.

During the same time frame, 360,688 workers lived in the state, but not all of them worked there. Five percent, or 17,954 workers, lived in South Dakota, but worked outside the state.

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

South Dakota Worker Commuting Flows



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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Quarter Employment, Second Quarter of 2002-2013).

Prepared by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, August 2015.

Home Destination Report Home Location of Workers Employed in South Dakota			Work Destination Report Work Location of Workers Living in South Dakota		
Job Counts by State			Job Counts by State		
Second Quarter 2013			Second Quarter 2013		
States	Count	Share	States	Count	Share
South Dakota	342,734	94.0%	South Dakota	342,734	95.0%
Iowa	6,327	1.7%	Iowa	4,788	1.3%
Minnesota	5,962	1.6%	North Dakota	4,099	1.1%
Nebraska	3,839	1.1%	Minnesota	3,272	0.9%
North Dakota	1,302	0.4%	Nebraska	2,369	0.7%
Wyoming	1,145	0.3%	Wyoming	1,565	0.4%
California	317	0.1%	Colorado	364	0.1%
Colorado	296	0.1%	California	170	0.0%
Texas	247	0.1%	Texas	135	0.0%
Illinois	232	0.1%	Alaska	100	0.0%
All Other Locations	2,071	0.6%	All Other Locations	1,092	0.3%
Total Primary Jobs	364,472		Total Primary Jobs	360,688	

Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Quarter Employment, Second Quarter of 2002-2013).

Prepared by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, August 2015.

Nonfarm Workers by Industry

Looking at the most current over-the-year trends for the nonfarm workers data, the South Dakota total nonfarm employment increased by 5,700 workers (or 1.3 percent) from 2013 to 2014. Most sectors showed positive gains over the year. Nationally, the nonfarm employment percentage gain over the year was 1.9 percent.

South Dakota has recovered from the recession with 423,400 workers in 2014, up considerably from the lowest point of 388,200 in January 2010.

The total private industry had a gain of 5,100 workers (1.5 percent) over the year. Goods producing industries (which include mining, logging and construction plus manufacturing) in South Dakota had a gain of 1,600 workers (2.5 percent) during 2014. Service providing industries (which includes all other sectors except government) had a gain of 4,000 workers (1.1 percent).

South Dakota Statewide Nonfarm Wage & Salaried Workers by Industry

Industry	2013 Annual Average	2014 Annual Average	Net Change	Percent Change
Total Nonfarm	**417,700**	**423,400**	**5,700**	**1.3%**
Total Private	340,400	345,500	5,100	1.5%
Goods Producing	62,900	64,500	1,600	2.5%
Service Providing	354,800	358,800	4,000	1.1%
Mining, Logging and Construction	21,400	22,200	800	3.6%
Manufacturing	41,500	42,400	900	2.1%
Wholesale Trade	19,900	20,800	900	4.3%
Retail Trade	51,100	51,800	700	1.4%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	12,600	13,000	400	3.1%
Information	6,000	6,100	100	1.6%
Financial Activities	29,700	29,600	-100	-0.3%
Professional and Business Services	29,500	30,100	600	2.0%
Educational and Health Services	68,000	68,400	400	0.6%
Leisure and Hospitality	44,700	45,300	600	1.3%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	15,900	15,800	-100	-0.6%
Government	77,300	77,900	600	0.8%

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

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

Manufacturing gained 900 workers (2.1 percent) from 2013 to 2014. This gain continues to reflect a comeback from the recessionary losses that occurred during the years 2008 and 2009. The manufacturing sector has experienced over-the-year employment gains since July 2010. In 2014, there were 42,400 workers, up from a low of 35,800 in January 2010. In the past 10 years, the manufacturing sector's employment high of 43,200 workers was in July 2008, before the recession started.

The **wholesale trade** sector increased by 900 workers (4.3 percent) during the year. Wholesale trade reached a 10 year high of 21,200 in June 2014.

The **mining, logging and construction** sector had a gain of 800 workers (3.6 percent). The construction industry accounts for most of the workers within this sector. Data published by the U.S. Census Bureau shows new privately owned housing permits in South Dakota had a decrease of 760 (16.1 percent) this past year, from 5,482 permits in 2013 to 4,722 in 2014.

The **retail trade** sector increased over the year from 51,100 in 2013 to 51,800 workers in 2014. This sector is continuing to show growth since the recession. The retail trade sector is a very seasonal sector, normally peaking in December. Retail trade reflects more of a local consumers' confidence in the state's economy, as there are many non-essential items sold in retail. The retail trade sector had reached a low of 47,900 in February 2010 during the recession. Retail trade has recovered from the recession.

Transportation, warehousing and utilities increased over the year, with 400 workers (3.1 percent) gained. In the past 10 years, this sector has remained fairly stable, dipping slightly during the recession. Decreases in transportation and warehousing are correlated to the decreases in the trade industries. Transportation and warehousing employers accommodate the needs of wholesale trade and retail trade business as well as the agriculture industry.

The **information** super sector rose by 100 workers (1.6 percent) from 2013 to 2014. This sector is made up of publishing including software, motion picture and sound recording, broadcasting and telecommunications industries. In the past 10 years, the industry has remained fairly stable but is trending downward due to reduced consumer demand. In the past 10 years, this sector peaked in June 2007 at 7,500 and had a low of 5,900 in October 2013.

Worker levels in the **financial activities** industry decreased by 100 workers (0.3 percent). The worker level in 2013 was 29,700 and 29,600 in 2014. This sector reached a high of 31,500 in June 2008 after falling to a low of 27,900 in September 2011. The sharp decrease in this sector was a result of the bust of the housing bubble and a resulting banking crisis.

Professional and business services had a gain of 600 workers (2.0 percent) from a level of 29,500 in 2013 to 30,100 in 2014. The professional and business services decreased slightly during the recession but faired well overall. During that time frame, recession-affected businesses hired fewer workers through temporary help agencies. Professional and business services reached a 10-year high of 31,100 in July 2014.

The **education and health services** sector continued to show an increase and gained 400 workers (0.6 percent). The 2014 level was 68,400. State healthcare worker numbers have increased every year since the data was first recorded in 1972. The continued worker demand in this industry is related to several factors, including continued population growth, an aging population and specialized procedures which require additional staff. As life expectancy increases related to medical advancements, people are living longer, with the older population typically using health care services more often. Education and health services reached a 10 year high of 69,300 workers in December 2014.

Leisure and hospitality increased by 600 workers (1.3 percent). The 2013 annual average was 44,700. In the past 10 years, the sector has remained consistent, peaking in August with lows in January. Leisure and hospitality was only slightly affected during the recession due to South Dakota being a good value for visitors.

Other Services sector is comprised of establishments engaged in providing services not specifically provided elsewhere in the classification system. Some examples are repair and maintenance, automotive maintenance and body repair, consumer repair laundry services, barber and hair salons, religious organizations and photofinishing services. This sector has been remained fairly stable and is slowly trending upwards. The sector had a small loss of 100 workers (0.6 percent) from a worker level of 15,900 in 2013 to 15,800 in 2014.

Government reflected a gain of 600 workers (0.8 percent). Federal government was unchanged over the year with 11,100 workers. State government had a small gain of 100 workers (0.5 percent), and local government increased by 500 workers (1.0 percent).

Rapid City Metropolitan Statistical Area (RCMSA) Nonfarm Workers

The Rapid City MSA's total nonfarm worker level increased 1,000 (1.5 percent) from 2013 to 2014. All sectors had a gain or were unchanged. The highest gains were found in mining, logging and construction (200 workers or 4.3 percent) and government (200 workers or 1.8 percent).

The sectors that were unchanged were manufacturing (2,900 workers) and transportation, warehousing and utilities (1,700 workers).

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage & Salaried Workers by Industry

Industry	2013 Annual Average	2014 Annual Average	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Nonfarm	**65,200**	**66,200**	**1,000**	**1.5%**
Total Private	54,300	55,200	900	1.6%
Goods Producing	7,400	7,600	200	2.6%
Service Providing	57,800	58,700	900	1.5%
Mining, Logging and Construction	4,500	4,700	200	4.3%
Manufacturing	2,900	2,900	0	0.0%
Wholesale Trade	2,200	2,300	100	4.3%
Retail Trade	9,300	9,400	100	1.1%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	1,700	1,700	0	0.0%
Information	900	1,000	100	10.0%
Financial Activities	4,100	4,200	100	2.4%
Professional and Business Services	5,100	5,200	100	1.9%
Educational and Health Services	10,700	10,800	100	0.9%
Leisure and Hospitality	9,900	10,000	100	1.0%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	3,000	3,100	100	3.2%
Government	10,800	11,000	200	1.8%

Notes:
Numbers may not add due to rounding.
The Rapid City MSA includes Meade, Custer, and Pennington counties.
Source: Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation

Sioux Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area (SFMSA) Non-farm Workers

The Sioux Falls MSA total nonfarm worker level increased by 3,500 workers (2.4 percent) from 2013 to 2014. Most industry sectors added workers or remained stable, with the exception of the financial activities, which showed a drop of 200 workers (1.2 percent). The information and other services sectors were unchanged over-the-year.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salaried Workers by Industry

Industry	2013 Annual Average	2014 Annual Average	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Nonfarm	**143,500**	147,000	**3,500**	**2.4%**
Total Private	130,500	133,700	3,200	2.4%
Goods Producing	20,500	21,200	700	3.3%
Service Providing	123,000	125,800	2,800	2.2%
Mining, Logging and Construction	7,200	7,500	300	4.0%
Manufacturing	13,300	13,700	400	2.9%
Wholesale Trade	7,700	8,000	300	3.8%
Retail Trade	17,500	18,100	600	3.3%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	5,100	5,400	300	5.6%
Information	2,700	2,700	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	16,300	16,100	-200	-1.2%
Professional and Business Services	13,400	13,700	300	2.2%
Educational and Health Services	29,100	29,500	400	1.4%
Leisure and Hospitality	13,500	14,100	600	4.3%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	4,800	4,800	0	0.0%
Government	13,000	13,300	300	2.3%

Notes:
Numbers may not add due to rounding.
The Sioux Falls MSA includes Lincoln, Minnehaha, McCook and Turner counties.
Source: Labor Market Information Center, SD Department of Labor and Regulation

Balance of State Nonfarm Workers

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

Total nonfarm employment in this area had an increase of 1,200 workers (0.6 percent). Gains were found in manufacturing (500 workers or 1.9 percent), wholesale trade (500 workers or 4.8 percent), and professional and business services (200 workers or 1.8 percent).

Losses were found in other services (loss of 200 workers or 2.5 percent), leisure and hospitality (loss of 100 workers or 0.5 percent), and educational and health services (loss of 100 workers or 0.4 percent) sectors.

Sectors that were unchanged included retail trade (24,300 workers), information (2,400 workers) and financial activities (9,300 workers).

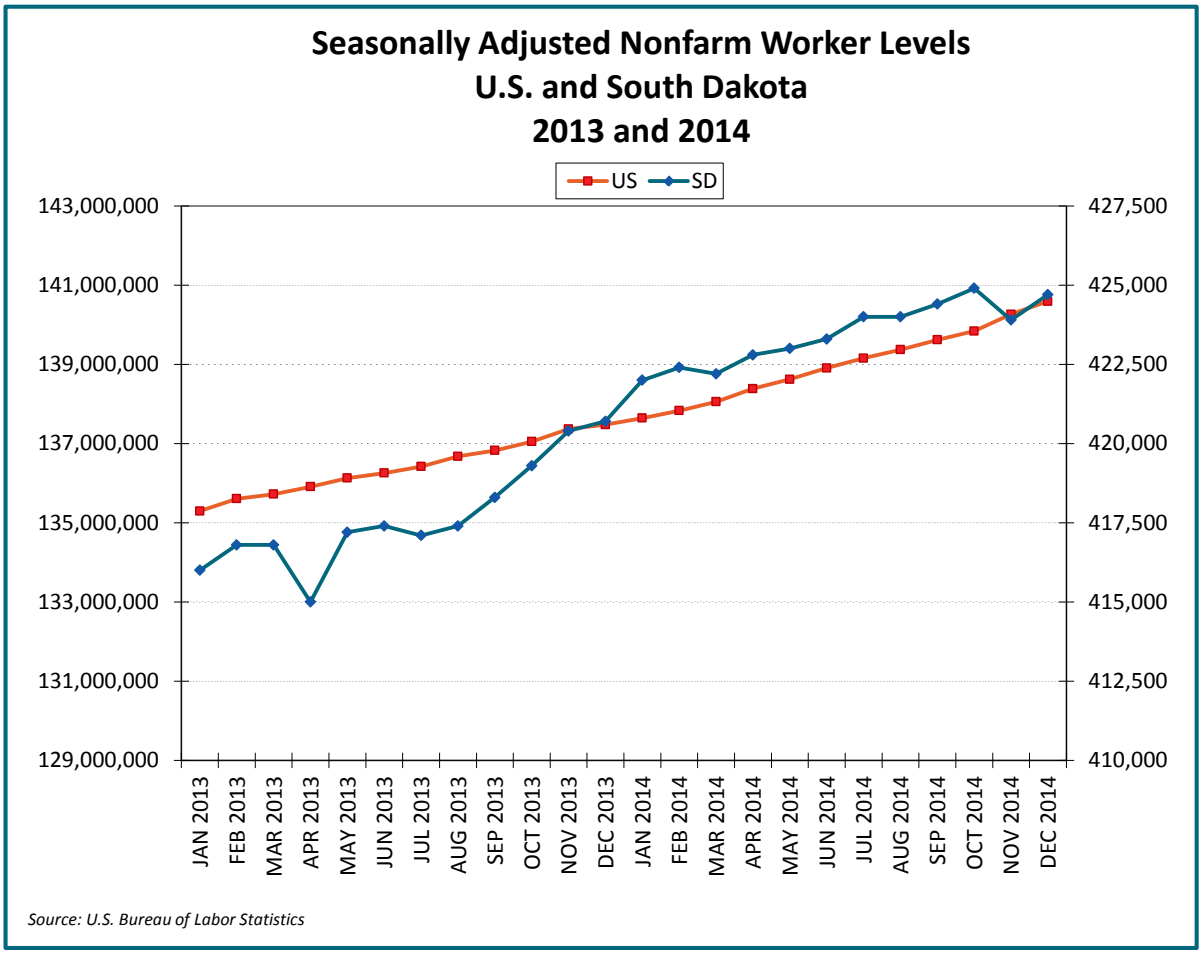
Balance of State Nonfarm Wage & Salaried Workers by Industry

Industry	2013 Annual Average	2014 Annual Average	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Nonfarm	**209,000**	**210,200**	**1,200**	**0.6%**
Total Private	155,600	156,600	1,000	0.6%
Goods Producing	35,000	35,700	700	2.0%
Service Providing	174,000	174,300	300	0.2%
Mining, Logging and Construction	9,700	10,000	300	3.0%
Manufacturing	25,300	25,800	500	1.9%
Wholesale Trade	10,000	10,500	500	4.8%
Retail Trade	24,300	24,300	0	0.0%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	5,800	5,900	100	1.7%
Information	2,400	2,400	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	9,300	9,300	0	0.0%
Professional and Business Services	11,000	11,200	200	1.8%
Educational and Health Services	28,200	28,100	-100	-0.4%
Leisure and Hospitality	21,300	21,200	-100	-0.5%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	8,100	7,900	-200	-2.5%
Government	53,500	53,600	100	0.2%

Notes:
Numbers may not add due to rounding.
Balance of State includes all counties of South Dakota except those included in the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (Pennington, Meade, Custer, Lincoln, Minnehaha, McCook and Turner counties)
Source: Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation

Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Worker Data

Seasonally adjusted estimates for the years 2013 and 2014 show the nonfarm employment level trending upward for South Dakota. The national nonfarm worker level has been on a steady growth trend.



Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

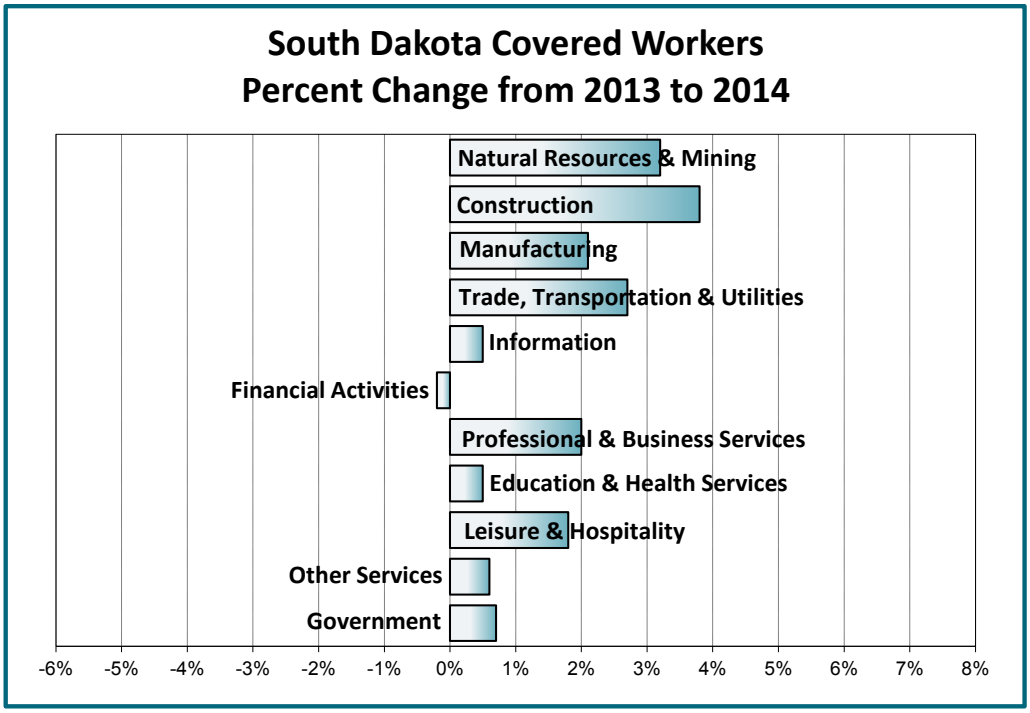
Workers by Industry

The number of employees covered by unemployment insurance in 2014 was 410,938 workers. This represents an increase of 1.6 percent from 2013. This chart indicates that 10 industries showed worker gains while one industry decreased during 2014. In 2014, the number of covered wage and salaried workers equaled 95.9 percent of South Dakota's wage and salaried workers. Covered workers are counted at their place of work. A person who works for more than one covered employer is counted at each job.

Covered Workers by Ownership and Industry Group 2013 - 2014 Change

Industry	2013	2014	Percent Change
Natural Resources and Mining	5,709	5,891	3.2%
Construction	20,474	21,261	3.8%
Manufacturing	41,518	42,389	2.1%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	82,640	84,879	2.7%
Information	6,024	6,056	0.5%
Financial Activities	29,312	29,254	-0.2%
Professional and Business Services	29,663	30,246	2.0%
Education and Health Services	62,807	63,120	0.5%
Leisure and Hospitality Services	44,615	45,420	1.8%
Other Services	10,544	10,610	0.6%
Total Private Ownership	333,306	339,126	1.7%
Federal Government	11,122	11,078	-0.4%
State Government	14,623	14,778	1.1%
Local Government	45,597	45,956	0.8%
Government Total	71,342	71,812	0.7%
State Total	404,648	410,938	1.6%

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



Annual Pay of Workers

Annual pay reflects total compensation paid to covered workers in the form of wages, salaries, bonuses, commission and overtime pay during the year. Annual pay is calculated by dividing total payroll by the average number of workers. The statewide annual pay for workers covered by unemployment insurance for 2014 was $38,689. This represents an increase of 3.9 percent from 2013.

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. Many of the industries with the lowest annual pay have a large percentage of part-time jobs. Industry specific annual pay is determined by wages earned from both full- and part-time jobs. The leisure and hospitality industry group has the lowest industry annual pay of $14,553 because these types of businesses typically hire many part-time workers. Federal government workers have the highest annual pay at $59,798.

Annual Pay of Covered Workers by Ownership and Industry Group 2013 - 2014 Change			
Industry	**2013**	**2014**	**Percent Change**
Private Ownership			
Natural Resources and Mining	$37,998	$39,300	3.4%
Construction	$40,958	$42,890	4.7%
Manufacturing	$42,448	$44,503	4.8%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	$34,361	$36,062	5.0%
Information	$43,439	$44,909	3.4%
Financial Activities	$47,769	$50,189	5.1%
Professional and Business Services	$45,920	$48,421	5.4%
Education and Health Services	$43,637	$45,055	3.2%
Leisure and Hospitality Services	$14,108	$14,553	3.2%
Other Services	$27,229	$28,205	3.6%
Total Private Ownership	**$37,086**	**$38,627**	**4.2%**
Government			
Federal Government	$58,106	$59,798	2.9%
State Government	$43,859	$45,413	3.5%
Local Government	$31,027	$31,894	2.8%
Total Government	**$37,879**	**$38,981**	**2.9%**
Statewide Total	**$37,226**	**$38,689**	**3.9%**

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

Establishment Size

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

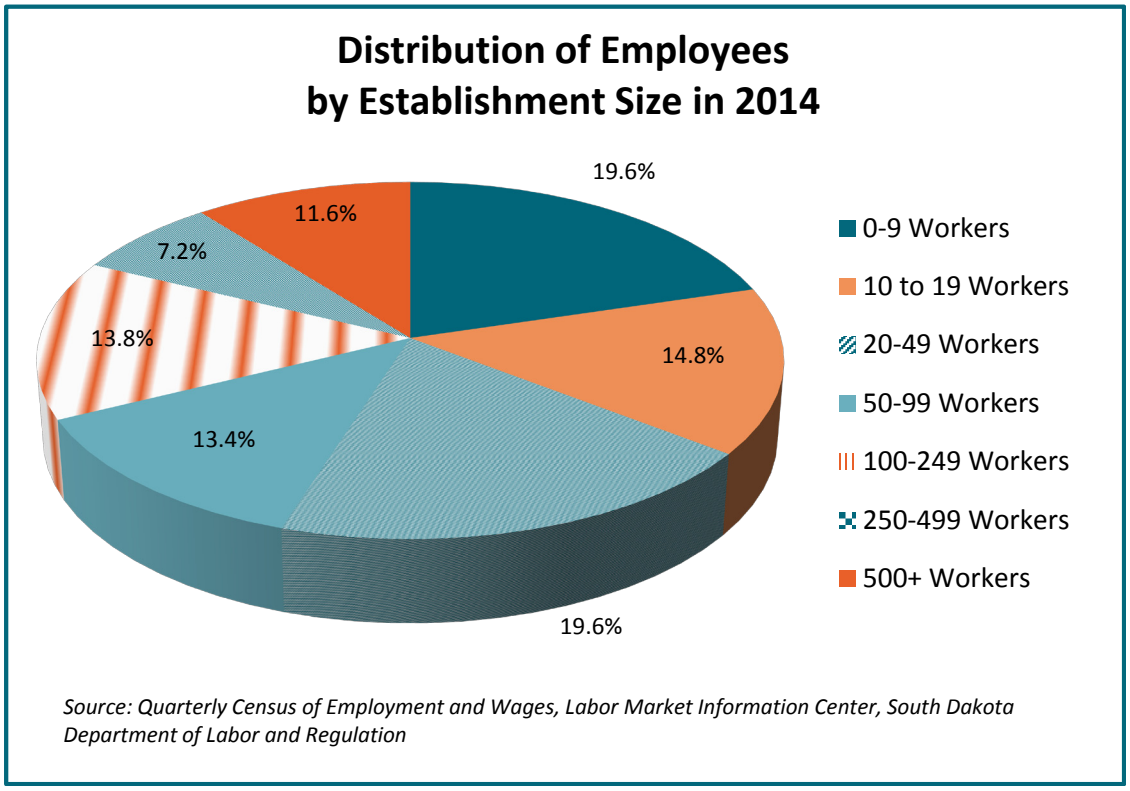
The table on the following pages shows small businesses are predominate in South Dakota. During 2014, the 0-9 workers size class had the largest number of establishments, accounting for 77.5 percent of all establishments. Smaller businesses (less than 10 workers) employed only 19.6 percent of the covered workers in South Dakota in 2014.

Number of Establishments, Workers and Pay by Establishment Size and Industry Group 2014							
	Number of Workers						
Industry Group	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Natural Resources and Mining							
Establishments	807	82	40	10	3	0	0
Workers	2,687	1,060	1,063	696	386	0	0
Annual Pay	$36,669	$37,238	$38,903	$44,111	$55,600	$0	$0
Construction							
Establishments	3,423	315	164	39	9	*	*
Workers	8,297	4,171	4,803	2,609	1,380	*	*
Annual Pay	$34,125	$42,362	$48,344	$54,739	$55,825	*	*
Manufacturing							
Establishments	616	172	157	79	64	18	12
Workers	1,959	2,364	4,938	5,835	10,452	5,937	10,904
Annual Pay	$31,587	$38,230	$44,158	$43,401	$46,423	$47,841	$45,271
Trade, Transportation and Utilities							
Establishments	6,004	1,243	654	168	70	23	2
Workers	18,518	16,629	19,505	11,159	10,108	7,806	1,153
Annual Pay	$35,513	$32,663	$39,211	$38,585	$31,568	$23,236	$30,149
Information							
Establishments	479	68	45	19	3	*	*
Workers	1,164	953	1,449	1,310	395	*	*
Annual Pay	$44,465	$39,952	$41,859	$44,520	$57,515	*	*
Financial Activities							
Establishments	2,852	257	119	28	22	9	7
Workers	7,267	3,386	3,499	1,880	3,336	3,330	6,557
Annual Pay	$45,056	$50,929	$56,703	$61,898	$55,729	$44,227	$48,864
Professional and Business Services							
Establishments	4,389	319	179	53	33	6	3
Workers	8,767	4,295	5,171	3,730	4,639	1,996	1,650
Annual Pay	$49,529	$44,131	$45,174	$46,029	$43,161	$72,513	$54,868
Education and Health Services							
Establishments	1,839	411	281	130	73	13	10
Workers	5,899	5,595	8,533	8,659	11,286	4,162	18,986
Annual Pay	$36,090	$37,257	$39,443	$34,728	$40,378	$39,411	$57,252

Number of Establishments, Workers and Pay by Establishment Size and Industry Group 2014, continued							
	Number of Workers						
Industry Group	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Leisure and Hospitality Services							
Establishments	1,841	683	553	130	33	0	0
Workers	6,572	9,403	16,092	8,755	4,598	0	0
Annual Pay	$12,962	$13,327	$14,151	$15,859	$18,249	$0	$0
Other Services							
Establishments	2,029	174	53	13	2	0	0
Workers	5,420	2,248	1,533	883	275	0	0
Annual Pay	$28,740	$29,071	$28,641	$31,665	$10,169	$0	$0
Total Private Ownership							
Establishments	24,279	3,724	2,245	669	312	72	34
Workers	66,549	50,104	66,585	45,515	46,854	24,269	39,250
Annual Pay	$36,051	$33,522	$35,224	$36,921	$39,915	$41,254	$54,106

*Data not available due to confidentiality concerns.

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

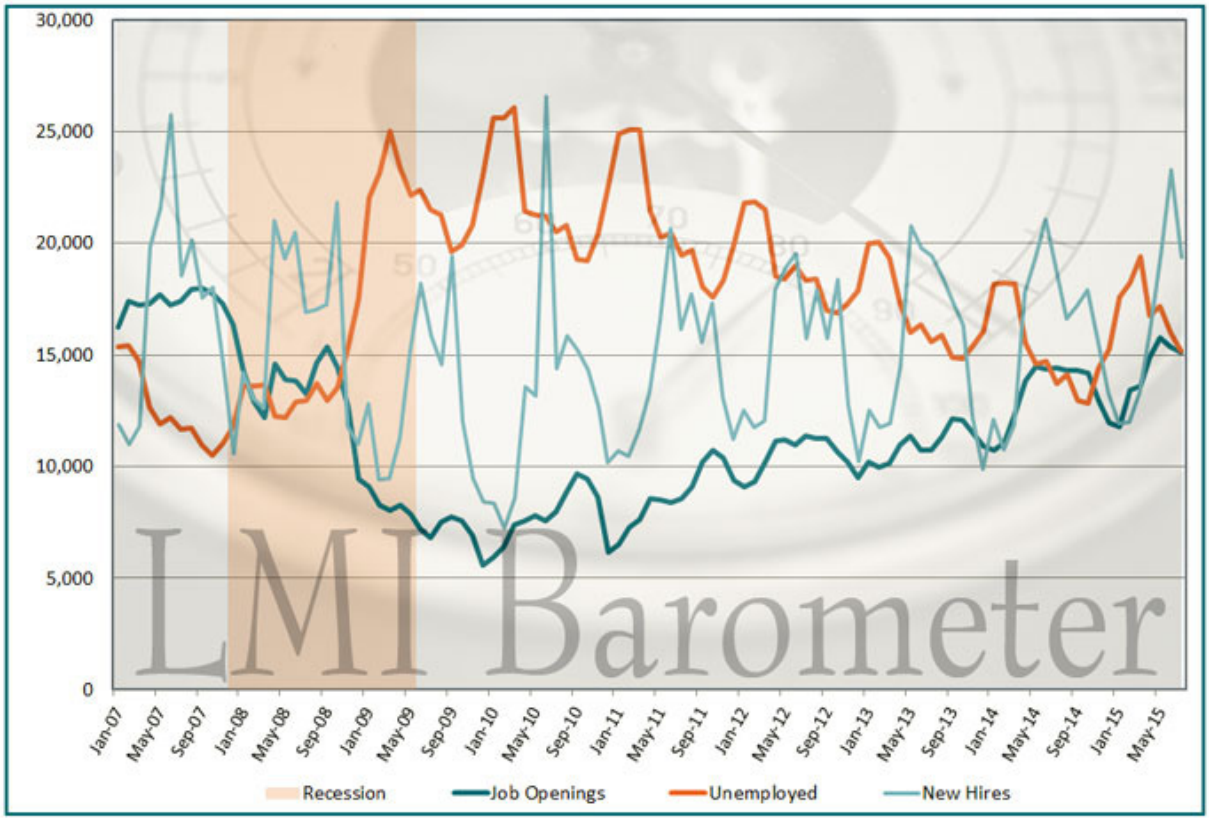


Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation

LMI Barometer

From January 2007 through July 2015, the level of unemployed in South Dakota peaked in the first quarter of 2010 following the recession. The level of job openings continued to decline after the end of the recession was officially announced by the National Board of Economic Research (NBER). However, an upward trend began in January 2010, with the current level of job openings at 15,100 for July 2015. The current level of unemployed is 5,200.

The Department of Labor and Regulation is planning to utilize more real-time labor market information, which will provide the Labor Market Information Center with better insite into current labor economics and will complement the historical data sets of labor market information traditionally available.



Personal Income

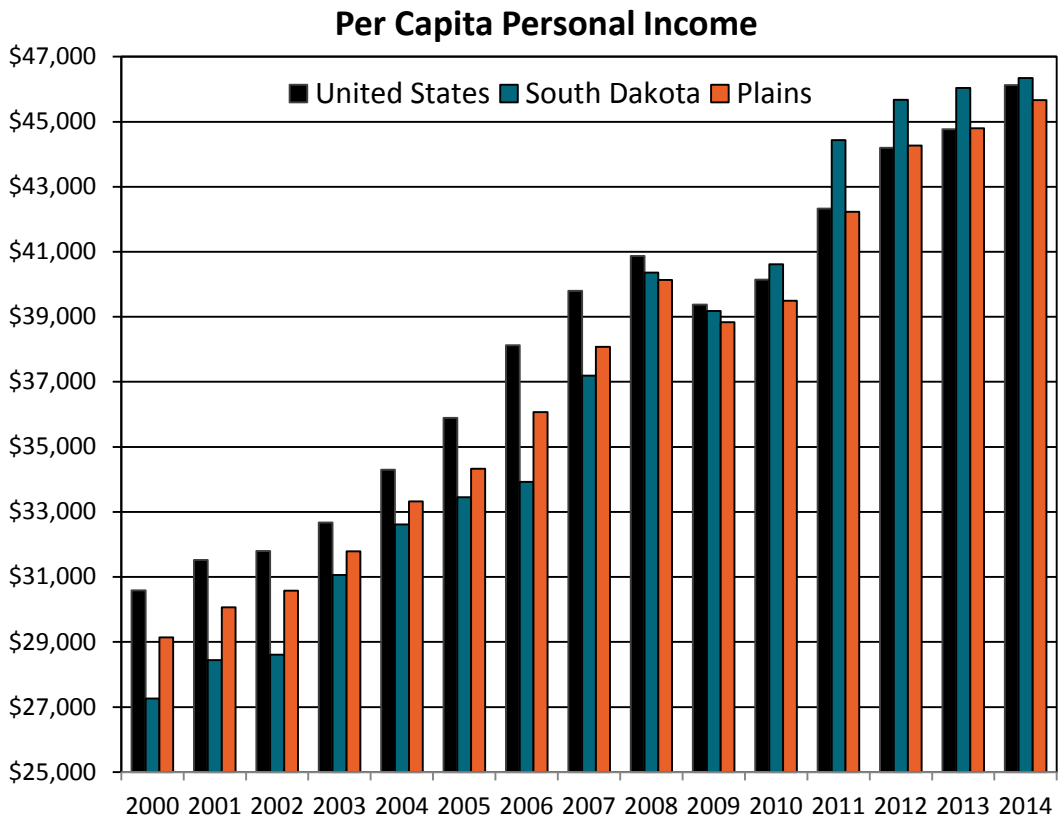
The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) releases personal income data. The personal income of an area is the income received by, or on behalf of, all the individuals who live in a specific geographic area. The total payroll of workers covered by unemployment insurance is a component of wage and salary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

In South Dakota, the level of personal income grew steadily for several years prior to the recession. In fact, South Dakota's growth in personal income for the 2000-2009 period surpassed the rate for the

Plains Region (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota) and the nation. South Dakota's personal income grew by 53.5 percent, compared to a rate of 41.0 percent for the Plains Region and 40.0 percent for the nation.

Since the recession and during the economic recovery phase, South Dakota's personal income has continued to grow faster than the Plains Region and the nation. From 2010 to 2014, South Dakota's personal income increased 19.3 percent, followed by the nation at 18.4 percent and the Plains Region at 18.3 percent.

Dividing the personal income of an area by the residents of that given area produces a widely used economic indicator called per capita personal income. Since 2000, South Dakota's per capita personal income has increased by 70.0 percent, compared to 56.7 percent for the Plains Region and 50.8 percent for the nation. South Dakota ranked 21st out of the 50 states with a per capita personal income of $46,345 in 2014.



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

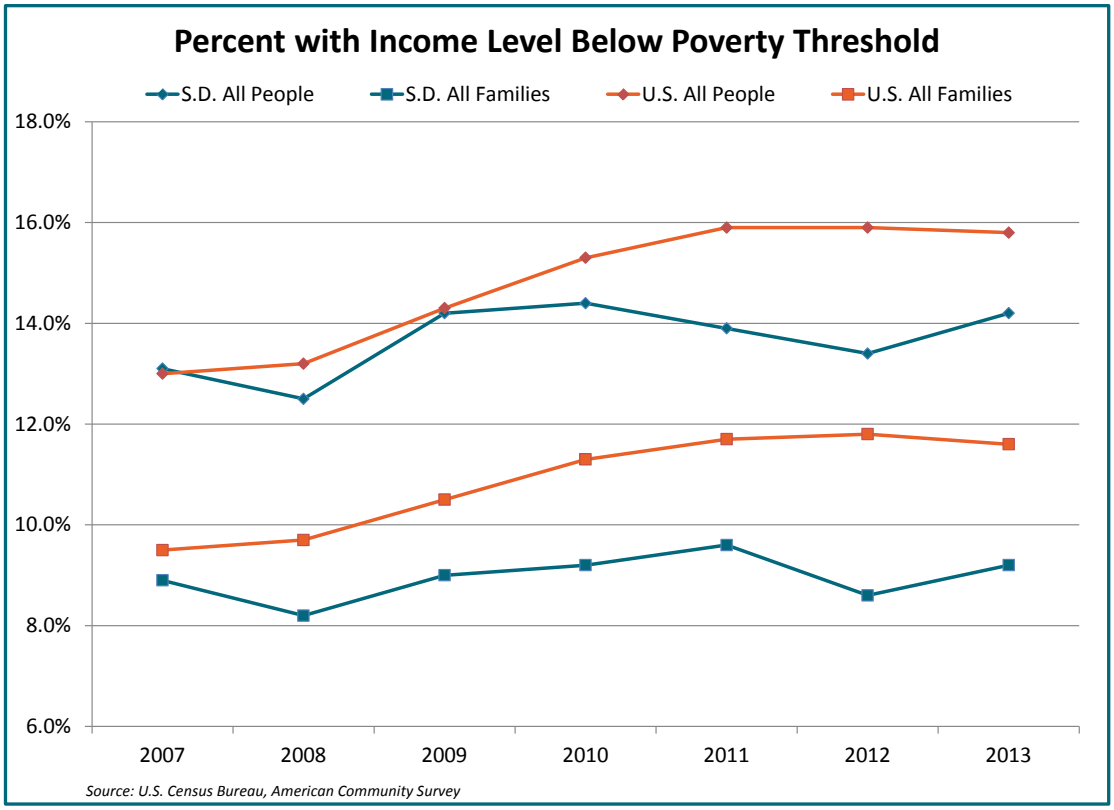
Poverty

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

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

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

The percent of families in South Dakota with incomes below the poverty threshold increased each year from 2009 to 2011. In 2012 the percent of families decreased by one full percentage point to 8.6 percent, however, in 2013 the rate was back up to 9.2 percent. National data shows poverty levels gradually increased from 9.6 percent to 11.9 percent from 2007 to 2012. The 2013 level of 11.6 percent indicates a slight, statistically insignificant, decrease over the year. The percent of 'all people' in the U.S. with incomes below the poverty threshold had the same trend as the 'all families' data set; however the South Dakota 'all people' data set showed increases in 2009 and 2010 before beginning a downward trend in 2011 and 2012. The poverty rate for 'all people' in South Dakota increased in 2013 to 14.2 percent while the national rate did not change significantly.



Projections

Population Projections

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

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

South Dakota Population Projections

Medium Series

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

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

Industry Employment Projections

Employment projections for 2012-2022 by industry and class of workers were developed by the Labor Market Information Center. Historical time-series data and state and national economic trends were incorporated in various statistical models to project employment levels. (A general assumption is made that no major catastrophic events or natural disasters will occur during the projection period that would significantly affect economic activities of these industries.)

A look at which types of industries are growing, and which are not, provides a synopsis of the economy as a whole. From 2012 to 2022, the total number of workers in South Dakota is projected to increase by 33,225 (or 7.0 percent) to a total of 505,870 workers. On the national level, the total employment level is expected to increase by 15.6 million jobs (10.8 percent, or about 1.0 percent annually). The national growth rate is higher than South Dakota's rate because the United States was hit harder with job losses during the recession. Therefore, the national projections include a higher rate to account for recovery from the recession.

The South Dakota projections include three categories of workers:

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

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages workers category includes the number of workers by industry based on qurterly reports of employment and wages submitted to the Department of Labor and Regulation by employers whose workers are covered by unemployment insurance in the state.

Nationally, overall employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting is expected to decrease by 223,500 workers (or 10.6 percent) through 2022. This industry has been declining since 1980 both nationally and in South Dakota. One of several reasons cited for the declines is the consolidation of smaller farms; technological advances have also improved production and efficiency while requiring fewer workers.

The South Dakota industries projected to grow the most over the next 10 years are trending consistently with the rest of the nation. The service-providing industries are anticipated to generate most of the 10.8 percent national employment growth according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Nationally, industries related to health care, personal care and social assistance, and construction are projected to have the fastest job growth between 2012 and 2022. The Health Care and Social Assistance sector is projected to account for nearly one-third of the total projected increase in jobs nationally, adding 5 million jobs.

South Dakota Wage and Salaried Workers by Industry Division
2012-2022

Industry Title	2012 Workers	2022 Workers	Actual Change	Percent Growth
Total of All Industries	472,645	505,870	33,225	7.0%
Non-agricultural Self-employed and Unpaid Family Workers	28,200	29,165	965	3.4%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (Farm Employment)	35,880	35,890	10	0.0%
Nonfarm Total Wage and Salaried Workers (excludes Self-employed and Unpaid Family Workers)	408,565	440,815	32,250	7.9%

Notes:

Data is preliminary and subject to revision.

Number of jobs data for 2012 and 2022 rounded to nearest five. Data for industries with 2012 employment less than 200 not included. Data presented for industries will not sum to totals due to rounding and non-publishable data for additional industries being included in totals.

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

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

Ambulatory Health Care Services

In South Dakota, the number of workers employed in the Ambulatory Health Care Services subsector is projected to increase by 2,630 workers (or 17.6 percent) over the next 10 years. This subsector provides health care services directly or indirectly to ambulatory patients and typically does not provide inpatient services. According to the BLS, the Outpatient, Laboratory and Other Ambulatory Care subsector is expected to be among the largest and fastest growing industries in terms of both employment and real output. Nationally, this subsector is projected to increase by 522,300 workers (45.4 percent) in the coming decade. The aging population and advancements in medical technologies will help ensure continued worker growth within the health care services industry. The continuing shift from inpatient care to outpatient treatment will boost worker growth in outpatient care centers across South Dakota.

Professional, Scientific and Technical Services

The Professional, Scientific and Technical Services subsector is projected to add 1,910 workers in South Dakota (16.6 percent) over the next decade. This subsector is comprised of establishments that make available the knowledge and skills of their employees, often on an assignment basis, where an individual or team is responsible for the delivery of services to the client. The individual industries of this subsector are defined on the basis of the particular expertise and training of the services provider. This industry includes several subsectors, such as legal services, accounting services, engineering services, management consulting, computer design services, etc. A major force contributing to the growth of this subsector has been the continued advancements in science and technology.

South Dakota Industry Employment Projections 2012 - 2022

Ten Fastest Growing Industries

Industry Title	2012 Workers	2022 Workers	Actual Change	Percent Growth
Ambulatory Health Care Services	14,910	17,540	2,630	17.6%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	11,540	13,450	1,910	16.6%
Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions	505	585	80	15.8%
Construction of Buildings	5,095	5,885	790	15.5%
Waste Management and Remediation Services	800	915	115	14.4%
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	3,270	3,725	455	13.9%
Social Assistance	8,830	10,045	1,215	13.8%
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	1,530	1,740	210	13.7%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	2,750	3,115	365	13.3%
Specialty Trade Contractors	11,765	13,320	1,555	13.2%

Notes:

Data is preliminary and subject to revision.

Number of jobs data for 2012 and 2022 rounded to nearest five. Data for industries with 2012 employment less than 200 not included. Data presented for industries will not sum to totals due to rounding and non-publishable data for additional industries being included in totals.

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

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

Museums, Historical Sites and Similar Institutions

Worker levels in the Museums, Historical Sites and Similar Institutions industry are projected to increase by 80 workers (15.8 percent). This growth is driven by the retirement of more baby boomers who will likely take advantage of more opportunities for travel and participating in leisure activities at businesses such as casinos, golf courses and amusement establishments. Another factor to consider in South Dakota pertaining to this subsector's growth is "stay-cations," with families choosing to make in-state visits to save on travel expenses.

Construction of Buildings

The Construction of Buildings subsector in South Dakota is projected to increase worker levels by 790 (15.5 percent). The 15.5 percent growth is actually much lower than historical patterns due to the recession's toll on the industry from 2009 to 2010. During the recession, the South Dakota worker levels within this sector remained relatively stable compared to the United States. South Dakota's projected growth is less substantial than national figures due to far less impact from the recession. Job growth will result from increased construction of homes and office buildings, remodeling projects and the repair and replacement of the infrastructures. Even if the South Dakota and national economies do not experience

robust growth in the next 10 years, the continued shifts in county populations from internal migration will keep construction demand up to some degree.

Waste Management and Remediation Service

The Waste Management and Remediation Services industry in South Dakota is projected to increase by 115 workers (14.4 percent) by 2022. This subsector is engaged in the collection, treatment and disposal of waste materials. Growth in this industry is driven by an increasing population and privatization of waste collection services. With population growth, there is more waste generated which increases the demand for the Waste Management and Remediation Service subsector. Environmental and recycling regulations can also drive the need for an increased workforce.

Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction

The number of workers in the Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction subsector is projected to increase by 455 (13.9 percent). This subsector includes entities whose primary activity is the construction of entire projects such as highways, bridges, land subdivisions and utility systems. A major factor in this industry's growth is aging infrastructures and the need to maintain or replace components of highways and utility systems.

Social Assistance

The Social Assistance subsector (in the Health Care and Social Assistance sector) is projected to increase by 1,215 workers (13.8 percent) by 2022 in South Dakota. Industries in this subsector provide a wide variety of assistance services directly to their clients. This includes individual and family services, emergency and other relief services, vocational rehabilitation and child day care. Employment will be driven largely by the shift in demand for services from higher cost in-patient facilities to lower cost individual and family service providers.

Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers

The Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers subsector is projected to increase by 210 workers (13.7 percent) over the next 10 years in South Dakota. Industries in this subsector arrange for the sale of goods owned by others, generally on a fee or commission basis. This subsector's projected growth mirrors what is expected for its parent industry of Wholesale Trade. In South Dakota, the Wholesale Trade sector overall is projected to increase by 1,600 (8.2 percent) over the next decade. Nationally, employment in this industry is projected to experience one of the largest increases, 470,400 jobs, over the projection period. Wholesale trade involves businesses providing goods and services to other businesses, not consumers. As long as there is expansion in other industries, the Wholesale Trade industry will expand as well--especially in electronic markets where technology is predominate.

Transportation Equipment Manufacturing

The worker levels in this subsector are projected to increase by 365 workers (13.3 percent) in South Dakota by 2022. The Transportation Equipment Manufacturing subsector produces equipment for transporting people and goods. Transportation equipment is a type of machinery. An entire subsector is

devoted to this activity because of the significance of its economic size. As the economy grows and the demand for goods increases, transportation equipment manufacturing will be in higher demand to help facilitate the transportation of those goods to businesses and consumers.

Specialty Trade Contractors

The Specialty Trade Contractors subsector in South Dakota is projected to increase by 1,555 workers (13.2 percent) through 2022. This primary activity of establishments within this subsector is to perform specific activities related to building construction or other similar activities for all types of construction. Therefore, individual business establishments are not responsible for the entire project. Business establishments within this subsector typically perform activities such as pouring concrete, site preparation, plumbing, painting and electrical work. This subsector's growth is closely related to the Construction of Buildings subsector. Nationally, the Construction industry was one of the hardest hit industries during the recession. As the economy continues to show growth and demand for improvement in existing and new buildings, the Specialty Trade Contractors subsector will continue to grow.

South Dakota Industry Employment Projections 2012 - 2022
Declining Industries

Industry Title	2012 Workers	2022 Workers	Actual Change	Percent Growth
Air Transportation	210	195	-15	-7.1%
Private Households	1,895	1,795	-100	-5.3%
Broadcasting (except Internet)	1,110	1,080	-30	-2.7%
Textile Product Mills	375	365	-10	-2.7%
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	545	535	-10	-1.8%
Couriers and Messengers	1,285	1,265	-20	-1.6%
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	1,635	1,610	-25	-1.5%
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	2,260	2,230	-30	-1.3%
Paper Manufacturing	760	750	-10	-1.3%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	2,925	2,900	-25	-0.9%
Telecommunications	2800	2790	-10	-0.4%

Notes:

Data is preliminary and subject to revision.

Number of jobs data for 2012 and 2022 rounded to nearest five. Data for industries with 2012 employment less than 200 not included. Data presented for industries will not sum to totals due to rounding and non-publishable data for additional industries being included in totals.

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

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

Declining industries are a result of several factors. Some South Dakota industries are in decline due to advances in technology, changes in business practices and other factors. According to the BLS, there are several macroeconomic factors, such as labor force trends, gross domestic product (GDP) and its components, and labor productivity that affect the growth in total employment. Nationally, a few sectors, such as manufacturing, utilities, information and federal government are projected to experience a slight decline in employment in the next ten years. The slight decline in employment is related to expected productivity gains and consolidation of firms. Declines in South Dakota are projected to be minimal. But since many South Dakota industries are considered small, even a small loss in employment levels in the projected 2022 value can notably impact a subsector.

Air Transportation

Worker levels in the Air Transportation subsector are projected to decrease by 15 workers (7.1 percent) through 2022 in South Dakota. Industries in the Air Transportation subsector provide air transportation of passengers and cargo using aircraft such as airplanes or helicopters. This subsector is contained in the Transportation and Warehousing sector. Nationally, this subsector is projected to decline by 52,100 workers (11.4 percent) over the next 10 years. The declines projected on the national and state levels can be attributed to technological innovation.

Private Households

The Private Households subsector (in the Other Services, except Public Administration industry) is projected to decrease by 100 workers (5.3 percent) by 2022 in South Dakota. The Private Households subsector includes households that employ workers on or about the premises in activities primarily concerned with the operation of the household. The recession impacted the Private Households industry, as some families could no longer afford the luxury of hiring individuals, such as cooks, maids or gardeners to take care of the daily running of the household. In South Dakota, most parents typically take advantage of daycare providers or youth recreational centers rather than hiring a household worker like a nanny. As the decline in this subsector continues, it will likely increase employment in other subsectors such as the Social Assistance subsector which includes child daycare services.

Broadcasting (except Internet)

Worker levels in the Broadcasting (except Internet) subsector are projected to decrease by 30 workers (2.7 percent) by 2022. This subsector includes establishments that create content or acquire the right to distribute content and subsequently broadcast the content. Nationally, the trend for this subsector is also on the decline. According to BLS, the information sector overall is projected to decrease nationally by 65,200 workers (2.4 percent) by 2022. Much of this trend is attributed to the decrease in broadcasted information caused by the rise of available information on the Internet, use of social media, etc.

Textile Product Mills

Worker levels in the Textile Product Mills subsector are projected to decrease slightly by 10 workers (2.7 percent) in the next decade. This subsector includes establishments that make textile products, excluding apparel. On a national level, this subsector is projected to be one of the most rapidly declining industries due to technological advances. Innovative machines are increasingly being utilized to replace the labor it once took to manufacture most textile goods.

Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries

The Motion Picture and Sound Recording subsector in South Dakota is projected to have a slight decrease of 10 workers (1.8 percent) through 2022. Employment in this subsector is involved in the production and distribution of motion pictures and sound recordings. This subsector is included in the Information sector, which is also projected to have an overall decline in South Dakota. A major factor in the Motion Picture and Sound Recording subsector is the use of technological improvements in movie making and sound recording equipment, which will require fewer individuals to complete the final product. Nationally, the Audio and Video Equipment Manufacturing four-digit NAICS subsector is projected to decline by 3,500 workers (17.6 percent). The fall in demand for Audio and Video Equipment Manufacturing has a direct relationship to the Motion Picture and Sound Recording subsector.

Couriers and Messengers

Worker levels in the Couriers and Messengers subsector are projected to decrease by 20 workers (1.6 percent) by 2022. Individuals involved in this subsector provide intercity and/or local delivery of parcels. Nationally, this subsector is projected to decline as well, by 44,000 workers (8.3 percent) through

2022. Technological advancements and improvements in communications efficiencies have dampened consumer demand in this particular subsector.

Publishing Industries (except Internet)

The number of workers employed in the Publishing Industries subsector is projected to decline by 25 workers (1.5 percent) in South Dakota. This subsector of the Information industry includes establishments engaged in the publishing of newspapers, magazines, other periodicals and books, as well as database and software publishing. The main reason for the slight worker decline in this subsector is the continued rise of Internet usage. The information and availability of content on the Internet creates less demand for newspapers and other printed materials.

Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing

The number of workers in the Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing subsector is projected to decrease by 30 workers (1.3 percent). This subsector is comprised of establishments that manufacture computers, computer peripherals, communications equipment and similar electronic products, as well as the establishments that manufacture components for such products. Technological advancements have improved the manufacturing process, consequently requiring less labor to achieve the same, if not greater, production output.

Paper Manufacturing

Worker levels in the Paper Manufacturing subsector are projected to decrease slightly by 10 workers (1.3 percent). This subsector includes establishments that make pulp, paper or converted paper products. The manufacturing of pulp involves separating the cellulose fibers from other impurities in wood or used paper. The manufacturing of paper involves matting these fibers into a sheet. Converted paper products are made from paper and other materials by various cutting and shaping techniques. The availability of information on the Internet and improved efficiencies in manufacturing processes has both contributed to the projected worker decline in this subsector.

Miscellaneous Store Retailers

The Miscellaneous Store Retailers subsector is projected to decrease by 25 workers (0.9 percent) over the next 10 years in South Dakota. This retail trade subsector is a catch-all for retailers who sell specific products that are not otherwise categorized in a specified retail code. Establishments in this subsector include stores with unique characteristics, such as florists, used merchandise stores, and pet and pet supply stores. Therefore, industrial coding can change often within this subsector.

The worker decline in this subsector is mainly due to industry coding changes. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. Department of Labor, administers the Annual Refiling Survey in cooperation with all states, which includes an Industry Verification Form (IVF) employers complete to verify their industrial activity. The main purpose of the IVF form is to ask employers to verify a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry description that represents their business's main activities. If the description provided on the survey form is correct, the employer is asked to check the appropriate

box. If the description is incorrect, the employer is asked to briefly describe their business activities and the approximate percentage of the revenue or production derived from each activity. This system helps ensure consistent classification, which improves the statistics of all BLS programs that use the industry classifications.

Telecommunications

The Telecommunications subsector is projected to decrease slightly by 10 workers (0.4 percent) over the next 10 years in South Dakota. This subsector is primarily engaged in operating, and/or providing access to facilities for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound and video. Nationally, the Telecommunications subsector is one of the more rapidly declining industries dropping by 51,000 workers (5.9 percent) through 2022. The major reason for the decline is the advancements in technology. As the Telecommunications subsector continues to become more technologically advanced and efficient, fewer workers will be needed.

Occupational Employment Projections

The Labor Market Information Center (LMIC) recently completed the 2012 to 2022 round of South Dakota occupational employment projections. Use of a nationally-adopted projections methodology allows for comparability of data across states. The methodology incorporates historical time-series employment data as well as state and national economic trends and uses various statistical models. (A general assumption is made that no major catastrophic events or natural disasters that would significantly affect economic activities of the occupations' industries will occur during the projection period.)

Occupational employment projections indicate which occupations will exhibit above average growth and be in high demand to 2022. Occupational employment projections also supply those who seek or provide career guidance with information on how the labor market is changing. The general outlook for South Dakota is characterized by job growth in the coming decade, based on historical trends. From 2012 to 2022, the total number of workers in South Dakota is projected to expand by 33,265 to a total of 505,870 (7.0 percent). The average annual demand for workers is projected to be 14,728. Nationally, the total number of workers is projected to increase to 160,983,700 from 145,355,800 (10.8 percent). Of the 30 occupations projected to have the largest percentage increase between 2012 and 2022 nationally, 14 are related to health care and five are related to construction, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Every major occupational group except the Farming, Fishing and Forestry Occupations group is projected to gain jobs over the next 10 years.

The conservative growth rate for South Dakota compared to the nation is related to the recent recession. While the recession started on a national level in December of 2007, it took until the fourth quarter of 2008 for the recession to affect employment levels in South Dakota. Therefore, South Dakota is projected to have a more conservative growth rate than the nation because the recession's impact was less severe in our state.

South Dakota Occupational Employment Projections 2012 - 2022
Top Ten Fastest Growing

Occupational Title	2012 Workers	2022 Workers	Actual Change	Percent Growth
Interpreters and Translators	285	400	115	40.4%
Diagnostic Medical Sonographers	300	400	100	33.3%
Welding, Soldering and Brazing Machine Setters, Operators and Tenders	550	720	170	30.9%
Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists	410	535	125	30.5%
Computer-Controlled Machine Tool Operators, Metal and Plastic	330	420	90	27.3%
Physical Therapist Assistants	240	305	65	27.1%
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	845	1,070	225	26.6%
Helpers--Electricians	395	500	105	26.6%
Meeting, Convention and Event Planners	305	380	75	24.6%
Physician Assistants	470	585	115	24.5%

Notes: Data is preliminary and subject to revision.

Data for occupations with fewer than 200 workers in 2012 not included.

Number of workers data for 2012 and 2022 rounded to nearest five.

Data for occupations requiring less than a high school diploma not Included.

Demand data is the summation of job openings estimated due to projected employment growth and job openings projected to be created due to replacement need of current workers. Replacement need is estimated by multiplying occupational employment estimates by national replacement rates supplied by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). These rates estimate the number of job openings, by occupation, which will be attributed to a worker permanently leaving an occupation (e.g., retirement, death, exits the workforce, etc.). Average annual demand data are calculated by dividing by 10, the number of years in the projection period. For more information, see http://dlr.sd.gov/lmic/projections_methodology.aspx

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

Occupations Projected to Grow the Fastest

The following narrative includes an overview of the occupations which are expected to have the fastest employment growth from 2012 to 2022. It also identifies the occupational groups which are home to these occupations and the industry which typically employs a large share of these occupations.

Interpreters and Translators (27-3091)

Interpreters and translators interpret oral or sign language, or translate written text from one language into another. Individuals in this category also adapt software and accompanying technical documents to other languages and cultures. This occupation is part of the Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports and Media Occupations group (27-0000). Interpreters and translators are projected to have the largest rate of occupational growth in South Dakota, with projected occupational employment levels indicating an increase of 115 workers (40.4 percent) over the next 10 years. Nationally, interpreters and translators are projected to add 29,300 workers (46.1 percent) through 2022. The major employer of individuals in this occupation is the Professional and Technical Services industry.

Diagnostic Medical Sonographers (29-2032)

Diagnostic medical sonographers produce ultrasonic recordings of internal organs for use by physicians. They also have tasks such as cleaning, checking and maintaining sonographic equipment and submitting maintenance requests or performing minor repairs. In South Dakota, this occupation is projected to have the second fastest increase, with 100 workers (33.3 percent). This occupation is nationally projected to add 27,000 new jobs (46 percent) between 2012 and 2022. Individuals in this job classification belong to the Health Care Practitioners and Technical Occupations group (29-0000). Most individuals in this occupation work in the Health Care and Social Assistance industry. The driving force behind the large projected increases in health care fields is an aging population.

Welding, Soldering and Brazing Machine Setters, Operators (51-4122)

Individuals in this occupation set up, operate or tend welding, soldering or brazing machines or robots that weld, braze, solder or heat treat metal products, components or assemblies. Individuals who operate laser cutters or laser-beam machines are also included in this occupation. This occupation is projected to add 170 workers (30.9 percent) by 2022 in South Dakota. Nationally, this occupation is projected to increase by 10,600 workers (19.8 percent) by 2022. These setters and operators belong to the Production Occupations (51-0000) group, which, as a whole, is projected to grow at a much faster rate in South Dakota then it is nationally.

Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists (13-1161)

Individuals in this occupation research market conditions in local, regional or national areas, or gather information to determine potential sales of a product or service, or create marketing campaigns. They may gather information on competitors, prices, sales and methods of marketing and distribution. Market research analysts and marketing specialists are part of the Business and Financial Operations Occupations group (13-0000). In South Dakota, this occupation is projected to have an increase of 125 workers (30.5 percent). Nationally, this occupation is projected to increase by 131,500 workers (31.6 percent) by 2022. Market research analysts are mostly employed in the Professional and Technical Services industry.

Computer-Controlled Machine Tool Operators, Metal and Plastic (51-4011)

Computer-controlled machine tool operators (metal and plastic) operate robots or computer-controlled machines to perform machine functions on metal or plastic work pieces. This occupation in South Dakota is projected to increase by 90 workers (27.3 percent) by 2022. Nationally, this occupation is projected to add 20,400 workers (14.5 percent) through 2022. This occupation is classified within the Production Occupations group (51-0000). Production occupations are projected to have little or no growth nationally. The manufacturing industry accounts for the largest share of workers in this occupation, which the BLS projected to decline 4.6 percent by 2022. In South Dakota, the manufacturing sector is projected to increase by 7.1 percent, which has a direct relationship and impact on the occupational projections in the production occupations.

Physical Therapist Assistants (31-2021)

Physical therapist assistants help provide physical therapy treatments and procedures. They also assist in the development of treatment plans, perform routine functions, document the progress of treatment and modify specific treatments as directed by a physical therapist. This occupation is classified within the Healthcare Support Occupations group (31-0000). South Dakota is projected to add 65 workers (27.1 percent) in this occupation by 2022. Physical therapist assistants nationally are projected to add 29,300 (41 percent) workers by 2022. This significant growth is due mainly to an increasingly aging population. As more individuals turn 65 years and older, the need for health care and health care support workers rises. The recently passed health care reform legislation is also expected to affect jobs within this group.

Industrial Machinery Mechanics (49-9041)

Individuals in the industrial machinery mechanics occupation repair, install, adjust or maintain industrial production and processing machinery or refinery and pipeline distribution systems. In South Dakota, industrial machinery mechanics are projected to increase by 225 workers (26.6 percent) by 2022. At the national level, industrial machinery mechanics are projected to add 60,300 (18.9 percent) jobs by 2022. Individuals in this occupation are classified as part of the Installation, Maintenance and Repair Occupations group (49-0000).

Helpers - Electricians (47-3013)

Electrician helpers assist electricians by performing duties requiring less skill. Duties include using, supplying or holding materials or tools, and cleaning the work area and equipment. This occupation is classified within the Construction and Extraction Occupations group (47-0000). In South Dakota, the number employed in this occupation is projected to increase by 105 workers (26.6 percent) over the next 10 years. This occupation is nationally projected to increase by 22,400 jobs (36.9 percent). In South Dakota, the construction industry is projected to be one of the fastest-growing which is the driving force behind the increase in this occupation.

South Dakota Occupational Employment Projections 2012 - 2022

Top Ten in Average Annual Openings

Occupational Title	2012 Workers	2022 Workers	Percent Growth	Average Annual Openings
Registered Nurses	11,380	12,870	13.1%	370
Customer Service Representatives	8,870	9,785	10.3%	333
Childcare Workers	6,535	7,365	12.7%	275
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	8,790	9,300	5.8%	192
Nursing Assistants	6,310	6,885	9.1%	177
Bookkeeping, Accounting and Auditing Clerks	10,465	11,275	7.7%	177
Accountants and Auditors	4,295	4,670	8.7%	164
Carpenters	6,075	6,920	13.9%	160
Receptionists and Information Clerks	5,010	5,250	4.8%	159
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, except Technical and Scientific Products	5,280	5,715	8.2%	147

Notes: *Data is preliminary and subject to revision.*

Data for occupations with fewer than 20 workers in 2012 not included.

Number of workers data for 2012 and 2022 rounded to nearest five.

Data for occupations requiring less than a high school diploma not Included.

DDemand data is the summation of job openings estimated due to projected employment growth and job openings projected to be created due to replacement need of current workers. Replacement need is estimated by multiplying occupational employment estimates by national replacement rates supplied by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). These rates estimate the number of job openings, by occupation, which will be attributed to a worker permanently leaving an occupation (e.g., retirement, death, exits the workforce, etc. . Average annual demand data are calculated by dividing by 10, the number of years in the projection period. For more information, see http://dlr.sd.gov/lmic/projections_methodology.aspx.

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

Meeting, Convention and Event Planners (13-1121)

Individuals in this occupation coordinate activities of staff, convention personnel or clients to make arrangements for group meetings, events or conventions. Some job titles associated with this occupation are convention services manager, catering manager, event manager, and conference planner. In South Dakota, this occupation is projected to increase by 75 workers (24.6 percent). This occupation is nationally projected to add 31,300 new jobs (33.2 percent) between 2012 and 2022. This occupation is included in the Business and Financial Operations Occupations group (13-0000).

Physician Assistants (29-1071)

Physician assistants provide health care services typically performed by a physician, under the supervision of a physician. They conduct physicals, provide treatment and counsel patients. In some cases, they prescribe medication. In South Dakota, this occupation is projected to increase by 115 workers (24.5 percent). Nationally, this occupation is projected to add 33,300 new jobs (38.4 percent) by 2022. Once again, this growth is mainly driven by an aging population.

Occupations Projected to Be in Greatest Demand

Projections of job growth or decline indicate how occupational employment is expected to change, but average annual openings indicate the demand for workers based on both growth and replacement needs. New jobs account for only a portion of this projection. The other portion will be due to workers retiring, leaving the labor force or transferring from one occupation to another. Please note, we excluded from the table on the following page those occupations that require less than a high school diploma. Those entry-level occupations, by nature, have high rates of people advancing to other career fields as they gain more work experience and/or education, and thus historically have higher-than-average projected demand for workers. In this analysis, we wanted to instead focus on occupations projected to have higher-than-average demand which require more workforce preparation.

Registered Nurses (29-1141)

Individuals in this occupation administer nursing care to ill, injured, convalescent or disabled patients. Registered nurses also assess patient health problems and needs, develop and implement nursing care plans, and maintain medical records. Registered nurses are typically required to have an associate degree or more postsecondary education. With a projected average annual demand of 370 workers, registered nurses rank first among South Dakota's high demand occupations through 2022. Employment is expected to increase by 13.1 percent over the 10-year period. Nationally, registered nurses are projected to have 105,260 average annual openings, and employment is projected to grow by 19.4 percent through 2022.

Customer Service Representatives (43-4051)

Customer service representatives interact with customers to provide information in response to inquiries about services and products and to handle and resolve complaints. They work in customer contact centers, insurance agencies, banks, stores or other places that have contact with customers. Typically, occupations in this category require a high school diploma. In South Dakota, the average annual demand for customer service representatives is projected to be 333 (10.3 percent) through 2022. Nationally, this occupation is projected to have 94,160 average annual openings, and employment is projected to grow by 12.6 percent through 2022.

Child Care Workers (39-9011)

Child care workers attend to children at schools, businesses, private households and child care institutions. They perform tasks such as feeding, bathing and dressing children. Individuals in this occupation

are typically required to at least have a high school diploma. In South Dakota, the average demand for child care workers is projected to be 275 openings annually through 2022. Employment is projected to increase by 12.7 percent during this period. Nationally, annual openings for child care workers are projected to be 57,000 and employment is expected to increase by 14 percent through 2022.

Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer (53-3032)

Individuals classified in this occupation drive a tractor-trailer combination or a truck with a capacity of at least 26,000 pounds and are typically required to have at least a high school diploma. The demand in South Dakota is projected to be 192 openings annually through 2022. Employment is projected to increase by 5.8 percent over the 10-year period. Nationally, annual openings for truck drivers are projected to be 46,470, and employment is expected to increase by 11.3 percent through 2022.

Nursing Assistants (31-1014)

Nursing assistants provide basic patient care under the direction of a nursing staff. They feed, bathe, dress, groom or move patients or change linens. A nursing assistant may also transfer or transport patients. Typically, occupations in this category require at least a high school diploma. In South Dakota, the average annual demand for nursing assistants is projected to be 177 (9.1 percent growth) through 2022. Over the same time frame nationally, annual openings for nursing assistants are projected to be 59,360 and an increased growth rate of 21.1 percent.

Bookkeeping, Accounting and Auditing Clerks (43-3031)

Bookkeeping, accounting and auditing clerks compute, classify and record numerical data to keep financial records current and complete. They also perform any combination of routine calculating, posting and verifying duties to obtain primary financial data for use in maintaining accounting records. Typically, occupations in this category require at least a high school diploma. South Dakota is projected to have 177 annual openings through 2022, and employment is projected to increase by 7.7 percent over the 10-year period. Nationally, BLS is projecting this occupation will have 37,000 annual openings and 11.4 percent employment growth to 2022.

Accountants and Auditors (13-2011)

Accountants and auditors examine, analyze and interpret accounting records to prepare financial statements. Individuals in this occupation also install or advise on systems of recording costs or other financial and budgetary data. They usually must obtain a bachelor's degree. In South Dakota, the average annual demand for accountants and auditors is projected to be 164 openings. Employment is expected to increase by 8.7 percent over the 10-year period. Nationally, accountants and auditors are projected to have 54,420 annual openings, with employment expected to rise by 13.1 percent through 2022.

Carpenters (47-2031)

Carpenters construct, erect, install or repair structures and fixtures made of wood. Examples of carpentry include building frameworks, joists, studding, rafters, door frames and hardwood floors. Individuals

in this occupation may also install cabinetry, siding, drywall or insulation. Carpenters typically need a high school diploma at minimum. In South Dakota, the average annual demand for carpenters is projected to be 160 openings through 2022. Employment is expected to grow by 13.9 percent over the 10-year period. Nationally, this occupation is projected to have 32,920 average annual openings and employment growth of 24.2 percent through 2022.

Receptionists and Information Clerks (43-4171)

Receptionists and information clerks answer inquiries and provide information to the general public, customers, visitors and other interested parties regarding activities conducted at an establishment. Individuals in this occupation are typically required to have a high school diploma. In South Dakota, the average annual demand for receptionists and information clerks is projected to be 159 and employment is projected to rise by 4.8 percent over the 10-year period. Nationally, this occupation is projected to have 40,690 average annual openings, and employment is expected to rise by 13.5 percent through 2022.

Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, except Technical and Scientific (41-4012)

Individuals in this occupation sell goods for manufacturers and wholesalers to businesses or individuals. Sales representatives typically need a high school diploma and substantial knowledge of the items they sell. The number of average annual openings for this sales representative occupation is projected to be 147 in South Dakota through 2022. Employment is expected to grow by 8.2 percent over the 10-year period. Nationally, this occupation is projected to have 42,070 average annual openings, and total employment is expected to grow by 8.9 percent through 2022.

Projected High-Demand and High-Wage Occupations

Because the Department of Labor and Regulation (DLR) has limited resources, workforce development efforts must concentrate on critical need fields that pay well enough to justify investment in training and education. As a starting point in identifying occupations for which they would invest training and education dollars, DLR looked to LMIC for identifying high-demand, high-wage occupations.

Using occupational employment projections for 2012-2022, LMIC determined "high-demand" occupations by calculating the average number of annual openings across all occupations (an average of 20 per year); thus, those occupations projected to have more than 20 openings per year, on average, were considered as "high-demand" occupations. Similarily, in identifying "high-wage" occupations, LMIC considered the average wage across all occupations. Those occupations with a wage higher than that average were considered "high-wage." Occupations had to meet both criteria to be considered. The table on the following pages shows the occupations determined as “high-demand, high-wage” using this criteria.

South Dakota Projected High Demand/High Wage Occupations 2012 - 2022

SOC* Code	Occupational Title	2012 Employment	2022 Employment	Average Annual Demand for Workers	Average Annual Wage
00-0000	Total, All Occupations	472,605	505,870	20	$37,210
11-1011	Chief Executives	1,145	1,160	26	$170,566
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	4,160	4,455	107	$111,724
11-9111	Medical and Health Services Managers	665	745	24	$92,993
13-1041	Compliance Officers	905	960	23	$52,504
13-1051	Cost Estimators	495	570	24	$48,240
13-1071	Human Resources Specialists	920	960	21	$49,841
13-1111	Management Analysts	2,360	2,685	69	$68,877
13-2011	Accountants and Auditors	4,295	4,670	164	$59,794
13-2072	Loan Officers	1,655	1,785	43	$58,415
15-1132	Software Developers, Applications	720	865	23	$74,600
15-1142	Network and Computer Systems Administrators	1,525	1,635	35	$59,183
17-2051	Civil Engineers	900	1,065	38	$68,544
17-2141	Mechanical Engineers	485	540	22	$71,890
19-1013	Soil and Plant Scientists	495	545	21	$57,682
19-4093	Forest and Conservation Technicians	450	480	21	n/a
21-1021	Child, Family and School Social Workers	1,535	1,630	41	$37,854
21-2011	Clergy	1,780	1,820	40	$43,203
23-1011	Lawyers	1,405	1,540	36	$101,485
25-2012	Kindergarten Teachers, except Special Education	565	615	21	$39,934
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, except Special Education	4,160	4,535	129	$41,146
25-2022	Middle School Teachers, except Special and Career/ Technical Education	2,045	2,230	63	$41,900
25-2031	Secondary School Teachers, except Special and Career/ Technical Education	3,425	3,505	101	$41,279
29-1051	Pharmacists	1,030	1,150	37	$111,093
29-1123	Physical Therapists	645	790	31	$70,941
29-1141	Registered Nurses	11,380	12,870	370	$54,031
29-2011	Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technologists	810	865	27	$53,284
29-2021	Dental Hygienists	490	595	22	$61,535
29-2034	Radiologic Technologists	955	1,075	25	$47,101
33-3051	Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	1,610	1,670	57	$42,528
41-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	4,040	4,155	99	$43,360
41-3011	Advertising Sales Agents	640	660	22	$46,912

South Dakota Projected High Demand/High Wage Occupations 2012 - 2022, continued

SOC* Code	Occupational Title	2012 Employment	2022 Employment	Average Annual Demand for Workers	Average Annual Wage
41-4011	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Technical and Scientific Products	1,480	1,610	42	$80,672
41-4012	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, except Technical and Scientific Products	5,280	5,715	147	$55,844
43-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	1,945	2,115	63	$45,153
43-5052	Postal Service Mail Carriers	940	920	33	$48,398
47-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	1,575	1,745	34	$56,103
47-2073	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	1,660	1,815	53	$38,278
47-2111	Electricians	1,885	2,120	60	$43,633
47-2152	Plumbers, Pipefitters and Steamfitters	1,170	1,345	33	$40,711
49-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Mechanics, Installers and Repairers	955	1,010	32	$66,527
49-3023	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	2,180	2,240	61	$37,844
49-3031	Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	1,150	1,220	32	$41,113
49-9021	Heating, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	885	1,020	35	$44,418
49-9041	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	845	1,070	46	$43,107
49-9051	Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers	690	755	31	$62,762
51-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	1,470	1,565	31	$54,399
51-3022	Meat, Poultry and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	1,895	1,990	57	n/a
51-8031	Water and Wastewater Treatment Plant and System Operators	640	675	26	$38,654
53-3032	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	8,790	9,300	192	$38,009

South Dakota Projected High Demand/High Wage Occupations 2012 - 2022

Notes and Sources

*SOC: Standard Occupational Classification, 2010

Notes: Data is preliminary and subject to revision.

Data for occupations with fewer than 20 workers in 2012 not included.

Number of workers data for 2012 and 2022 rounded to nearest five.

n/a - Wage estimates not available due to confidentiality or reliablity concerns.

Data presented for occupations will not sum to totals due to rounding and non-publishable data for additional occupations included in totals. Demand data is the summation of job openings estimated due to projected employment growth and job openings projected to be created due to replacement need of current workers. Replacement need is estimated by multiplying occupational employment estimates by national replacement rates supplied by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). These rates estimate the number of job openings, by occupation, which will be attributed to a worker permanently leaving an occupation (e.g. retirement, death, exits the workforce, etc.). Average annual demand data are calculated by dividing by 10, the number of years in the projection period. The average annual demand across all occupations is 20; thus those occupations with annual average demand greater than 20 are considered as having higher than average annual demand through 2022. For more information, see http://dlr.sd.gov/lmic/projections_methodology.aspx. Wage data are May 2013 South Dakota Occupational Worker and Wage estimates, updated through the quarter ending June 2014 using the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' Employer Cost Index. For more information on wage data, see http://dlr.sd.gov/lmic/technicalnotes_wages.aspx.

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

Targeted Occupations

Using the information LMIC provided on "high-demand, high-wage" occupations as a starting point, DLR administration went a step or two farther and considered the following in identifying targeted occupations for which training dollars would be prioritized:

- ☑ Current indicators of supply and demand in occupations as indicated by SDWORKS, DLR's online data base of job openings and job seekers
- ☑ Employer input regarding worker and skill shortages

The targeted occupations were then grouped together in categories of similar occupations as shown on the following pages.

Targeted Occupations

Accounting/Finance

Accountants and Auditors
Cost Estimators
Financial Analysts
Financial Managers
Loan Officers

Engineers

Civil Engineers

Information Technology

Computer Support Specialists
Network and Computer Systems Administrators
Software Developers, Applications

Mechanics

Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists
Industrial Machinery Mechanics

Nurses

Registered Nurses

Physicians

Family and General Practitioners

Sales Representatives

Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, except Technical and Scientific Products
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Technical and Scientific Products

Specialty Trades

Electricians
Heating, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers
Plumbers, Pipefitters and Steamfitters

Supervisors

First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers
First-Line Supervisors of Mechanics, Installers and Repairers
First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers

Targeted Occupations, continued

Teachers

Elementary School Teachers, except Special Education
Middle School Teachers, except Special and Career/Technical Education
Secondary School Teachers, except Special and Career/Technical Education
Special Education Teachers, Preschool, Kindergarten and Elementary School

Truck Drivers

Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers

Welders

Welders, Cutters, Solderers and Brazers