

Introduction

South Dakota's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages publication displays information about workers covered by South Dakota Unemployment Insurance Laws and the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program. Covered workers include employees who are paid a wage or salary during the year; it excludes the self-employed and unpaid family workers. Wage and salaried workers are covered regardless of type of ownership. Employees working at privately owned businesses and federal, state and local government agencies are all included.

However, not all employees are covered workers. South Dakota wage and salaried workers not covered by South Dakota Unemployment Insurance law include railroad employees, government elected officials, election workers, work-study students and religious organization employees. (Some religious organizations may opt to provide unemployment insurance coverage to their employees; therefore, would be included in this publication. Nonprofit organizations may or may not be covered by unemployment insurance, depending upon whether or not they meet specific employment requirements.

Smaller businesses may also be exempted from coverage if they do not meet unemployment insurance law minimum payroll and employment criteria. Businesses who hire only a few workers on a part-time or seasonal basis, such as agricultural businesses, make up a large part of the exempted group.

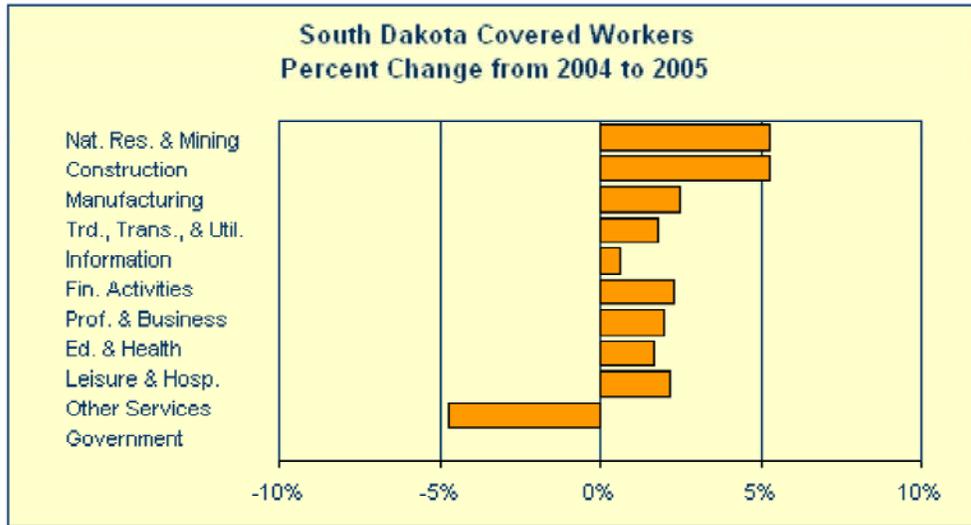
Each employer in South Dakota who is covered by unemployment insurance is assigned an industry classification and a county code. The industry classification is determined by the business activity and type of ownership and the county code is determined by worksite location (store, branch, office, etc.).

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

The data in this publication is based on the unemployment insurance reports submitted by South Dakota employers and data gathered by the Labor Market Information Center (LMIC) in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Although the unemployment insurance reports are based on employer serial number, the LMIC gathers additional data by establishment. A covered employer could include one or more establishments. Those establishments could be conducting business at one or more worksite locations. Each establishment is given an industry and county code. Data for 2005 in this publication is preliminary and subject to revision. Because of late reporting by covered private and government employers, some data in this publication may be imputed.

Statewide Covered Workers & Annual Pay

The number of employees covered by unemployment insurance in 2005 was 375,700 workers. This represents an increase of 1.6 percent from 2004. This table indicates nearly all industries showed worker growth, although one industry declined and one industry remained unchanged. In 2005, the number of covered wage and salaried workers equaled 95.5 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.



**Table 1
Average Number of Covered Workers
Ownership & Industry Group**

	2004	2005	% Change 2004-2005
Private			
Natural Resources and Mining	3,769	3,970	5.3%
Construction	19,953	21,003	5.3%
Manufacturing	38,848	39,833	2.5%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	76,426	77,815	1.8%
Information	6,713	6,756	0.6%
Financial Activities	27,420	28,063	2.3%
Professional and Business Services	23,785	24,264	2.0%
Education and Health Services	52,188	53,096	1.7%
Leisure and Hospitality Services	40,746	41,634	2.2%
Other Services	10,744	10,238	-4.7%
Total Private	300,593	306,672	2.0%
Government			
Federal Government	11,238	11,200	-0.3%
State Government	13,717	13,889	1.3%
Local Government	44,079	43,939	-0.3%
Total Government	69,034	69,028	-0.0%
Statewide Total	369,627	375,700	1.6%

Data subject to revision.
Produced by the SD Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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 2005 was \$29,149. This represents an increase of 3.1 percent from 2004.

Annual pay is affected by the number of hours worked and the rate of pay. Full-time workers normally have higher annual pay than part-time workers do. Many of the industries with the lowest annual pay have a large percentage of part-time jobs. Industry specific annual pay is determined by the mix of full-time and part-time workers and high-paying and low-paying jobs. The leisure and hospitality industry group has the lowest industry annual pay of \$10,982 because these types of businesses typically hire many part-time workers. Federal government workers have the highest annual pay at \$48,356.

Table 2			
Annual Pay of Covered Workers			
Ownership & Industry Group			
	2004	2005	% Change 2004-2005
Private			
Natural Resources and Mining	\$27,410	\$28,287	3.2%
Construction	\$30,652	\$31,760	3.6%
Manufacturing	\$33,527	\$34,393	2.6%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	\$26,014	\$26,954	3.6%
Information	\$34,614	\$35,387	2.2%
Financial Activities	\$35,497	\$36,777	3.6%
Professional and Business Services	\$32,784	\$33,832	3.2%
Education and Health Services	\$32,519	\$33,490	3.0%
Leisure and Hospitality Services	\$10,813	\$10,982	1.6%
Other Services	\$21,026	\$20,867	-0.8%
Total Private	\$27,793	\$28,656	3.1%
Government			
Federal Government	\$46,602	\$48,356	3.8%
State Government	\$34,577	\$35,676	3.2%
Local Government	\$24,983	\$25,632	2.6%
Total Government	\$30,409	\$31,340	3.1%
Statewide Total	\$28,282	\$29,149	3.1%
Data subject to revision. Produced by the SD Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.			

South Dakota's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages - 2005

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

Table 3
South Dakota Establishments, Covered Workers & Annual Pay
Industry Group & Industry
2005

Industry Group and Industry	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources and Mining	557	3,970	\$28,287
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	497	3181	\$24,811
Mining	60	789	\$42,298
Construction	3,874	21,003	\$31,760
Construction	3,874	21,003	\$31,760
Manufacturing	1,084	39,833	\$34,393
Manufacturing	1,084	39,833	\$34,393
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	8,133	77,815	\$26,954
Wholesale Trade	2,495	17,486	\$39,863
Retail Trade	4,260	49,276	\$20,189
Transportation and Warehousing	1,204	8,920	\$31,413
Utilities	174	2,133	\$58,775
Information	497	6,756	\$35,387
Information	497	6,756	\$35,387
Financial Activities	3,055	28,063	\$36,777
Finance and Insurance	2,044	24,302	\$39,012
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,011	3,761	\$22,333
Professional and Business Services	3,756	24,264	\$33,832
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	2,227	9,364	\$38,187
Management of Companies and Enterprises	157	2,528	\$75,434
Admin. & Support & Waste Man. & Remediation Serv.*	1,372	12,372	\$22,036
Education and Health Services	2,364	53,096	\$33,490
Educational Services	171	2,834	\$25,315
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,193	50,262	\$33,951
Leisure and Hospitality Services	3,168	41,634	\$10,982
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	680	6,492	\$13,780
Accommodation and Food Services	2,488	35,142	\$10,465
Other Services	2,215	10,238	\$20,867
Other Services, except Public Administration	2,215	10,238	\$20,867
Government	2,235	69,028	\$31,340
Federal Government	637	11,200	\$48,356
State Government	729	13,889	\$35,676
Local Government	869	43,939	\$25,632

*Complete title is: Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services.

Data subject to revision.

Produced by the SD Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Natural Resources & Mining Industry Group

The natural resources and mining industry group is made up of the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industry and the mining industry. Businesses in this industry group grow crops, raise livestock or extract natural mineral solids at a mine site, to name just a few examples.

**Table 4
South Dakota Covered Workers & Annual Pay
Natural Resources & Mining Industry Group
2005**

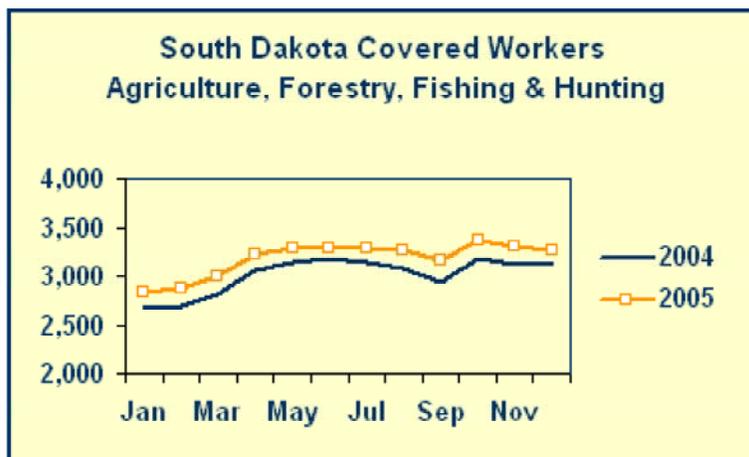
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources and Mining	557	3,970	\$28,287
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	497	3181	\$24,811
Crop Production	134	689	\$24,604
Animal Production	249	2,016	\$23,775
Forestry and Logging	24	131	\$26,339
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	4	24	\$12,235
Agriculture and Forestry Support Activities	86	321	\$32,080
Mining	60	789	\$42,298
Oil and Gas Extraction	3	7	\$75,662
Mining, except Oil and Gas	44	716	\$41,512
Support Activities for Mining	13	66	\$46,661

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Produced by the SD Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting Industry

Continuing the trends of past years, worker growth occurred in the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industry from 2004 to 2005. The average number of workers grew by 168 (5.6 percent), for a total of 3,181 workers in 2005. The average annual pay in this industry was \$24,811, increasing \$654 (2.7 percent).

The majority of the worker growth in this industry was centered in the animal production subsector. The number of workers in the animal production subsector was 2,016, increasing 104 workers (5.4 percent). Worker growth in this subsector was mainly due to the increased number of workers on cattle ranches and farms. Average annual pay also increased 6.2 percent to \$24,604, which was \$1,428 higher than the 2004 annual pay.



All other subsectors in the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industry group showed employment gains. Industries in the crop production subsector had an overall increase of 27 workers (4.1 percent). The majority of the growth came from establishments primarily involved in oilseed and grain farming.

There were 321 workers in the support activities for agriculture subsector, which was an increase of

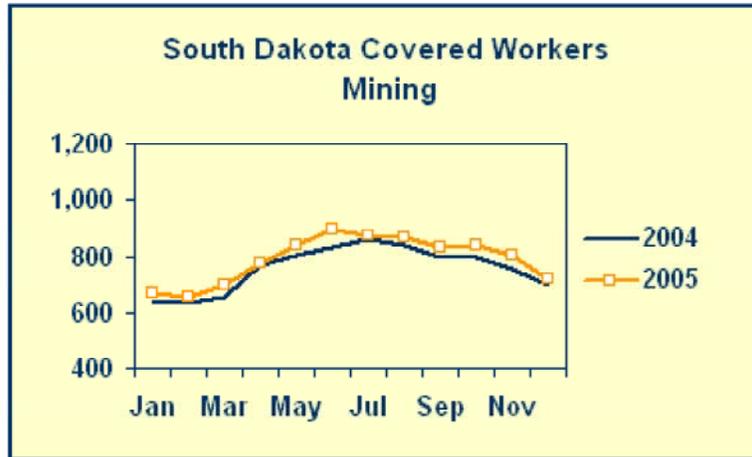
25 workers (8.4 percent). Workers in this group engage in providing support activities such as planting, spraying, harvesting, etc.

Mining Industry

The mining industry is comprised of establishments engaged in oil and gas extraction, mining (except oil and gas), and support activities for mining. In 2005, the average number of workers in this industry increased by 33 (4.4 percent) to 789. This was the state's first increase in mining employment after 12 consecutive years of no growth due to the closures of several gold mines in the Black Hills.

Wages in the mining industry remained high in 2005, with an average annual pay of \$42,298, including an increase of \$1,922 (or 4.8 percent) over the year. Mining now ranks fourth in average annual pay among South Dakota industries.

Employment in the oil and gas extraction subsector remained unchanged from the 2004 level of seven workers. Bonuses paid during the year caused wages to rise 32.1 percent, an increase of \$18,374. This brought the average annual pay in this industry subsector to \$75,662. Firms in the oil and gas extraction subsector operate and/or develop oil and gas field properties.



Industries in the mining (except oil and gas) subsector primarily engage in mining, mine site development and beneficiating (i.e. crushing, screening, washing, sizing, concentrating and flotation of) metallic minerals and nonmetallic minerals, including coal. The term "mining" is used in the broad sense to include ore extraction, quarrying, and beneficiating, customarily done at the mine site. Mining (except oil and gas) grew by 23 workers to 717 (3.3 percent). Losses in metal ore mining were more than offset by gains in nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying, led by construction sand and gravel mining. Average annual pay for workers in the mining (except oil and gas) subsector reached \$41,512 in 2005, increasing \$3,047 (3.3 percent) over the year.

The number of workers employed in the support activities for mining subsector rose 11 workers (20.0 percent) to 66. Establishments in the support activities subsector provide support services, on a fee or contract basis, required for mining and quarrying and for the extraction of oil and gas. Examples include drilling, taking core samples, and making geological observations at prospective sites for minerals.

Construction Industry Group

Businesses within the construction industry group erect buildings and other structures, perform alterations, installation, maintenance and repairs.

Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Construction	3,874	21,003	\$31,760
Construction	3,874	21,003	\$31,760
Construction of Buildings	1,302	5,904	\$29,964
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	404	3,137	\$39,379
Specialty Trade Contractors	2,168	11,962	\$30,648

Data subject to revision.
Produced by the SD Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

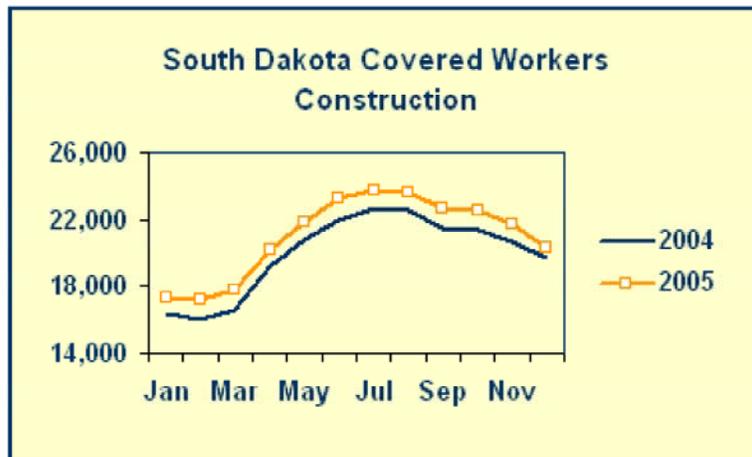
Construction Industry

Rising interest rates in 2005 did not seem to be much of a deterrent to the construction industry in South Dakota. Worker numbers continued to increase and remain at record levels due primarily to the mild winter, competitive salaries and innovative methods used to continue projects even during cold and snowy weather. Worker levels for construction grew to 21,003, an increase of 1050 workers (5.3 percent) from the previous year.

Annual pay for the workers in the construction industry rose 3.6 percent to \$31,760 in 2005, an increase of \$1,108 from 2004. The 3.6 percent increase moved the construction industry (which had the lowest percentage increase of all major industries in annual pay in 2004), to an eighth place ranking among all the industries in 2005.

The construction industry is made up of three subsectors: building, developing and general contracting; heavy construction; and special trade contractors.

Establishments in the building, developing and general contracting subsector are those primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, additions, alterations and repair) of building projects. Businesses in the heavy construction subsector are establishments that engage in the



construction of heavy engineering and industrial projects (except buildings), such as highways, power plants and pipelines. The construction work performed may include new work, reconstruction or repair. Firms in the special trade contractors subsector engage in specialized construction activities such as plumbing, painting and electrical work.

Only two of the three subsectors of construction showed increased worker levels from 2004 to 2005. Special trade contractors led the way with a worker increase of 822 (7.4 percent). This was primarily due to people deciding to build new homes or remodel existing structures, feeling that interest rates were still reasonable enough and fearing they would be rising to where it would no

longer be feasible in the future. The average number of workers employed in special trades during 2005 was 11,962, more than doubling the number of employees in building construction, the next largest subsector of construction. Building construction showed a 258 worker increase (4.6 percent). The average number of workers employed in building construction in 2005 was 5,904. Heavy construction was the only construction subsector to show declining numbers in worker levels. After showing a modest increase in worker numbers in 2004, heavy construction declined by 31 workers in 2005 to a level of 3,137.

Annual pay in building construction increased at a greater rate than in the heavy construction and special trades. The annual pay for building construction grew by 6.0 percent, or \$1,701, compared to increases in heavy construction of \$1,399 (3.7 percent) and special trade construction of \$822 (2.9 percent).

Manufacturing Industry Group

Businesses within the manufacturing industry group transform materials, substances or components into new products.

Table 6
South Dakota Covered Workers & Annual Pay
Manufacturing Industry Group
2005

Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Manufacturing	1,084	39,833	\$34,393
Manufacturing	1,084	39,833	\$34,393
Food Manufacturing	136	7,420	\$32,627
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	9	205	\$30,982
Textile Mills	2	10	\$26,700
Textile Product Mills	23	428	\$24,064
Apparel Manufacturing	14	134	\$21,668
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	3	13	\$12,470
Wood Product Manufacturing	63	2,474	\$33,755
Paper Manufacturing	8	801	\$38,714
Printing and Related Support Activities	108	1,476	\$32,188
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	*	*	*
Chemical Manufacturing	*	*	*
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	40	1,470	\$30,353
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	91	1,573	\$40,539
Primary Metal Manufacturing	6	680	\$36,368
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	159	3,683	\$32,981
Machinery Manufacturing	96	5,281	\$37,012
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	33	3,377	\$38,385
Electrical Equipment and Appliance Manufacturing	15	420	\$37,178
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	57	2,146	\$36,344
Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	88	2,545	\$28,396
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	93	4,866	\$33,956

* Data was suppressed to prevent disclosure of confidential information.

Data subject to revision.

Produced by the SD Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Manufacturing Industry

In 2005, the manufacturing industry saw an increase in average employment of 2.5 percent, or 985 workers. Building upon last year's gains, manufacturing now employs 39,834 in the state. The manufacturing industry is comprised of both durable and non-durable goods manufacturing. Establishments included in durable goods manufacturing are engaged in manufacturing goods with a normal life expectancy of three or more years. These items typically consist of higher dollar products such as machinery, furniture and building materials, and electronic equipment. Non-durable goods typically consist of food and beverage products, clothing and paper products.

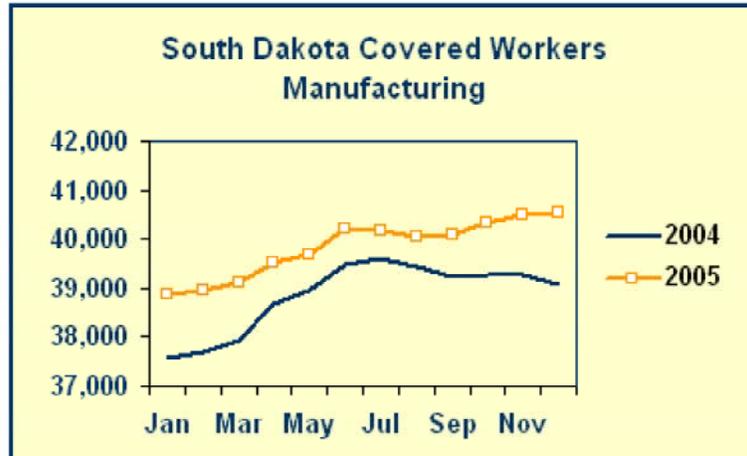
Sixteen manufacturing subsectors showed growth over 2004 levels; but in seven of those

subsectors, growth was not very significant, showing gains of fewer than 30 workers each. The largest gains were in machinery manufacturing (419 workers, or 8.6 percent), fabricated metal product manufacturing (249 workers, or 7.3 percent). Employment gains in these industries were led by establishments engaged in construction machinery manufacturing, industrial and commercial fan and blower manufacturing, and industrial truck, tractor, trailer and stacker machinery manufacturing.

Miscellaneous manufacturing gained 293 workers, or 6.4 percent.

Establishments in the miscellaneous manufacturing subsector manufacture products as diverse as medical equipment and supplies, jewelry, sporting goods, toys and office supplies. The other manufacturing industries showing gains of more than 100 workers were transportation equipment manufacturing (175

workers), plastics and rubber product manufacturing (155 workers), and furniture and related product manufacturing (101 workers).



Four manufacturing subsectors experienced worker losses. The declines in food manufacturing, and computer and electronic product manufacturing were quite large, 157 and 429, respectively.

Although the food manufacturing subsector was one of the largest losers of jobs, average annual pay rose by \$1,609 (5.2 percent) to \$32,627. Computer and electronics manufacturing also saw an annual pay increase of \$1,238 (3.3 percent), to \$38,385.

In all manufacturing industries, average annual pay grew with employment, climbing 2.6 percent (or \$866) to \$34,392. Sixteen industry subsectors had increases in pay, while five had losses. The most significant gains were in transportation equipment manufacturing (\$2,071, or 6.0 percent), printing and related support activities (\$1,509 or 4.9 percent), and food manufacturing. Annual pay losses were fairly minimal in nominal terms, with machinery manufacturing and beverage and tobacco product manufacturing losing less than one percent (0.4 percent and 0.6 percent, respectively)

Trade, Transportation & Utilities Industry Group

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

Table 7
South Dakota Covered Workers & Annual Pay
Trade, Transportation & Utilities Industry Group
2005

Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	8,133	77,815	\$26,954
Wholesale Trade	2,495	17,486	\$39,863
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	778	7,168	\$43,693
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	881	8,601	\$33,543
Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	836	1,717	\$55,538
Retail Trade	4,260	49,276	\$20,189
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	579	6,502	\$32,919
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	186	1,577	\$27,446
Electronics and Appliance Stores	245	1,486	\$25,947
Building Material and Garden Supply Stores	429	4,954	\$25,279
Food and Beverage Stores	389	8,445	\$14,517
Health and Personal Care Stores	214	1,788	\$25,389
Gasoline Stations	676	5,750	\$14,345
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	361	2,549	\$13,057
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book and Music Stores	239	2,114	\$15,995
General Merchandise Stores	170	9,667	\$16,883
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	593	3,102	\$17,745
Nonstore Retailers	179	1,342	\$28,563
Transportation and Warehousing	1,204	8,920	\$31,413
Air Transportation	28	278	\$30,917
Truck Transportation	846	5,193	\$33,933
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	86	985	\$14,600
Pipeline Transportation	9	58	\$62,256
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	14	77	\$12,840
Support Activities for Transportation	93	594	\$32,419
Postal Service	7	15	\$14,020
Couriers and Messengers	91	1,308	\$34,009
Warehousing and Storage	30	412	\$30,327
Utilities	174	2,133	\$58,775
Utilities	174	2,133	\$58,775

Data subject to revision.

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Wholesale Trade Industry

The wholesale trade industry continued to grow from 2004 through 2005, posting a gain of 456 workers (2.7 percent). This is slightly higher than the previous year's increase. Establishment numbers were also on the rise this past year, up 85 from 2004. This is the largest increase in establishments since 2000. The majority of the establishment gains were seen in the electronic markets and agents and brokers subsector. Average annual pay also increased steadily at a rate of 4.7 percent, which brought it to \$39,863.

Electronic markets and agents and brokers showed the largest employment increase within the wholesale trade industry. Worker counts rose by 242 employees (16.4 percent) from 2004 to 2005. This is the fifth straight year of both employment and pay growth in this industry. Establishments in this industry consist primarily of wholesale trade agents and brokers acting on behalf of buyers or sellers in the wholesale distribution of goods. Agents and brokers do not take title to the goods but receive a commission or fee for their service. The continuing upward trend in this subsector can, in part, be attributed to an increase in competition among companies to get their products introduced into the mainstream by using manufacturing representatives.

Merchant wholesale of durable goods was close behind the electronic markets and agents and brokers subsector, with a worker increase of 218 workers. The worker gains were due to current



establishments adding employment in response to the increased demand for the goods they supply; few new establishments were added to this industry. This subsector outdid the others in annual pay increases, with the 4.9 percent increase bringing average annual pay to \$43,693. This subsector consists of wholesaling of goods that have a normal life expectancy of three years or more. Some examples include automobiles, furniture, construction materials, appliances and sporting goods.

Merchant wholesale of nondurable goods showed a slight decline in workers and units, even though the average annual pay increased by 4.1 percent from 2004 through 2005. This increase boosted the average annual pay from \$32,233 to \$33,543. Nondurable goods are items with a life expectancy of less than three years, such as paper products, groceries, apparel, textile products and petroleum products.

Retail Trade Industry

The retail trade industry experienced slight growth in the number of workers from 2004 through 2005 in comparison to the previous year's increase. In fact, in percentage terms, the 2005 increase of 1.5 percent (725 workers) outdid the 2004 increase of .5 percent (248 workers) by one full percentage point. Annual pay increased slightly for the year, from \$19,870 to \$20,189 (a gain of 1.6 percent).

The subsector in the retail trade industry that had the highest employment gains from 2004 through 2005 was general merchandise stores. This subsector grew by 632 workers (7.0 percent). General merchandise stores sell new general merchandise from fixed point-of-sale locations.

Establishments in this subsector are unique in that they have the equipment and staff capable of retailing a large variety of goods from a single location. The

employment increase in this subsector is largely due to the increased number of various supercenters and dollar stores opening statewide.

Retailers in the clothing and accessory stores subsector showed an increase of 179 employees (7.6 percent) for the year. Worker increases for clothing and accessory stores are correlated to large nationally know clothing chains expanding their businesses to South Dakota. Although employment for this industry increased, annual pay decreased slightly by 0.4 percent.

The nonstore retailer subsector had the largest annual pay increase from 2004 through 2005. The increase of 7.2 percent boosted annual pay from \$26,663 to \$28,563. The continued increase of Internet access and Internet sales contribute to the success of this subsector.

Transportation and Warehousing Industry

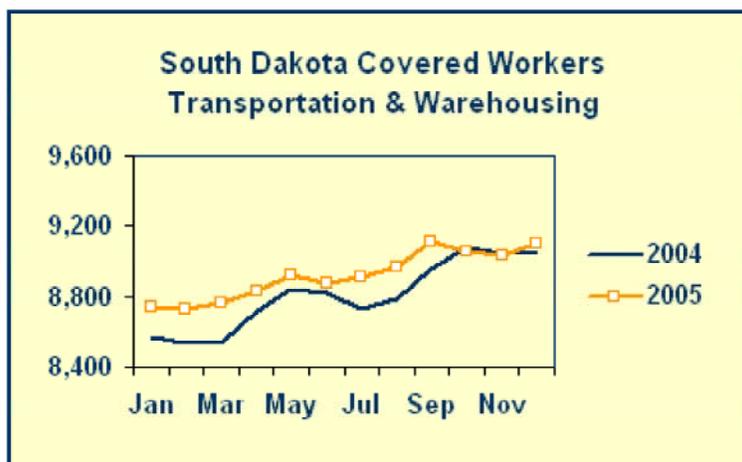
From 2004 to 2005, the transportation and warehousing industry had the largest worker gain since 2001, up 115 workers from 8,805 to 8,920 (1.3 percent). Annual pay in this industry also had a significant increase, which raised it from \$30,353 to \$31,413 (3.5 percent).

The truck transportation subsector showed a substantial improvement, posting a 2.8 percent worker increase in 2005. This positive change is a welcome event, taking into account the consecutive three-year loss of workers in this subsector. The growing manufacturing industry's need for transport of their goods and raw materials contributes to this subsector's growth.

Support activities for transportation was the subsector in the transportation and warehousing

industry with the highest percent change in worker levels for 2005. This subsector recorded its largest increase since 1998, at 42 workers (7.6 percent). The growth of this subsector is directly related to the growing transportation and warehousing industry as a whole. As the demand for transportation increases so does the need for more support of those activities. This subsector adjusted to that demand by adding new establishments, and existing establishments grew. Support activities for transportation may be provided to transportation carrier establishments or to the general public. Some examples of businesses in this industry are air traffic control services, marine cargo handling, motor vehicle towing, and freight transportation arrangement.

The warehousing and storage subsector includes establishments primarily engaged in operating



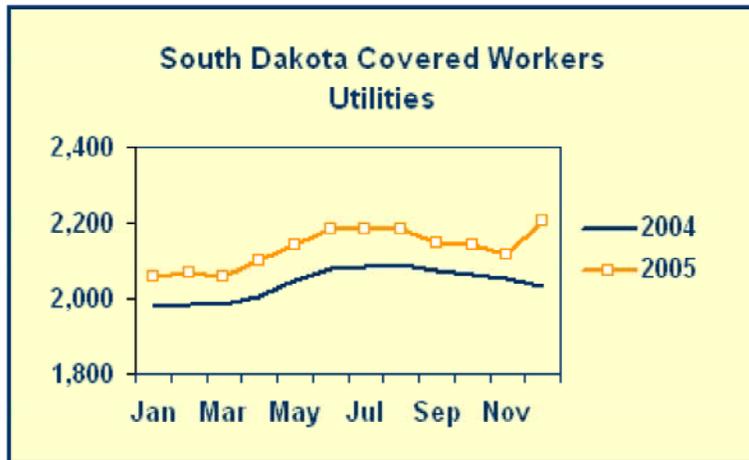
warehousing and storage facilities for general merchandise, refrigerated goods and other warehouse products. These facilities provide facilities to store goods; they do not sell the goods they handle. From 2004 through 2005 warehousing and storage suffered a loss of 71 workers (14.7 percent). Because of this subsector's historical instability from year to year, it is difficult to pinpoint exactly what causes its large growths and contractions from year to year.

Utilities Industry

It was not a typical year for the 2005 utilities industry in South Dakota. Because of the late November ice storm which affected a large area in the south-central and southeastern part of the state, certain percentage rankings changed significantly from 2004. Added workers were hired to replace poles and restore power to areas hit by the storm. Although utilities ranks second to last in numbers of workers employed (2,133 workers in 2005) among South Dakota's major industries, it ranks second from the top for annual pay. Relatively high pay and low turnover in the utilities industry contributed to its continued stability. Most of the turnover in this industry is due to retirement.

Of the 22 industries mentioned in this publication, 17 showed an increased number of workers in 2005.

Historically, the utilities industry has been very stable—showing very small percentage increases or no change year to year. Percentage-wise in 2005, utilities showed the sixth highest percent increase in employment of all the industries, which demonstrates the impact of the late November storm. The number of establishments increased by just one employer in 2005, while the actual number of jobs in the industry increased by 93 workers (4.6 percent) to 2,133.



Businesses within this industry supply utility services such as electric power, natural gas, steam supply, water supply and sewage removal. Specific activities vary by utility: electric power includes generation, transmission and distribution; natural gas includes distribution; steam supply includes provision and/or distribution; water supply includes treatment and distribution; and sewage removal includes collection, treatment, and disposal of waste through sewer systems and sewage treatment facilities. All subsectors in the utilities industry showed gains in 2005, with the electric power generation, transmission and distribution leading the way with the largest increase. This again was the result of the November storm.

This industry enjoys one of the highest industry annual pay statistics at \$58,775 in 2005. Only one other industry has a greater annual pay average than utilities. Annual pay increased by \$5,875 (11.1 percent) from last year. The large annual pay increase can be attributed to overtime pay needed to get power up and running in the areas of the state affected by the November ice storm.

Information Industry Group

Businesses within the information industry group distribute information and cultural products or process data.

**Table 8
South Dakota Covered Workers & Annual Pay
Information Industry Group
2005**

Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Information	497	6,756	\$35,387
Information	497	6,756	\$35,387
Publishing Industries, except Internet	144	1,972	\$26,703
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	75	584	\$8,749
Broadcasting, except Internet	75	1,205	\$31,216
Internet Publishing and Broadcasting	6	5	\$16,271
Telecommunications	159	2,844	\$48,143
ISPs, Search Portals and Data Processing	34	131	\$45,274
Other Information Services	4	15	\$50,831

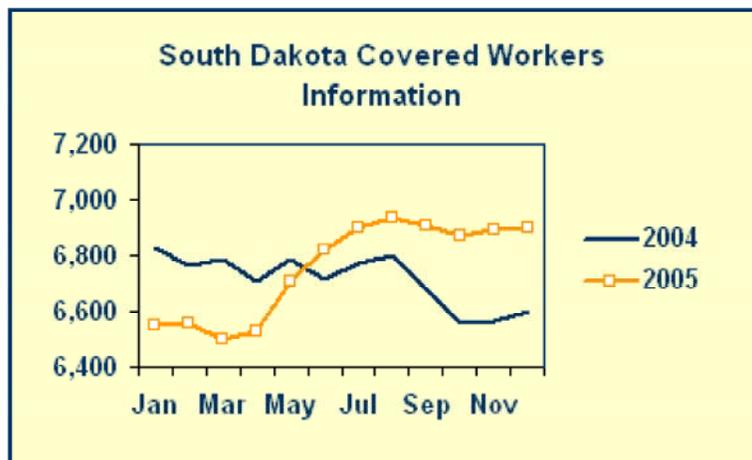
Data subject to revision.
Produced by the SD Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Information Industry

Growth in the information industry was minimal in 2005, as worker levels rose 43 to 6,756 (0.6 percent). Annual pay also rose slightly, \$773 (2.2 percent) to \$35,387.

The information industry is comprised of establishments engaged in publishing, Internet publishing, motion picture and sound recording, broadcasting, telecommunications, Internet service providers, data processing and all other information services. Today's popular phrases "information age" and "global information economy" are closely associated with this industry.

Telecommunications saw the largest growth in 2005, with an increase of 152 workers (5.6 percent). Average employment in this subsector now totals 2,844. These establishments are primarily engaged in operating, maintaining, and/or providing access to facilities for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound, cable programming and full motion picture video. Wired telecommunications carriers, in particular, demonstrated strong hiring. These establishments provide telephone service via wires



and cables that connect customers' premises to central offices maintained by telecommunications companies. The central offices contain switching equipment that routes content to its final destination or to another switching center that determines the most efficient route for the content to take. Contributing to the growth among wired telecommunications carriers are those providers in some areas of South Dakota who are extending fiber optic cable to residential customers, enabling them to offer cable television, video-on-demand, high-speed Internet, and conventional telephone

communications over a single line.

Rather surprisingly, the subsector that includes Internet service providers, web search portals and data processing services saw a significant decline of 29.9 percent in average employment, falling by 56 workers to 131. This was due to the loss of one establishment, rather than being an indicator of overall trends in this subsector. Average annual pay also fell, by \$8,102 (15.2 percent), to \$45,274.

Other subsectors experiencing decreases in worker levels during 2005 were publishing industries (except Internet), and broadcasting (except Internet). Employment in publishing (except Internet) fell by 38 workers (1.9 percent), between newspaper, periodical, book and directory publishers, and software publishers. Broadcasting (except Internet) fell by 15 workers, which was a 1.2 percent decrease, with radio and television broadcasting largely responsible for the decline. These decreases show the powerful impact that the Internet has had on the way people find and use information, and to keep abreast of the news, as well as to communicate, work, shop, learn and live.

Financial Activities Industry Group

The financial activities industry group is comprised of the finance and insurance industry and the real estate and rental and leasing industry. Businesses within this industry group are involved in financial transactions or renting or leasing tangible or intangible assets.

**Table 9
South Dakota Covered Workers & Annual Pay
Financial Activities Industry Group
2005**

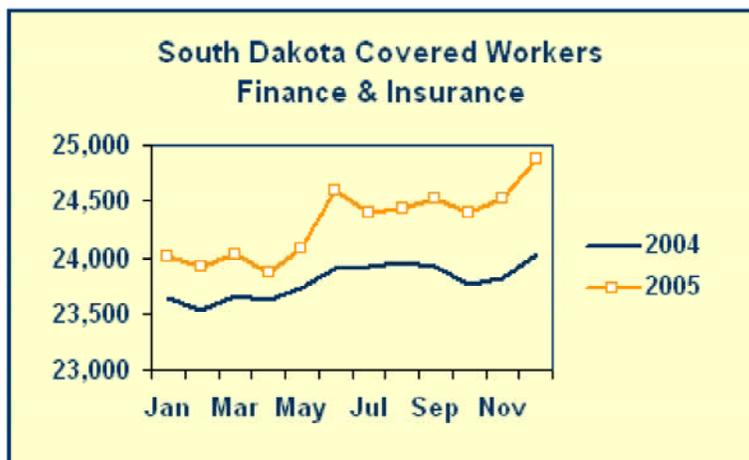
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Financial Activities	3,055	28,063	\$36,777
Finance and Insurance	2,044	24,302	\$39,012
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	831	17,703	\$36,990
Securities, Commodity Contracts and Investments	256	733	\$69,364
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	933	5837	\$41,328
Funds, Trusts and Other Financial Vehicles	24	29	\$38,657
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,011	3,761	\$22,333
Real Estate	802	2,469	\$23,223
Rental and Leasing Services	202	1,261	\$19,630
Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets	7	31	\$61,438

Data subject to revision.
Produced by the SD Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Finance & Insurance Industry

After a couple of years of losses, worker levels rebounded in the finance and insurance industry in 2005. This industry experienced a gain of 514 workers (2.2 percent) to a level of 24,302 workers. The finance and insurance industry also had a positive change in annual pay, a gain of \$1,316 (3.5 percent) from 2004 to the level of \$39,012 in 2005.

The credit intermediation and related activities industry subsector experienced the majority of the worker increases from 2004 to 2005, at 359 workers (or 2.1 percent). This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in accepting deposits (or share deposits) and in lending funds from these deposits. Most of the increase is attributed to expansion of current businesses and the birth of new businesses.



The number of workers in the insurance carriers and related activities industry subsector increased by 152 (or 2.7 percent) in 2005. Establishments involved in selling annuities and insurance policies, providing employee benefits, such as claims adjusting and third party administration, all realized gains in worker levels. Insurance companies continue to expand and hire workers as they broaden the products and services they provide.

The securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities subsector noted a very small increase of four workers (0.5 percent) during 2005. This industry subsector includes security brokerages and investment banking establishments which act as agents or brokers between buyers and sellers of securities and commodities. Investment advice and portfolio management activities are also included in this subsector.

Real Estate, Rental & Leasing Industry

Establishments within the real estate and rental and leasing industry gained 129 workers from 2004 to 2005, to 3,761 (3.6 percent). Annual pay in this industry also showed positive growth, increasing by \$1,242 (5.9 percent) for a new level of \$22,333.

The majority of worker gains were accounted for by establishments engaged in the rental and leasing services industry subsector. The average number of workers increased by 86 (7.3 percent) during 2005. While this subsector includes establishments renting consumer goods and equipment, as well as businesses leasing machinery and equipment often used for business operations, the worker gains occurred specifically

within consumer goods rental. Consumer goods rental embraces a variety of personal and household type goods and products, ranging from video tape rental stores, home health furniture and equipment stores, and stores primarily engaged in renting recreational goods such as bicycles, canoes, skis and sailboats.

Establishments in the real estate industry subsector had worker growth from 2004 to 2005 with 37 additional workers

(1.5 percent). These establishments are primarily involved in renting or leasing real estate to others, managing real estate for others, selling or buying real estate for others, or providing other services such as appraisal services. The housing market remained stable as consumers took advantage of lower mortgage rates; many renters purchased their first homes with other homeowners upgrading. This increased activity in the housing market spurred additional hiring of workers in this industry.

Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets is another industry subsector which had an increase in workers in 2005. Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets gained five jobs (19.2 percent). These establishments assign rights to assets, like patents, trademarks, brand names or franchise agreements. Businesses in this subsector own patents, trademarks and franchise agreements that they allow others to use or reproduce for a fee; they may or may not have created those assets.



Professional & Business Services Industry Group

The professional and business services industry group is comprised of the professional, scientific and technical services industry; the management of companies industry; and the administrative and support and waste management and remediation services industry. Businesses within this industry group perform professional services, hold securities of companies or perform routine support activities for the day-to-day operations of other businesses.

Table 10
South Dakota Covered Workers & Annual Pay
Professional & Business Services Industry Group
2005

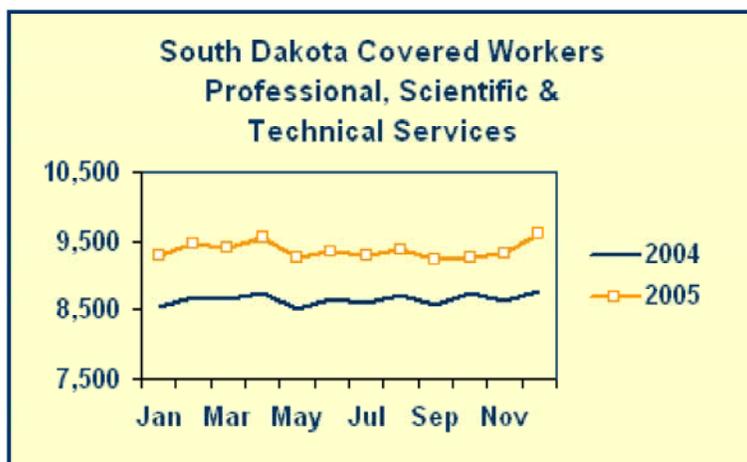
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Professional and Business Services	3,756	24,264	\$33,832
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	2,227	9,364	\$38,187
Professional and Technical Services	2,227	9,364	\$38,187
Management of Companies and Enterprises	157	2,528	\$75,434
Management of Companies and Enterprises	157	2,528	\$75,434
Admin. & Support & Waste Man. & Remed. Serv.*	1,372	12,372	\$22,036
Administrative and Support Services	1,249	11,691	\$21,665
Waste Management and Remediation Services	123	681	\$28,404

Data subject to revision.
 Produced by the SD Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Professional, Scientific & Technical Services Industry

Establishments within the professional, scientific and technical services industry experienced a growth in the number of workers from 2004 to 2005. The average number of workers increased to 9,364, up 717 workers from the previous year's total. Along with the growth in worker levels, annual pay also grew by \$2,218 (6.2 percent) for a new average of \$38,187.

The majority of the worker increase was a result of a non-economic code change, meaning the reclassification of a business moving from one industry into the professional, scientific and technical services industry. Other employment increases were distributed throughout the professional, scientific and technical services subsectors.



The professional, scientific and technical services industry includes a variety of establishments that are engaged in performing professional,

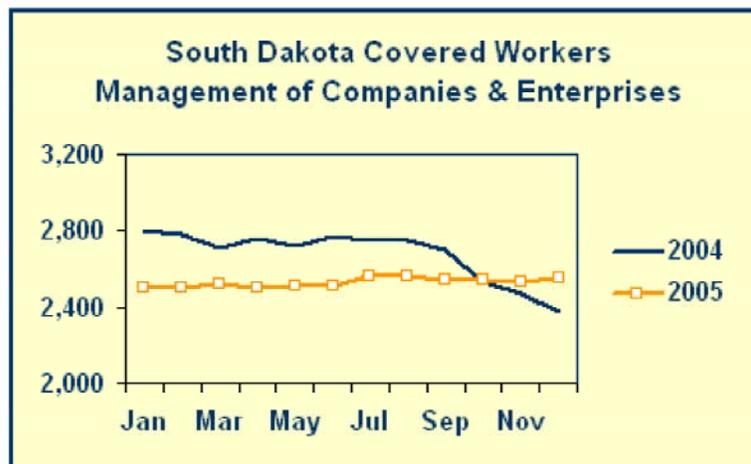
scientific and technical activities for others. These activities normally require a high degree of expertise and training. Human capital is a major input in the delivery of services. Establishments make available the knowledge and skills of their employees working on individual assignments or as teams assembled to deliver services to customers. Activities requiring expertise consist of legal advice and representation; accounting; bookkeeping and payroll services; architectural, engineering and specialized design services; computer services; consulting services; research services;

advertising services; photographic services; translation and interpretation services; veterinary services; and various other professional, scientific and technical services. Increases in worker levels were, to a certain extent, evenly distributed throughout this industry. Areas showing the strongest gains in workers were custom computer programming services, such as software design services and Internet page design services; scientific and technical consulting services such as agricultural or economic consulting; and veterinary services.

Management of Companies & Enterprises Industry

The majority of the management of companies and enterprises industry is comprised of managing offices. These offices are just part of a company, and their primary responsibility is to oversee and manage other establishments that the company owns. In general, some of the establishments that fall into this category are corporate offices, centralized administrative offices, and district or regional offices.

The management of companies and enterprises industry again experienced a decline in workers. Although there was a decline of 5.6 percent in 2005, it was much milder than in the two previous years. In 2003 the industry dealt with a 15.7 percent decrease, and in 2004 the decrease was even greater at 17.2 percent. The decline in this industry is due to companies reorganizing and downsizing their management positions.



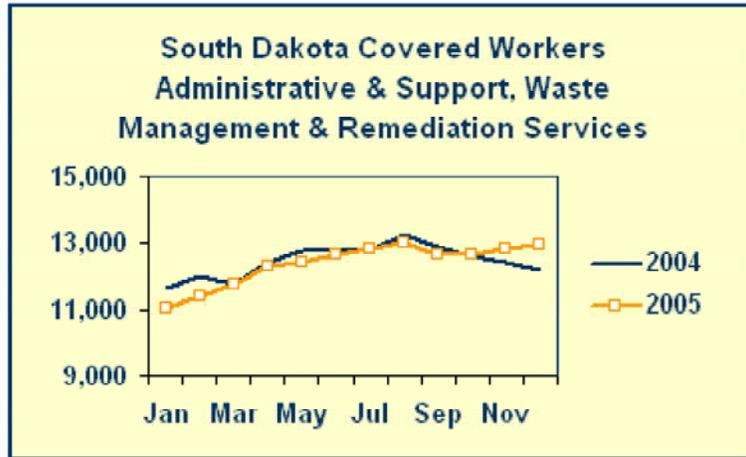
Even though the worker levels in this industry declined for a fourth straight year, the annual pay increased by an impressive 9.7 percent. This increase is significantly less than the 15.3 percent increase from 2003 through 2004, but it is still a healthy gain. The average annual pay for the management of companies and enterprises subsector jumped from \$68,791 to \$75,434, which is an increase of \$6,643. That industry's annual pay is the highest in the state.

Administrative & Support, Waste Management & Remediation Services Industry

The average number of workers in the administrative and support and waste management and remediation services industry dropped 0.7 percent from 2004 to 2005, to a level of 12,372. In addition to the decrease in employment, annual pay for workers in this industry also decreased by 3.5 percent. The 2005 pay level for this industry was \$22,036.

The administrative and services subsector makes up the largest portion of this industry. Therefore, employment drops in this subsector have a big impact on the industry as a whole. A drop in employment in establishments involved in business support services such as telephone call centers, document preparation centers and collection agencies accounted for most of the employment loss. Worker levels in the administrative and support services subsector fell by 85 workers (0.7 percent) from 2004 to 2005.

In the past, this industry saw substantial growth. However, in the last few years employment in the administrative and services subsector of this industry has declined. Some of the employment loss in this subsector has occurred as establishments face tougher telemarketing restrictions. In addition to these tightened Federal regulations, this subsector has had to tighten its belt because of the increasing popularity of caller ID services and “do not call” lists, which, at least for



some of these establishments, reduced their customer base. Therefore, establishments involved in the business support services portion of this subsector experienced slight employment losses.

Offsetting the declining employment in the administrative and services subsector has been the job growth occurring within this same subsector in those establishments involved in employment services. These establishments include those workers involved in placing clients with employers seeking help on both a temporary and permanent basis. These services continue to be an important and viable labor supply strategy for employers all across South Dakota who benefit from the specialized day-to-day services provided by them.

Worker levels in the waste management and remediation services subsector of this industry remained relatively stable from 2004 to 2005. The average number of workers in this subsector in 2005 was 681. This subsector includes establishments that collect, treat and dispose of waste materials and also offer reclamation and remediation services. Annual pay in this subsector grew to \$28,404 in 2005, exhibiting a 4.1 percent increase.

Education & Health Services Industry Group

The education and health services industry group is comprised of the education services industry, and the health services and social assistance industry. Businesses within this industry group provide instruction and training or provide health care and social assistance to individuals.

Table 11
South Dakota Covered Workers & Annual Pay
Education & Health Services Industry Group
2005

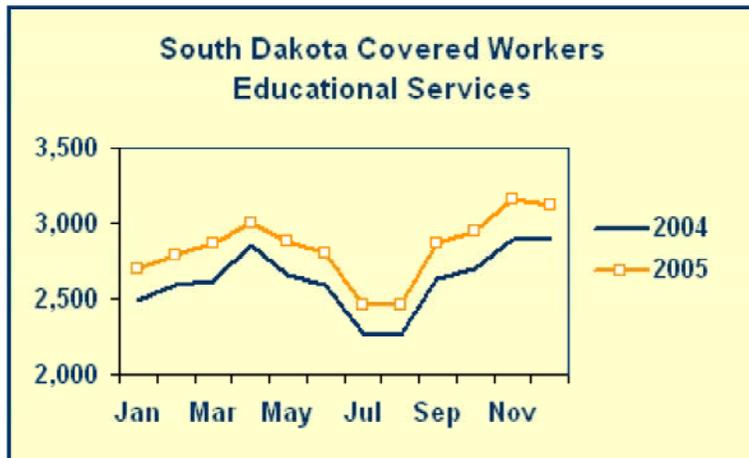
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Education and Health Services	2,364	53,096	\$33,490
Educational Services	171	2,834	\$25,315
Educational Services	171	2,834	\$25,315
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,193	50,262	\$33,951
Ambulatory Health Care Services	1,230	12,816	\$51,139
Hospitals	56	18,152	\$37,195
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	334	12,878	\$19,662
Social Assistance	573	6,416	\$19,122

Data subject to revision.
 Produced by the SD Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Educational Services Industry

In 2005, worker counts in the educational services industry grew by 211 workers, which was an 8.0 percent increase over 2004. The average number of workers in the educational services industry in 2005 was 2,834. Average annual pay for workers in this industry grew as well, rising 1.5 percent to \$25,315.

Establishments in this industry are engaged in a wide variety of training and educational services. The level and structure of training can vary depending on its purpose. For instance, it can be formal, such as that provided by colleges and universities which grant diplomas and degrees. Less formal venues include seminars or sports camps. Establishments offering this type of training may grant certificates or licenses.



Employment growth occurred throughout all the subsectors of this industry except for the elementary and secondary schools subsector, which remained stable. This growth is a result of the growing emphasis on improving and increasing the education of our population in general, as well of those currently employed but in need of improving their skills. Nearly all subsectors within this industry experienced increases in annual pay, which helped to keep the this industry strong and stable from 2004 to 2005.

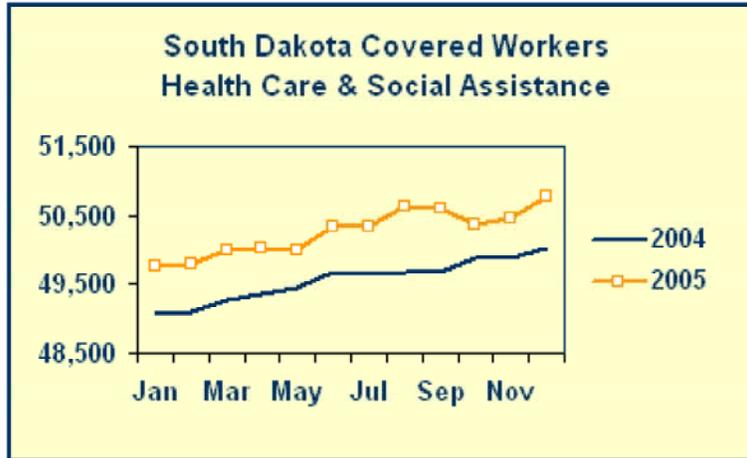
Health Care & Social Assistance Industry

Establishments in the health care and social assistance industry gained 697 workers from 2004 to 2005, an increase of 1.4 percent. The average number of workers in this industry in 2005 was

50,262. Average annual pay for workers in this industry grew as well, up 3.1 percent to \$33,951. The overall growth in the number of workers in this industry was less than it was in the prior year. This most likely is due to the fact that this industry is finally beginning to level off after playing “catch up” to demand for their services for the last few years.

The average numbers of workers among establishments offering ambulatory health care services rose by 483 workers, a 3.9 percent increase. Average annual pay for workers in this subsector rose as well from 2004 to 2005, to \$51,139 (2.5 percent). This is also the highest paying subsector of all the health care and social assistance subsectors. Establishments included in this subsector can vary from offices of physicians and dentists to more specialized establishments like medical diagnostic and testing centers.

The hospitals subsector within this industry remained unchanged from 2004 through 2005. Within the last few years, this subsector has stabilized, and employment has remained steady.



Establishments in the nursing care and residential facilities subsector gained some workers in 2005, increasing to 12,878 (0.5 percent). Average annual pay increased 2.5 percent in 2005, to a level of \$19,662. Establishments in this subsector provide residential care generally combined with nursing or other types of care that may be required.

The social assistance subsector increased by 126 workers, up 2.0 percent over the 2004 average. Average annual pay for workers in this subsector grew slightly, to \$19,122. Establishments in this subsector offer a wide variety of services. These services may span any age group and can be directed at individuals or families. The type of service can vary as well and can be fundamental, such as food and housing services, or other services including vocational rehabilitation or child day care services.

Leisure & Hospitality Industry Group

The leisure and hospitality industry group is comprised of the arts, entertainment and recreation industry, and the accommodation and food services industry. Businesses within this industry group provide cultural, recreational or entertainment services or provide customers with lodging and/or food for immediate consumption.

Table 13
South Dakota Covered Workers & Annual Pay
Leisure & Hospitality Industry Group
2005

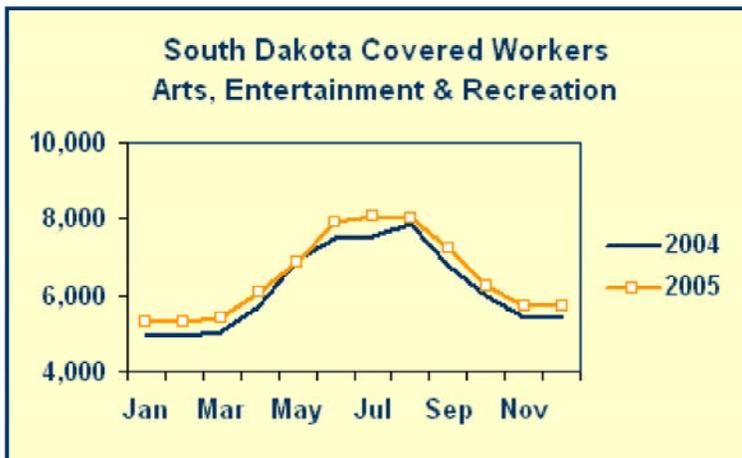
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Leisure and Hospitality Services	3,168	41,634	\$10,982
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	680	6,492	\$13,780
Performing Arts and Spectator Sports	96	981	\$10,964
Museums, Historical Sites, Zoos and Parks	41	481	\$16,161
Amusements, Gambling and Recreation	543	5,030	\$14,104
Accommodation and Food Services	2,488	35,142	\$10,465
Accommodation	587	7,917	\$12,437
Food Services and Drinking Places	1,901	27,225	\$9,892

Data subject to revision.
 Produced by the SD Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Arts, Entertainment & Recreation Industry

In 2005, the average number of workers in the arts, entertainment and recreation industry rose by 315 workers, a 5.1 percent increase over 2004. Average annual pay for the industry grew as well, rising 3.5 percent to \$13,780.

There was a 277 worker gain in the amusement, gambling and recreation subsector over the year. The 5.8 percent increase put the average number of workers in this subsector at 5,030. Establishments included in this subsector often operate facilities where patrons can engage in sports, gambling or other recreational activities. Driven by concern for physical fitness, people ranging from young to old are utilizing sports facilities like gyms and golf courses. Casinos and video lottery establishments remain popular for the gambling and other entertainment they provide. This subsector also provides other amusement services such as supplying video lottery machines to other establishments or conducting guided tours. In 2005, average annual pay for workers in this subsector was \$14,104, a 2.7 percent increase over the previous year.



The museums, historical sites and similar institutions subsector added 21 workers over the year (4.6 percent), bringing the average number of workers to 481. Establishments in this subsector preserve and exhibit historical and cultural items of significance. Annual pay for workers in this subsector increased by 2.5 percent, which brings the average for 2005 to \$16,161.

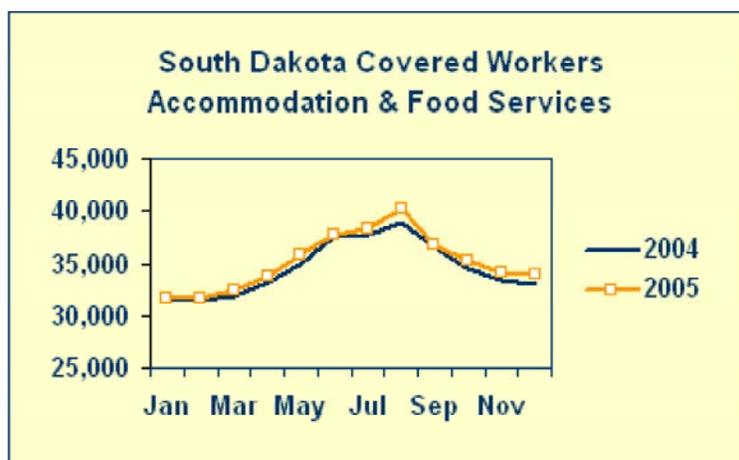
Worker numbers in the performing arts and spectator sports subsector slowed in 2005, but this subsector still experienced growth of 1.7 percent. The average number of workers in this subsector in 2005 was 980. Establishments in this subsector produce or organize live entertainment such as sporting events, plays or concerts. Average annual pay for workers in this subsector experienced a substantial increase of 9.1 percent in 2005. This brought the average annual pay in 2005 to \$10,964.

Accommodation & Food Services Industry

Establishments in the accommodation and food services industry added 573 workers (1.7 percent) over the year. The average number of workers in this industry in 2005 was 35,142. Employment in this industry tends to closely follow the cyclical patterns of South Dakota tourism. Because tourism is in an expansionary period it is not surprising that this industry is following suit.

Average annual pay for workers in this industry in 2005 was up slightly (0.9 percent) as well. Most of the growth in annual pay occurred in the food services and drinking places subsector, which increased by 1.7 percent. The accommodation subsector actually experienced a slight decrease in annual wages.

The majority of the worker growth occurred in the food service and drinking places subsector. The average number of workers in this subsector in 2005 was 27,225, which was 2.0 percent higher than the 2004 average. Full-service restaurants such as those primarily engaged in providing food services to patrons who order and are served while seated (i.e., waiter/waitress service) and pay after eating were responsible for most of the worker growth in this subsector. Midscale and family-type restaurants continue to meet the needs of time-strapped and cost-conscious patrons, while upper scale restaurants find a niche serving those seeking more elegant, leisurely dining as a form of entertainment. Also, national chains are a growing segment of full-service restaurants in South Dakota.



Establishments in the limited-services eating places subsector also experienced worker growth. These establishments are primarily engaged in providing food services where patrons generally order or select items and pay before eating. Most establishments do not have waiter/waitress service, but some provide limited service, such as cooking to order (e.g. per special request), bringing food to seated customers, or providing off-site delivery. Patrons may consume food and beverages either on the premises or off the premises. Examples of the services offered are catering and drive-through. The continued growth of these types of food service establishments is a testimony to the fast pace of our society's lifestyle.

Establishments in the accommodation subsector experienced a slight gain in workers from 2004 to 2005. The 1.7 percent increase put the average number of workers in this subsector at 7,917. This subsector includes establishments offering short-term accommodation services to their patrons. The level of service can vary depending on the type of establishment. Some establishments may offer accommodation services only, while others may offer food service, laundry and even recreational facilities in conjunction with accommodation services.

Other Services Industry Group

Businesses within the other services industry group provide services not elsewhere specified, including repairs and personal care.

Table 14
South Dakota Covered Workers & Annual Pay
Other Services Industry Group
2005

Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Other Services	2,215	10,238	\$20,867
Other Services, except Public Administration	2,215	10,238	\$20,867
Repair and Maintenance	944	3,725	\$24,730
Personal and Laundry Services	499	2,802	\$17,274
Membership Associations and Organizations	505	3,410	\$20,323
Private Households	267	301	\$12,760

Data subject to revision.
 Produced by the SD Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Other Services Industry

Businesses in the other services industry had a net loss of 506 workers (4.7 percent) from 2004 to 2005, down to 10,238. Two out of four industry subsectors experienced negative annual worker growth. At the same time worker numbers were decreasing, annual pay was also declining. Annual pay was down \$159 (0.8 percent) to the new level of \$20,867 in 2005.

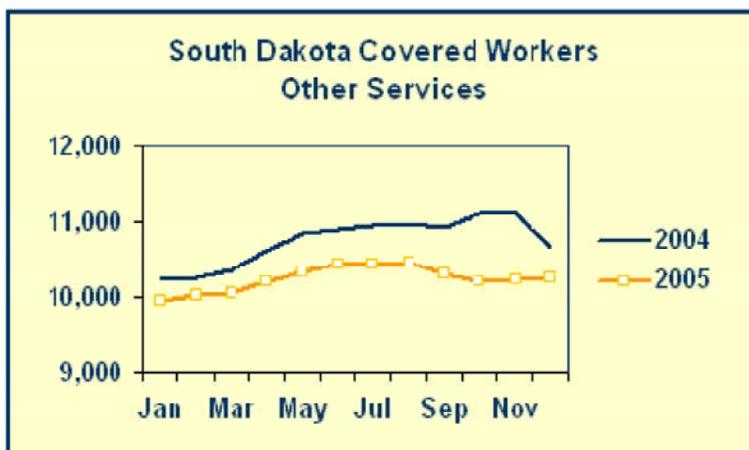
Establishments that offer repair and maintenance services added 70 workers during 2005. This subsector includes businesses that restore machinery, equipment and other products back to working order. These businesses typically provide routine maintenance on such equipment to prevent breakdown and unnecessary repairs. Establishments providing repair and maintenance for commercial and industrial machinery and equipment were responsible for most of the worker gains.

The private households subsector also added workers from 2004 to 2005. The gain of workers was 17, bringing the new total to 301. Private household workers are involved in the operation of the household, which may involve cooking, babysitting, gardening or general maintenance.

Worker levels in the personal and laundry services subsector suffered the majority of worker losses during 2005. This subsector lost 365 workers over the year, a 11.5

percent decrease. Most of the change was caused by an establishment being reclassified into a different industry. However, the portion of this subsector which gained workers was personal care services (ranging from hair and nail salons to weight reducing centers) to funeral services.

The industry subsector titled religious, grantmaking, civic, professional and similar organizations



lost jobs over the year. This subsector decreased 229 workers (6.3 percent) during 2005. Most of the change was due to political organizations no longer needing workers to handle campaign activities for the 2004 U.S. Senate election. Establishments within this subsector organize and promote religious activities, support different causes through grantmaking, advocate social and political causes and promote and defend the interests of their members.

Government Industry Group

The government industry group contains information on federal, state and local governments. Tribal governments are included in local government. A change in federal law requires Indian tribes to be classified similarly to state and local governments.

Table 15
South Dakota Covered Workers & Annual Pay
Government Industry Group
2005

Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Government	2,235	69,028	\$31,340
Federal Government	637	11,200	\$48,356
Federal Government	637	11,200	\$48,356
State Government	729	13,889	\$35,676
State Government Education	11	4,957	\$38,899
State Government, excluding education	718	8,932	\$33,143
Local Government	869	43,939	\$25,632
Local Government Education	195	21,459	\$26,793
Local Government, excluding ed. tribal government*	581	14,233	\$24,599
Local Tribal Government excluding education	60	6,249	\$23,025
Local Tribal Government Education	33	1,998	\$28,673

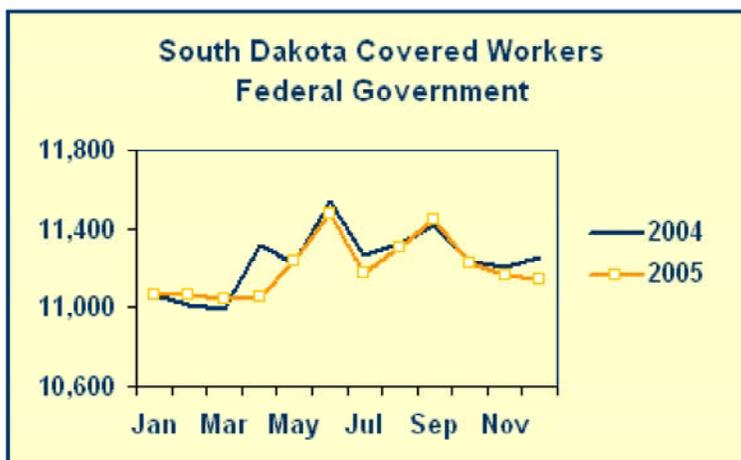
* Complete title is: Local Government, excluding education and tribal government
 Data subject to revision.
 Produced by the SD Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Federal Government Industry

Federal government worker numbers dropped by 38 workers (0.3 percent) from 2004 through 2005. The federal government industry showed a \$1,754 increase (3.8 percent) in annual pay for a new level of \$48,356, which ranks it as one of the highest paying industries in South Dakota.

The administration of environmental quality programs sector showed the largest decrease in workers, losing 48 jobs. This sector is primarily engaged in the administration of environmental quality. Job losses brought the employment level for this sector of the federal government to 1,577 in 2005.

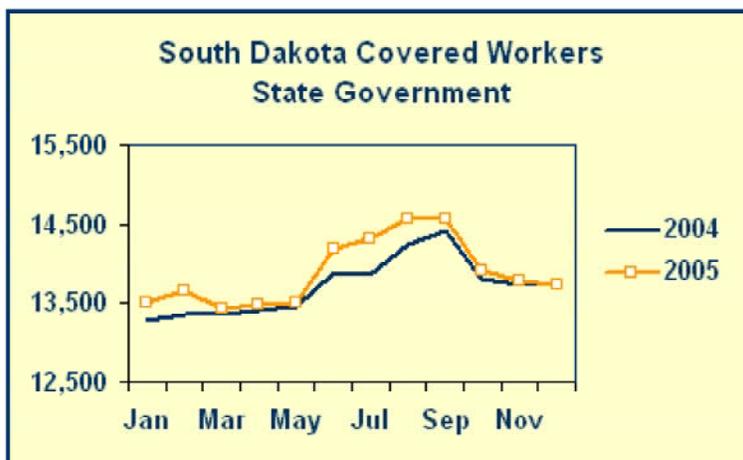
Federal government staffing is subject to changes in public policies as legislated by the Congress, which affect spending levels and hiring decisions for the various government departments and agencies. In general, domestic programs are facing budget cuts as Congress seeks to control the Federal budget deficit. Resulting employment declines are being carried out in a large part through attrition; workers who leave employment with the Federal government (including a large number of baby boomers who are retiring) and are not being replaced.



State Government Industry

State government workers showed an increase of 172 workers (1.3 percent) from 2004 through 2005. Worker growth was scattered throughout a variety of subsectors within state government. A few of the subsectors that experienced employment growth included the administration of human resource programs, the administration of economic programs, computer system and design and related services, and highway, street and bridge construction.

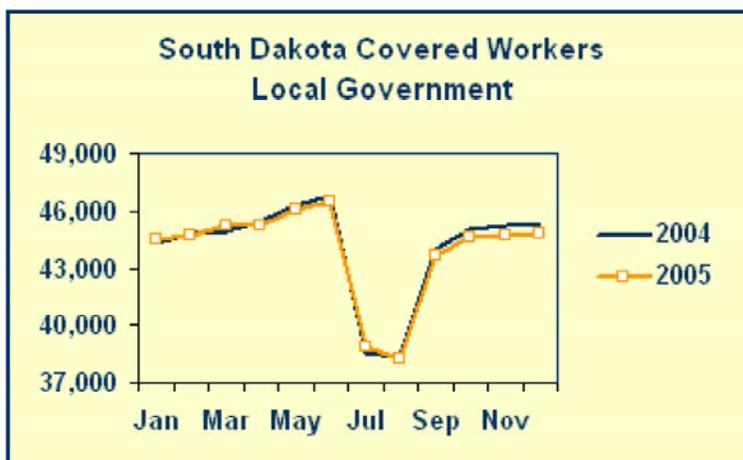
Most of the employment growth within state government was due to small increases scattered throughout several subsectors, which occurs as industries experience normal growth over time. State workers also saw an average annual pay increase of 3.2 percent.



Local Government Industry

Local government showed a slight decrease in employment of 140 workers (0.3 percent) from 2004 to 2005. The employment level in local government in 2005 was 43,939.

Several subsectors (such as executive, legislative and other general government support; utilities; and hospitals) experienced employment growth during 2005. Much of this employment increase occurred to keep pace with population increases and migration into South Dakota's larger cities, and expanded city programs to meet constituents' needs.



However, the employment growth within these subsectors was off-set by decreases within the educational services subsector. This subsector, which mostly consists of public schools, experienced a 252 worker decrease in 2005. This decline is primarily attributed to merging school districts and teacher cutbacks due to decreased funding and falling populations in rural areas.

Local government workers experienced a 2.6 percent increase in annual pay for a new level of \$25,632.

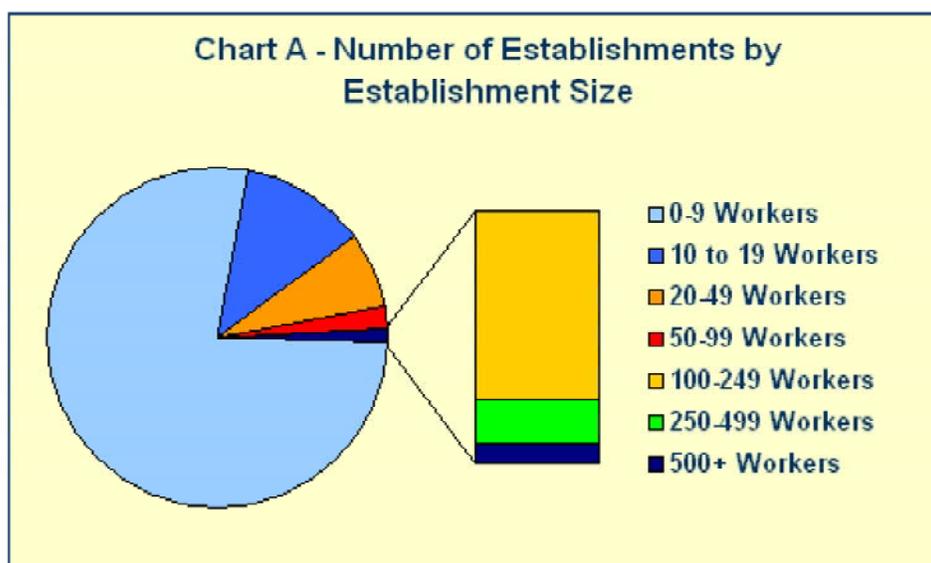
Table 16
Number of Establishments, Workers & Annual Pay
Establishment Size & by Industry Group
2005

Industry Group	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Natural Resources & Mining							
Establishments	443	78	29	*	*	0	0
Workers	1,584	1031	849	*	*	0	0
Annual Pay	\$26,086	\$27,505	\$27,231	*	*	\$0	\$0
Construction							
Establishments	3,348	327	156	35	8	0	0
Workers	8,373	4,281	4,772	2,408	1,169	0	0
Annual Pay	\$24,384	\$31,504	\$38,676	\$40,383	\$39,530	\$0	\$0
Manufacturing							
Establishments	620	151	147	68	68	22	8
Workers	2,055	2,054	4,624	4,728	10,570	7,405	8,399
Annual Pay	\$23,942	\$29,325	\$32,468	\$35,014	\$36,312	\$36,448	\$34,665
Trade, Transportation & Utilities							
Establishments	6,171	1,137	598	145	62	17	3
Workers	18,837	15,036	17,432	10,056	9,217	5,345	1,894
Annual Pay	\$26,234	\$26,425	\$29,903	\$28,788	\$25,644	\$20,784	\$25,197
Information							
Establishments	355	71	43	18	6	*	*
Workers	998	980	1,316	1,174	854	*	*
Annual Pay	\$32,009	\$32,638	\$31,356	\$33,101	\$41,136	*	*
Financial Activities							
Establishments	2,622	250	126	19	22	8	8
Workers	6,660	3,274	3,568	1,327	3,391	3,123	6,720
Annual Pay	\$30,915	\$35,572	\$45,228	\$44,205	\$39,542	\$36,831	\$35,798
Professional & Business Services							
Establishments	3,248	291	140	45	25	*	*
Workers	7,310	3,759	4,009	3,219	3,542	*	*
Annual Pay	\$30,902	\$31,823	\$40,955	\$30,707	\$22,287	*	*
Education & Health Services							
Establishments	1,577	359	214	126	69	11	8
Workers	5,362	4,757	6,513	8,670	10,352	3,798	13,645
Annual Pay	\$30,463	\$33,125	\$32,201	\$25,687	\$29,176	\$45,729	\$40,246
Leisure & Hospitality Services							
Establishments	1,882	634	501	128	23	0	0
Workers	6,820	8,857	14,329	8,494	3,135	0	0
Annual Pay	\$9,633	\$10,018	\$10,599	\$12,207	\$15,069	\$0	\$0
Other Services							

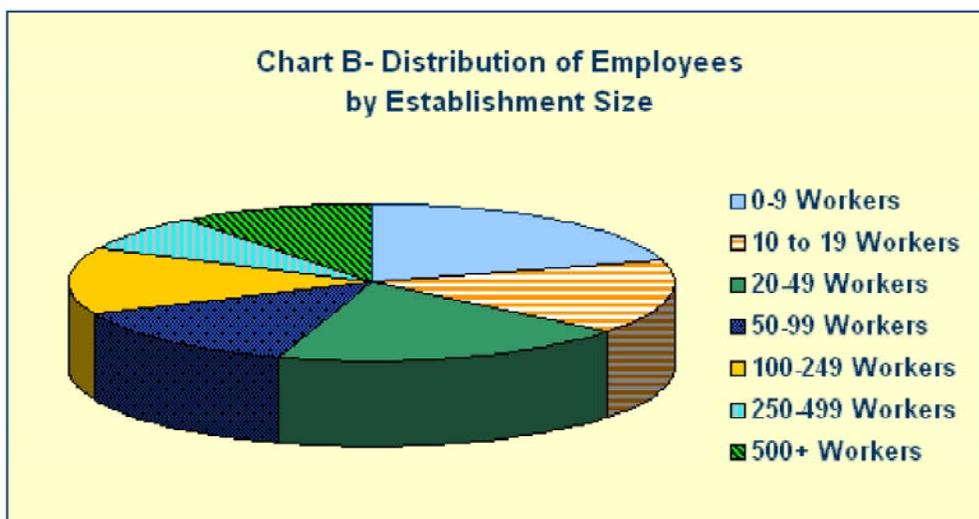
Establishments	1,964	182	58	*	*	0	0
Workers	5,134	2,362	1,810	*	*	0	0
Annual Pay	\$21,531	\$21,826	\$21,128	*	*	0	\$0
Total Private							
Establishments	22,230	3,480	2,012	598	287	67	29
Workers	63,134	46,390	59,220	40,957	42,787	22,375	31,812
Annual Pay	\$25,219	\$25,581	\$27,790	\$26,790	\$29,785	\$34,806	\$38,124
* Data was suppressed to prevent disclosure of confidential information. Data subject to revision. Produced by the SD Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.							

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

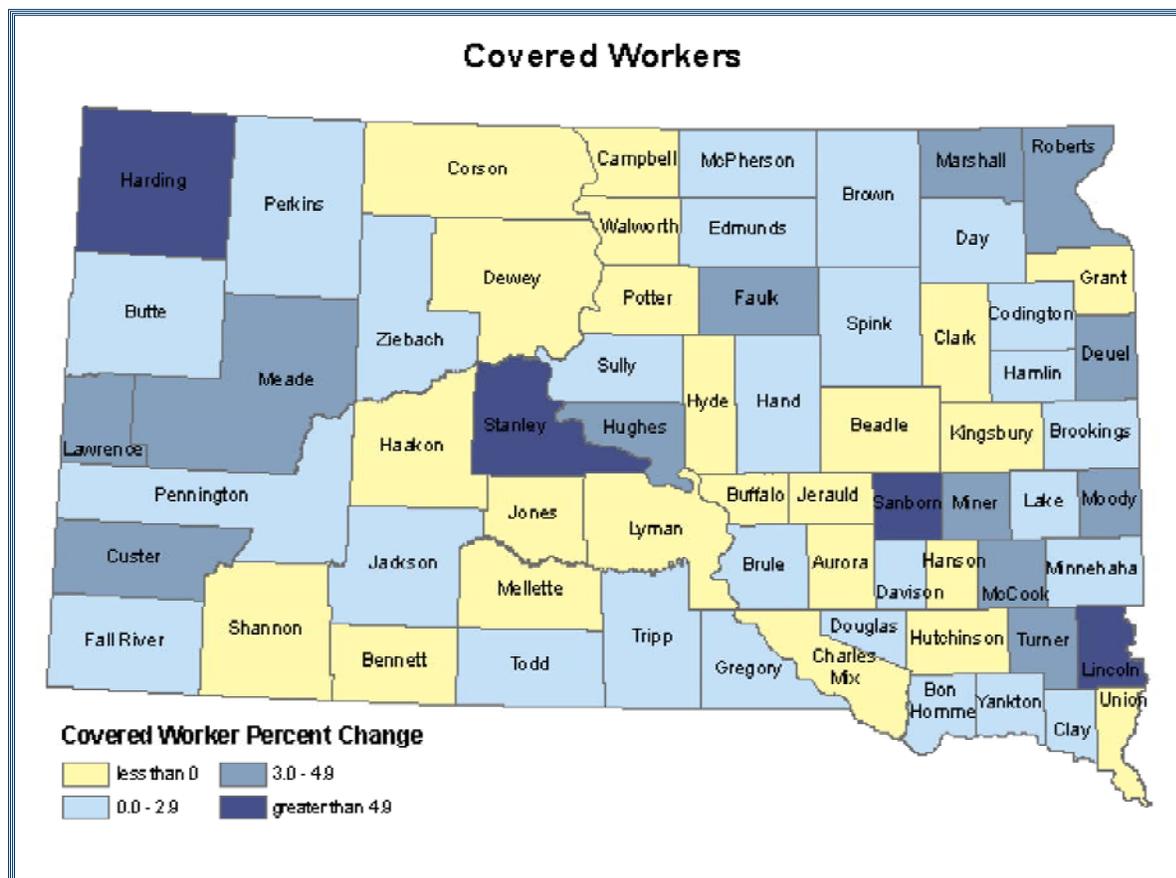
Chart A displays the number of South Dakota establishments by establishment size. This chart shows small businesses are predominate in South Dakota. During 2005, the 0-9 workers size class had the largest number of establishments, accounting for 77.4 percent of all establishments.



The distribution of employees by establishment size shows a different picture than the distribution of establishments. Smaller businesses have a much smaller slice of the pie. Chart B indicates that smaller businesses (less than 10 workers) employed only 20.6 percent of the covered workers in South Dakota in 2004. The number of workers is evenly dispersed among the establishment size groups.



Number of Covered Workers by County



The table below indicates 65 percent (or 43 counties) of the counties showed worker growth from 2004 to 2005. The highest percentage gains occurred in Lincoln, Harding and Sanborn counties. The largest absolute gains occurred in Minnehaha, Lincoln, and Pennington.

Decreases in the number of covered workers occurred in 35 percent of the counties in South Dakota. The greatest percentage decreases happened in Hyde, Union and Jones counties, and the largest absolute losses occurred in Union, Dewey and Charles Mix.

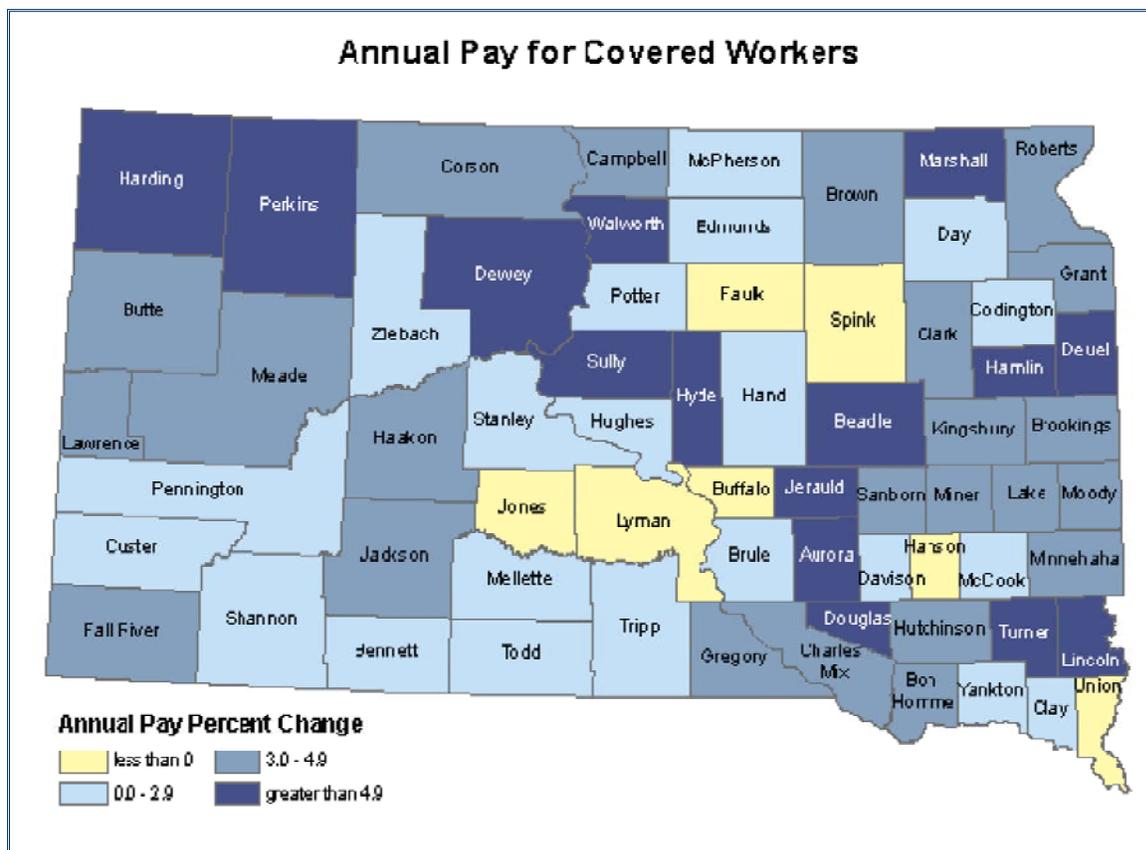
Table 17
Number of Covered Workers
by County

County	2004	2005	% Change 2004-2005	County	2004	2005	% Change 2004-2005
Aurora	748	708	-5.3%	Hyde	588	535	-9.0%
Beadle	7,071	7,032	-0.6%	Jackson	722	733	1.5%
Bennett	857	850	-0.8%	Jerauld	1,249	1,206	-3.4%
Bon Homme	2,051	2,074	1.1%	Jones	505	477	-5.5%
Brookings	15,461	15,817	2.3%	Kingsbury	1,730	1,726	-0.2%
Brown	19,049	19,409	1.9%	Lake	4,591	4,662	1.5%
Brule	1,879	1,889	0.5%	Lawrence	10,516	10,867	3.3%
Buffalo	542	527	-2.8%	Lincoln	7,630	8,881	16.4%
Butte	2,501	2,533	1.3%	Lyman	1,458	1,453	-0.3%
Campbell	421	418	-0.7%	McCook	1,431	1,478	3.3%
Charles Mix	3,370	3,310	-1.8%	McPherson	667	678	1.6%
Clark	886	874	-1.4%	Marshall	1,340	1,398	4.3%
Clay	5,386	5,446	1.1%	Meade	6,667	6,967	4.5%
Codington	14,648	14,964	2.2%	Mellette	351	348	-0.9%
Corson	875	862	-1.5%	Miner	721	745	3.3%
Custer	2,413	2,496	3.4%	Minnehaha	108,733	110,301	1.4%
Davison	11,290	11,598	2.7%	Moody	2,117	2,181	3.0%
Day	2,049	2,054	0.2%	Pennington	50,443	50,981	1.1%
Deuel	1,532	1,600	4.4%	Perkins	1,191	1,195	0.3%
Dewey	2,118	2,015	-4.9%	Potter	888	884	-0.5%
Douglas	1,071	1,073	0.2%	Roberts	3,290	3,429	4.2%
Edmunds	1,025	1,027	0.2%	Sanborn	806	867	7.6%
Fall River	2,508	2,580	2.9%	Shannon	3,811	3,780	-0.8%
Faulk	541	564	4.3%	Spink	2,243	2,304	2.7%
Grant	3,544	3,516	-0.8%	Stanley	990	1,047	5.8%
Gregory	1,464	1,464	0.0%	Sully	447	459	2.7%
Haakon	733	718	-2.0%	Todd	2,911	2,951	1.4%
Hamlin	1,465	1,497	2.2%	Tripp	2,188	2,197	0.4%
Hand	1,178	1,195	1.4%	Turner	1,960	2,026	3.4%
Hanson	446	442	-0.9%	Union	8,404	7,686	-8.5%
Harding	353	383	8.5%	Walworth	2,187	2,182	-0.2%
Hughes	9,935	10,265	3.3%	Yankton	11,840	12,118	2.3%
Hutchinson	2,474	2,457	-0.7%	Ziebach	319	325	1.9%

Data subject to revision.

Produced by the SD Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Annual Pay for Covered Workers by County



The table below shows annual pay for covered workers by county for 2004 and 2005. The county with the highest annual pay for 2005 was Union County at \$39,858.

The majority of South Dakota's counties experienced increases in annual pay. The highest percentage gains occurred in Hyde, Harding and Turner counties. The largest actual numeric gains also occurred in Hyde, Harding and Turner counties.

Table 18
Annual Pay for Covered Workers

County	2004	2005	% Change 2004-2005	County	2004	2005	% Change 2004-2005
Aurora	\$19,907	\$20,980	5.4%	Hyde	\$23,163	\$25,987	12.2%
Beadle	\$26,003	\$27,423	5.5%	Jackson	\$20,729	\$21,536	3.9%
Bennett	\$22,933	\$23,022	0.4%	Jerauld	\$21,490	\$22,966	6.9%
Bon Homme	\$22,765	\$23,718	4.2%	Jones	\$20,560	\$20,039	-2.5%
Brookings	\$27,397	\$28,268	3.2%	Kingsbury	\$22,811	\$23,597	3.4%
Brown	\$27,297	\$28,104	3.0%	Lake	\$24,981	\$26,081	4.4%
Brule	\$20,813	\$21,028	1.0%	Lawrence	\$23,761	\$24,625	3.6%
Buffalo	\$29,946	\$28,723	-4.1%	Lincoln	\$28,789	\$30,399	5.6%
Butte	\$21,401	\$22,302	4.2%	Lyman	\$20,957	\$20,608	-1.7%
Campbell	\$18,102	\$18,810	3.9%	McCook	\$21,489	\$21,705	1.0%
Charles Mix	\$21,103	\$21,779	3.2%	McPherson	\$17,679	\$18,101	2.4%
Clark	\$20,250	\$20,848	3.0%	Marshall	\$23,582	\$24,933	5.7%
Clay	\$24,776	\$25,055	1.1%	Meade	\$26,373	\$27,372	3.8%
Codington	\$26,325	\$26,894	2.2%	Mellette	\$19,405	\$19,888	2.5%
Corson	\$22,543	\$23,364	3.6%	Miner	\$21,002	\$21,741	3.5%
Custer	\$23,613	\$24,187	2.4%	Minnehaha	\$32,584	\$33,823	3.8%
Davison	\$26,219	\$26,427	0.8%	Moody	\$26,607	\$27,651	3.9%
Day	\$20,688	\$21,236	2.6%	Pennington	\$28,153	\$28,948	2.8%
Deuel	\$24,882	\$26,231	5.4%	Perkins	\$19,665	\$20,877	6.2%
Dewey	\$25,587	\$27,174	6.2%	Potter	\$20,930	\$21,523	2.8%
Douglas	\$20,179	\$21,216	5.1%	Roberts	\$21,665	\$22,338	3.1%
Edmunds	\$22,276	\$22,689	1.9%	Sanborn	\$19,545	\$20,444	4.6%
Fall River	\$24,175	\$24,995	3.4%	Shannon	\$28,086	\$28,686	2.1%
Faulk	\$20,893	\$20,103	-3.8%	Spink	\$22,872	\$22,749	-0.5%
Grant	\$27,467	\$28,688	4.4%	Stanley	\$23,625	\$24,133	2.2%
Gregory	\$19,742	\$20,454	3.6%	Sully	\$20,592	\$21,910	6.4%
Haakon	\$22,176	\$22,865	3.1%	Todd	\$25,686	\$26,316	2.5%
Hamlin	\$23,382	\$24,545	5.0%	Tripp	\$21,834	\$22,380	2.5%
Hand	\$21,861	\$22,372	2.3%	Turner	\$21,707	\$23,382	7.7%
Hanson	\$22,997	\$22,475	-2.3%	Union	\$41,200	\$39,858	-3.3%
Harding	\$21,992	\$24,299	10.5%	Walworth	\$20,215	\$21,385	5.8%
Hughes	\$28,901	\$29,724	2.8%	Yankton	\$27,161	\$27,766	2.2%
Hutchinson	\$21,479	\$22,448	4.5%	Ziebach	\$24,698	\$25,055	1.4%

Data subject to revision.

Produced by the SD Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 19
Rapid City MSA
Covered Workers & Annual Pay
by Industry Group & Industry
2005

Industry Group and Industry	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources & Mining	35	170	\$29,936
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	26	140	\$25,193
Mining	9	30	\$51,074
Construction	686	4,774	\$31,189
Construction	686	4,774	\$31,189
Manufacturing	157	3,819	\$34,326
Manufacturing	157	3,819	\$34,326
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,153	12,644	\$27,811
Wholesale Trade	274	2,132	\$41,007
Retail Trade	689	8,669	\$21,452
Transportation & Warehousing	170	1,382	\$31,328
Utilities	20	461	\$75,815
Information	70	1,087	\$34,375
Information	70	1,087	\$34,375
Financial Activities	453	3,276	\$33,247
Finance & Insurance	266	2,473	\$37,054
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	187	803	\$21,522
Professional & Business Services	672	4,110	\$28,748
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	414	1,768	\$34,179
Management of Companies & Enterprises	29	219	\$46,160
Admin. & Support & Waste Man. & Remed. Serv.*	229	2,123	\$22,450
Education & Health Services	420	8,429	\$35,301
Educational Services	36	383	\$27,262
Health Care & Social Assistance	384	8,046	\$35,684
Leisure & Hospitality Services	572	8,238	\$11,723
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	127	990	\$13,877
Accommodation & Food Services	445	7,248	\$11,429
Other Services	368	2,078	\$21,133
Other Services, except Public Administration	368	2,078	\$21,133
Government	153	9,323	\$35,108
Federal Government	68	2,616	\$46,103
State Government	52	1,116	\$37,004
Local Government	33	5,591	\$29,586

* Complete title is: Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services.

Data subject to revision.

Produced by the SD Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 20
Sioux Falls MSA
Covered Workers Annual Pay
by Industry Group & Industry
2005

Industry Group and Industry	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources and Mining	46	369	\$28,347
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	42	271	\$24,814
Mining	4	98	\$38,117
Construction	1,050	7,264	\$35,416
Construction	1,050	7,264	\$35,416
Manufacturing	284	12,572	\$36,611
Manufacturing	284	12,572	\$36,611
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	2,220	27,125	\$29,837
Wholesale Trade	769	6,372	\$45,725
Retail Trade	1,077	16,346	\$22,354
Transportation & Warehousing	355	4,165	\$32,864
Utilities	19	243	\$64,538
Information	101	2,881	\$41,320
Information	101	2,881	\$41,320
Financial Activities	979	15,374	\$39,929
Finance & Insurance	677	13,838	\$41,498
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	302	1,536	\$25,789
Professional and Business Services	1,159	9,200	\$37,087
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	685	3,823	\$45,794
Management of Companies & Enterprises	53	793	\$85,734
Admin. & Support & Waste Man. & Remed. Serv.*	421	4,584	\$21,399
Education and Health Services	614	20,990	\$39,872
Educational Services	56	1,268	\$26,792
Health Care & Social Assistance	558	19,722	\$40,713
Leisure and Hospitality Services	670	12,138	\$12,032
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	154	2,272	\$13,324
Accommodation & Food Services	516	9,866	\$11,733
Other Services	610	3,348	\$21,945
Other Services, except Public Administration	610	3,348	\$21,945
Government	243	11,425	\$36,092
Federal Government	64	2,376	\$54,603
State Government	66	1,320	\$34,937
Local Government	113	7,729	\$30,599

* Complete title is: Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services.

Data subject to revision.

Produced by the SD Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 21
Covered Workers by County
Number of Establishments by Size of Establishment
Private Ownership Only
2005

County	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Aurora	80	11	1	2	0	0	0
Beadle	485	85	49	12	5	1	0
Bennett	59	12	3	1	0	0	0
Bon Homme	156	21	5	5	2	0	0
Brookings	633	133	70	19	4	4	3
Brown	1,091	174	104	31	21	4	1
Brule	199	25	11	3	0	0	0
Buffalo	6	3	0	0	0	0	0
Butte	258	50	14	1	1	0	0
Campbell	37	6	4	0	0	0	0
Charles Mix	227	35	17	2	1	0	0
Clark	117	12	4	0	0	0	0
Clay	256	51	25	6	3	2	0
Codington	855	147	69	31	15	3	2
Corson	50	4	1	0	0	0	0
Custer	223	32	12	2	1	0	0
Davison	599	103	65	29	11	3	1
Day	156	23	19	4	0	0	0
Deuel	118	9	13	1	3	0	0
Dewey	72	13	5	0	0	0	0
Douglas	96	14	5	4	0	0	0
Edmunds	130	11	3	1	0	0	0
Fall River	228	27	15	0	1	0	0
Faulk	60	8	2	1	0	0	0
Grant	226	26	25	9	4	0	0
Gregory	166	20	7	1	1	0	0
Haakon	66	7	3	1	1	0	0
Hamlin	151	13	4	2	1	0	0
Hand	110	16	10	2	0	0	0
Hanson	65	5	1	0	0	0	0
Harding	27	2	3	1	0	0	0
Hughes	595	93	57	9	5	2	0
Hutchinson	180	25	15	5	2	0	0
Hyde	39	6	3	0	0	0	0
Jackson	49	9	5	0	0	0	0
Jerauld	63	9	2	2	0	0	1
Jones	45	5	4	0	0	0	0

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Kingsbury	146	23	10	6	0	0	0
Lake	297	43	28	12	1	1	0
Lawrence	822	107	59	18	9	2	1
Lincoln	780	106	56	19	6	3	0
Lyman	81	14	4	1	1	0	0
McCook	165	25	4	3	1	0	0
McPherson	70	6	4	1	0	0	0
Marshall	132	12	6	2	1	0	0
Meade	577	74	38	5	2	0	0
Mellette	21	4	1	0	0	0	0
Miner	69	9	3	1	1	0	0
Minnehaha	4,563	834	585	203	97	30	15
Moody	116	21	8	3	1	0	0
Pennington	2,877	525	341	90	50	4	3
Perkins	104	20	6	1	1	0	0
Potter	93	7	9	1	0	0	0
Roberts	196	28	16	3	3	0	0
Sanborn	66	7	1	1	0	1	0
Shannon	59	10	5	1	0	0	0
Spink	165	23	8	2	1	0	0
Stanley	93	9	5	2	1	0	0
Sully	64	5	3	0	0	0	0
Todd	47	14	6	0	0	0	0
Tripp	195	36	14	2	1	0	0
Turner	198	29	7	2	2	0	0
Union	423	66	31	14	10	3	1
Walworth	191	31	14	2	2	0	0
Yankton	595	104	54	14	13	4	1
Ziebach	24	1	1	0	0	0	0

Data subject to revision.

Produced by the SD Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 22
Rapid City MSA
Number of Establishments, Workers & Pay
by Establishment Size and by Industry Group
2005

Industry Group	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Natural Resources and Mining							
Establishments	31	*	*	0	0	0	0
Workers	86	*	*	0	0	0	0
Annual Pay	\$33,846	*	*	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction							
Establishments	558	77	45	2	4	0	0
Workers	1,569	1009	1,399	144	654	0	0
Annual Pay	\$24,539	\$30,083	\$36,344	\$31,742	\$37,651	\$0	\$0
Manufacturing							
Establishments	96	24	19	9	7	*	*
Workers	343	340	600	645	993	*	*
Annual Pay	\$23,069	\$29,080	\$32,768	\$34,844	\$41,270	*	*
Trade, Transportation and Utilities							
Establishments	854	159	98	*	20	0	*
Workers	2,709	2121	2,827	*	2,647	0	*
Annual Pay	\$24,088	\$25,644	\$31,461	*	\$33,295	\$0	*
Information							
Establishments	47	10	*	*	2	0	0
Workers	130	152	*	*	349	0	0
Annual Pay	\$37,704	\$33,909	*	*	\$34,464	\$0	\$0
Financial Activities							
Establishments	375	49	22	2	3	2	0
Workers	875	637	627	150	399	589	0
Annual Pay	\$28,285	\$33,461	\$35,870	\$42,059	\$35,825	\$33,548	\$0
Professional and Business Services							
Establishments	571	61	29	8	*	*	0
Workers	1,368	776	838	565	*	*	0
Annual Pay	\$29,563	\$30,006	\$33,146	\$25,985	*	*	\$0
Education and Health Services							
Establishments	293	*	37	17	10	0	*
Workers	909	*	1144	1,098	1717	0	*
Annual Pay	\$29,818	*	\$32,703	\$34,220	\$27,280	\$0	*
Leisure and Hospitality Services							
Establishments	319	115	102	33	3	0	0
Workers	1,128	1,594	2,919	2,235	363	0	0
Annual Pay	\$10,578	\$11,199	\$11,546	\$12,459	\$14,451	\$0	\$0

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Other Services

Establishments	310	40	16	*	*	0	0
Workers	829	524	462	*	*	0	0
Annual Pay	\$21,020	\$23,390	\$21,414	*	*	\$0	\$0

Total Private

Establishments	3,454	599	379	95	52	4	3
Workers	9,946	7,993	11,184	6,621	7,620	1138	4,122
Annual Pay	\$24,244	\$26,163	\$26,935	\$24,453	\$31,489	\$32,689	\$36,057

* Data was suppressed to prevent disclosure of confidential information.

Data subject to revision.

Produced by the SD Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 23
Sioux Falls MSA
Number of Establishments, Workers and Pay
by Establishment Size and by Industry Group
2005

Industry Group	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Natural Resources & Mining							
Establishments	35	8	*	*	0	0	0
Workers	135	107	*	*	0	0	0
Annual Pay	\$26,279	\$25,288	*	*	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction							
Establishments	860	109	61	17	3	0	0
Workers	2,332	1,438	1,924	1205	365	0	0
Annual Pay	\$27,001	\$34,580	\$40,918	\$41,217	\$44,312	\$0	\$0
Manufacturing							
Establishments	164	38	38	15	19	7	3
Workers	566	530	1,201	1,072	2,850	2,110	4,244
Annual Pay	\$25,004	\$34,358	\$35,229	\$39,609	\$38,448	\$37,188	\$36,545
Trade, Transportation & Utilities							
Establishments	1,605	324	187	66	28	8	2
Workers	4,789	4,370	5,527	4,433	4,363	2,522	1,121
Annual Pay	\$31,396	\$29,869	\$34,504	\$31,965	\$23,084	\$24,842	\$29,142
Information							
Establishments	59	18	*	7	*	3	*
Workers	146	246	*	487	*	911	*
Annual Pay	\$37,848	\$43,949	*	\$42,023	*	\$34,937	*
Financial Activities							
Establishments	810	84	51	11	11	6	6
Workers	2,057	1,115	1,463	801	1,809	2,534	5,596
Annual Pay	\$34,677	\$38,688	\$55,996	\$46,117	\$40,053	\$37,594	\$38,029
Professional & Business Services							
Establishments	957	101	66	21	13	0	0
Workers	2,170	1,332	1,940	1,580	1,835	0	0
Annual Pay	\$36,341	\$34,791	\$53,914	\$34,778	\$20,640	\$0	\$0
Education & Health Services							
Establishments	383	91	73	38	18	8	3
Workers	1,277	1184	2,185	2,687	2,592	2,919	8,145
Annual Pay	\$36,191	\$42,442	\$43,241	\$30,189	\$32,653	\$50,074	\$41,013
Leisure & Hospitality Services							
Establishments	314	155	144	47	10	0	0
Workers	1,283	2,189	4,253	3,079	1,333	0	0
Annual Pay	\$12,117	\$11,830	\$11,542	\$12,148	\$13,577	\$0	\$0

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Other Services							
Establishments	519	66	19	*	*	0	0
Workers	1,333	882	636	*	*	0	0
Annual Pay	\$24,441	\$24,925	\$20,629	*	*	\$0	\$0
Total Private							
Establishments	5,706	994	652	227	106	33	15
Workers	16,089	13,394	19,505	15,652	15,652	11,339	19,629
Annual Pay	\$29,901	\$29,833	\$34,183	\$30,085	\$29,000	\$38,183	\$38,855
* Data was suppressed to prevent disclosure of confidential information. Data subject to revision. Produced by the SD Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.							