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South Dakota's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages - 2006

Introduction

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

However, not all employees are covered workers. South Dakota wage and salaried workers not covered by South Dakota Unemployment Insurance law include railroad employees, government elected officials, election workers, work-study students and religious organization employees. (Some religious organizations may opt to provide unemployment insurance coverage to their employees; therefore, would be could 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 are not presented if an industry classification consists of less than two employers.

The data in this publication is based on the unemployment insurance reports submitted by South Dakota employers and data gathered by the Labor Market Information Center (LMIC) in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Although the unemployment insurance reports are based on employer serial number, the LMIC gathers additional data by establishment. A covered employer could include one or more establishments. Those establishments could be conducting business at one or more worksite locations. Each establishment is given an industry and county code. Data for 2006 in this publication are preliminary and subject to revision. Because of late reporting by covered private and government employers, some data in this publication may be imputed.

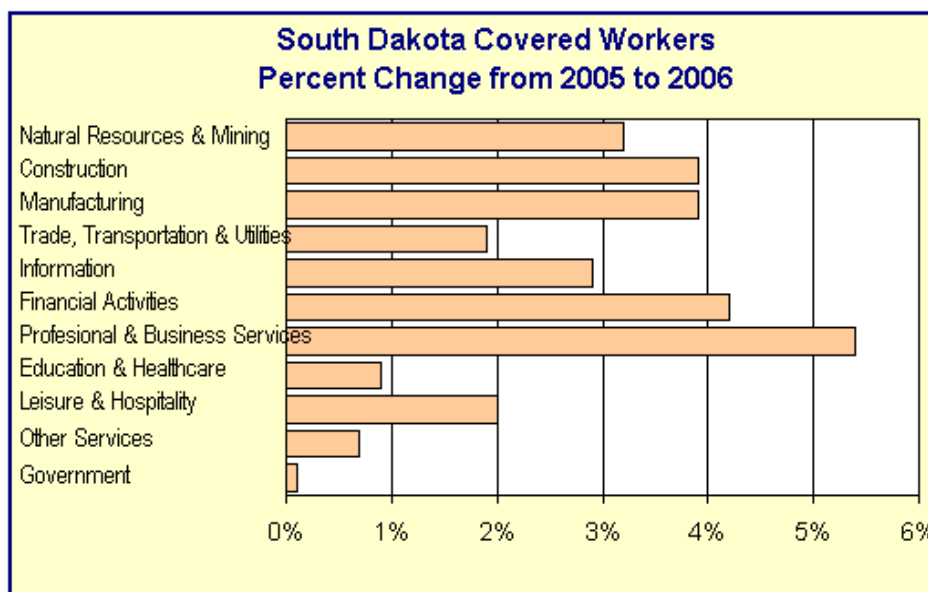
South Dakota's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages - 2006

Statewide Covered Workers & Annual Pay Table

Average Number of Covered Workers and Annual Pay by Ownership & Industry Group 2006		
	# of Workers	Annual Pay
Private Ownership		
Natural Resources & Mining	4,099	\$29,253
Construction	21,832	\$33,653
Manufacturing	41,393	\$35,515
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	79,318	\$28,102
Information	6,953	\$36,781
Financial Activities	29,228	\$38,547
Professional & Business Services	25,563	\$34,344
Education & Health Services	53,600	\$34,850
Leisure & Hospitality Services	42,465	\$11,440
Other Services	10,311	\$21,579
Total Private Ownership	314,763	\$29,833
Government		
Federal Government	11,124	\$49,986
State Government	13,953	\$36,959
Local Government	44,016	\$26,394
Total Government	69,093	\$32,326
Statewide Total	383,856	\$30,282

**South Dakota's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages - 2006
Summary of South Dakota Covered Workers & Annual Pay**

The number of employees covered by unemployment insurance in 2006 was 383,856 workers. This represents an increase of 2.2 percent from 2005. This chart indicates all industries showed worker growth during 2006. In 2006, the number of covered wage and salaried workers equaled 95.4 percent of South Dakota's wage and salaried



workers. Covered workers are counted at their place of work. A person who works for more than one covered employer is counted at each job.

Average Number of Covered Workers by Ownership & Industry Group			
	2005	2006	% Change
Private Ownership			
Natural Resources and Mining	3,970	4,099	3.2%
Construction	21,003	21,832	3.9%
Manufacturing	39,833	41,393	3.9%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	77,815	79,318	1.9%
Information	6,756	6,953	2.9%
Financial Activities	28,063	29,228	4.2%
Professional and Business Services	24,264	25,563	5.4%
Education and Health Services	53,096	53,600	0.9%
Leisure and Hospitality Services	41,634	42,465	2.0%
Other Services	10,238	10,311	0.7%
Total Private Ownership	306,672	314,763	2.6%
Government			
Federal Government	11,200	11,124	-0.7%
State Government	13,889	13,953	0.5%
Local Government	43,939	44,016	0.2%
Total Government	69,027	69,093	0.1%
Statewide Total	375,699	383,856	2.2%
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 2006 was \$30,282. This represents an increase of 3.9 percent from 2005. This increase in annual pay was slightly above the consumer price increase for 2006, which was 3.2 percent.

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 \$11,440 because these types of businesses typically hire many part-time workers. Federal government workers have the highest annual pay at \$49,986.

Annual Pay of Covered Workers by Ownership & Industry Group			
	2005	2006	% Change 2005-2006
Private Ownership			
Natural Resources and Mining	\$28,287	\$29,253	3.4%
Construction	\$31,760	\$33,653	6.0%
Manufacturing	\$34,393	\$35,515	3.3%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	\$26,954	\$28,102	4.3%
Information	\$35,387	\$36,781	3.9%
Financial Activities	\$36,777	\$38,547	4.8%
Professional and Business Services	\$33,832	\$34,344	1.5%
Education and Health Services	\$33,490	\$34,850	4.1%
Leisure and Hospitality Services	\$10,982	\$11,440	4.2%
Other Services	\$20,867	\$21,579	3.4%
Total Private Ownership	\$28,656	\$29,833	4.1%
Government			
Federal Government	\$48,356	\$49,986	3.4%
State Government	\$35,676	\$36,959	3.6%
Local Government	\$25,632	\$26,394	3.0%
Total Government	\$31,340	\$32,326	3.1%
Statewide Total	\$29,149	\$30,282	3.9%
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 - 2006**Statewide Establishments, Workers & Annual Pay Table**

The table below shows the number of establishments, average number of workers and wages 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.)

South Dakota Establishments, Covered Workers & Annual Pay by Industry Group & Industry 2006			
Industry Group and Industry	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Total, all industries & ownerships (including government)	31,368	383,856	\$30,282
Total, private ownership	29,154	314,763	\$29,833
Natural Resources and Mining	577	4,099	\$29,253
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	511	3,314	\$25,570
Mining	66	785	\$44,801
Construction	3,927	21,832	\$33,653
Construction	3,927	21,832	\$33,653
Manufacturing	1,096	41,393	\$35,515
Manufacturing	1,096	41,393	\$35,515
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	8,080	79,318	\$28,102
Wholesale Trade	2,463	18,313	\$41,379
Retail Trade	4,220	49,220	\$20,806
Transportation and Warehousing	1,219	9,552	\$33,282
Utilities	178	2,232	\$57,900
Information	523	6,953	\$36,781
Information	523	6,953	\$36,781
Financial Activities	3,098	29,228	\$38,547
Finance and Insurance	2,088	25,477	\$40,828
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,010	3,751	\$23,058
Professional and Business Services	3,970	25,563	\$34,344
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	2,350	9,740	\$41,106
Management of Companies and Enterprises	170	2,788	\$65,658
Administration & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	1,450	13,035	\$22,593
Continued on next page.			
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 Establishments, Covered Workers & Annual Pay
by Industry Group & Industry, continued
2006**

Industry Group and Industry	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Education and Health Services	2,437	53,600	\$34,850
Educational Services	182	2,948	\$25,882
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,255	50,652	\$35,372
Leisure and Hospitality Services	3,230	42,465	\$11,440
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	699	6,443	\$14,621
Accommodation and Food Services	2,531	36,022	\$10,871
Other Services	2,216	10,311	\$21,579
Other Services, except Public Administration	2,216	10,311	\$21,579
Government	2,214	69,093	\$32,326
Federal Government	617	11,124	\$49,986
State Government	737	13,953	\$36,959
Local Government	860	44,016	\$26,394

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 & Wages - 2006 - Report**Natural Resources & Mining Industry Group****Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting****Mining****Construction Industry Group****Construction****Manufacturing Industry Group****Manufacturing****Trade, Transportation & Utilities Industry Group****Wholesale Trade****Retail Trade****Transportation & Warehousing****Utilities****Information Industry Group****Information****Financial Activities Industry Group****Finance & Insurance****Real Estate & Rental & Leasing****Professional & Business Services Industry Group****Professional & Business Services****Management of Companies & Enterprises****Administrative & Support, Waste Management & Remediation Services****Education & Health Services Industry Group****Educational Services****Health Care & Social Assistance****Leisure & Hospitality Industry Group****Arts, Entertainment & Recreation****Accommodation & Food Services****Other Services Industry Group****Other Services****Government Industry Group****Federal Government****State Government****Local Government**

South Dakota's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages - 2006

Natural Resources & Mining Industry Group

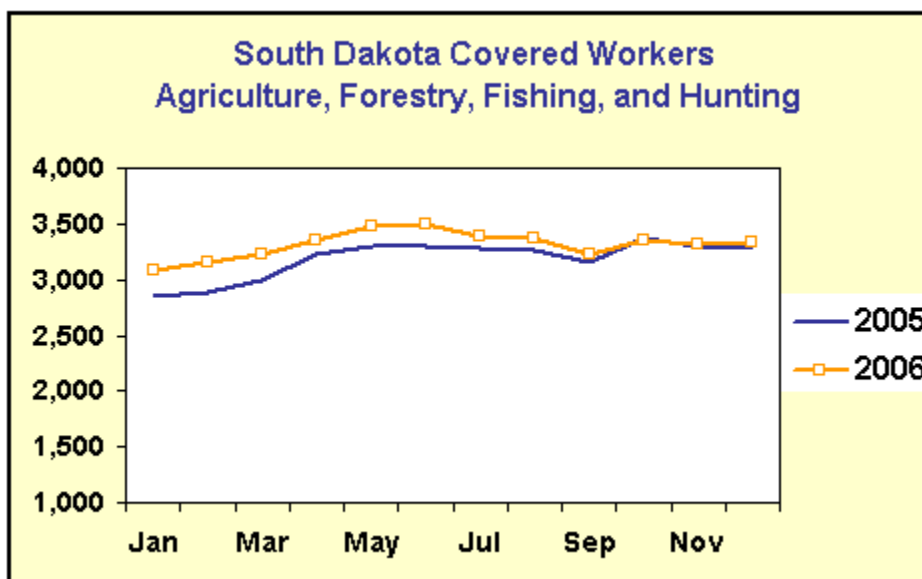
The natural resources and mining industry group is made up of the **agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting** industry and the **mining** industry. Businesses in this industry group grow crops, raise livestock or extract natural mineral solids at a mine site, to name just a few examples.

South Dakota Covered Workers & Annual Pay for Natural Resources & Mining Industry Group 2006			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources and Mining	577	4,099	\$29,253
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	511	3,314	\$25,570
Crop Production	129	678	\$24,749
Animal Production	257	2,112	\$24,907
Forestry and Logging	28	139	\$27,490
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	4	28	\$12,264
Agriculture and Forestry Support Activities	93	358	\$31,261
Mining	66	785	\$44,801
Oil and Gas Extraction	4	30	\$60,526
Mining, except Oil and Gas	47	728	\$43,046
Support Activities for Mining	15	28	\$71,968

Data subject to revision.
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

The **agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting** industry once again experienced gains in worker levels from 2005 to 2006. The average number of workers grew by 133 (4.2 percent) for a new total of 3,314 workers. The average annual pay of workers also increased by \$759 to \$25,570 (3.1 percent), ranking 14th among the 22 major industries detailed in this annual summary. Note should be made that some subsectors in this industry have seasonal workers, which may cause the ranking to be lower.



Industries in the **animal production** subsector made up 72 percent of the worker increase in this industry. This subsector increased worker levels by 96 jobs (4.8 percent) over the year. The

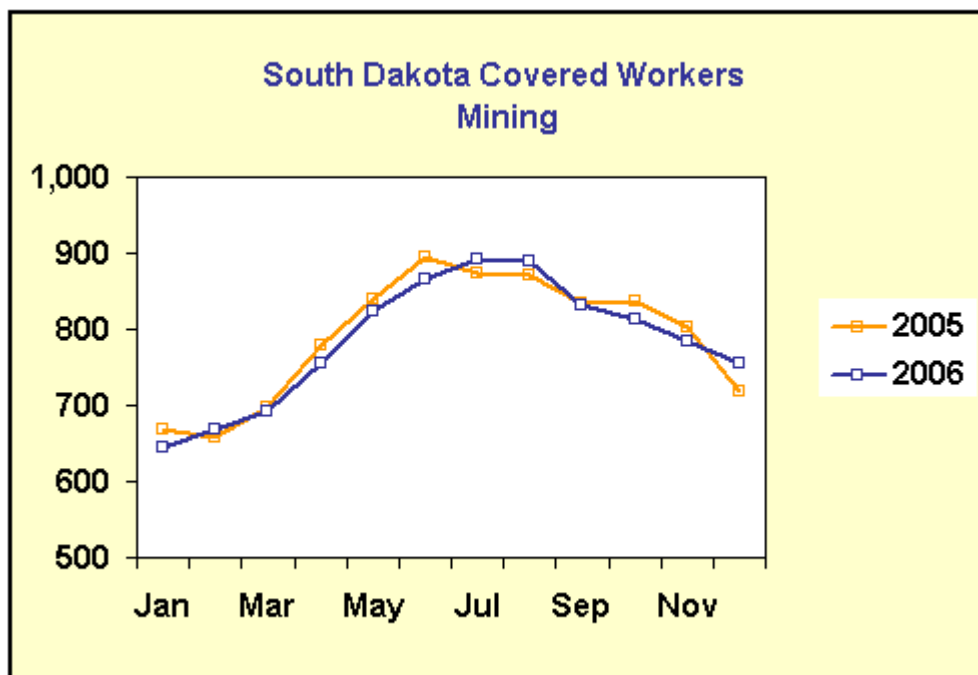
majority of the growth came from larger operations expanding and the need for additional workers.

The only other subsector to show significant worker gains was **support activities**, with an increase of 37 jobs (11.5 percent). Industries in this subsector are primarily engaged in providing support services that are an essential part of agricultural and forestry production.

All other subsectors showed very small increases with the exception of **crop production**, which was the only subsector showing a loss in this industry. Crop production lost 11 workers (1.6 percent) from the previous year. Lingering drought conditions in most parts of western and central South Dakota in 2006 can be attributed to these losses.

Mining Industry

After a one-year gain in jobs in the **mining** industry in 2005 preceded by 11 consecutive years of losses, the mining division industry again experienced a job loss for 2006. With only 66 establishments classified in the mining industry and 785 employees, there is an average of less than 12 employees per establishment.



Since industry employment data was first reported in the late 1930s, mining has lost nearly 75 percent of its jobs, which can be directly related to different methods of mining and the closing of several gold mines in the Black Hills.

The mining industry is comprised of establishments engaged in **oil and gas extraction**, **mining (except oil and gas)** and **support activities for mining**. From 2005 to 2006, the average number of workers in this industry decreased by four workers (-0.5 percent) to 785.

Employment in the **oil and gas** subsector gained 23 workers, for an increase of 328.6 percent. Since the industry worker levels have declined to such a small base level, a loss or a gain of a few workers translates to a large percentage change. Increasing oil prices may be the main reason for the gain in this area.

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 floatation of) metallic minerals and nonmetallic minerals, including coal. Mining (except oil and gas) increased by 11 individuals (1.5 percent).

The number of workers employed in the **support activities for mining** subsector decreased by 38 workers, or 57.6 percent. 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 for minerals at prospective sites.

Wages remained high in the mining industry in 2006, with an average annual pay of \$44,801; this is an increase of \$2,503 (5.9 percent) over the year. The average annual pay would have been even higher if not for the decrease in annual pay of \$15,136 in the oil and gas subsector, which was skewed by bonuses paid in 2005. Even with the large decrease in the oil and gas subsector, the industry as a whole still maintained its fourth place ranking in annual pay among the 22 industries featured in this annual summary. For many years high wages paid by gold mines kept mining in the number one position by a substantial margin. As the number of workers in the gold mines declined, so did the average annual pay of workers in the industry.

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Construction Industry Group

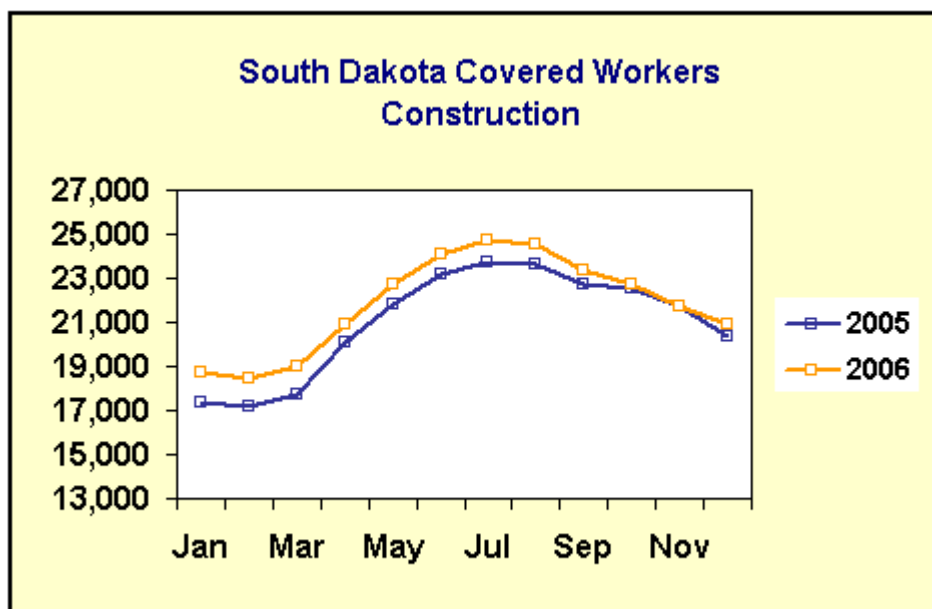
Businesses within the construction industry group erect buildings and other structures, perform alterations, installation, maintenance and repairs.

South Dakota Covered Workers & Annual Pay for Construction Industry Group 2006			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Construction	3,927	21,832	\$33,653
Construction	3,927	21,832	\$33,653
Construction of Buildings	1,322	5,974	\$32,009
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	393	3,443	\$41,770
Specialty Trade Contractors	2,212	12,416	\$32,190

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

The **construction** industry's employee numbers continued to grow in 2006 despite rising interest rates. Percentage wise, construction worker employees tied for ninth place among the 22 industries reporting changes in employee numbers for 2006. Worker levels for construction grew to 21,832, an increase of 829 workers (3.9 percent) from the previous year. Although the growth was not as large as the previous year in either percentage or absolute terms, a 3.9 percent increase for South Dakota looks good compared to other parts of the country.



Annual pay for workers in the construction industry rose 6.0 percent in 2006, an increase of \$1,893 from 2005 and moving workers in this industry to a new annual average of \$33,653. For 2006, the 6.0 percent increase and the \$1,893 increase were the third highest among the 22 industries reporting changes. The increase maintained the twelfth place ranking in the annual pay category among the other industries.

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

Industries in the **building, developing and general contracting** subsector include establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e. new work, additions, alterations and repair)

of building projects. Businesses in the **heavy construction** subsector group 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.

All three subsectors of construction showed increased worker levels. **Special trade contractors** led the way with a worker increase of 454 (3.8 percent). Although not as large of an increase as in 2005, feelings that interest rates were reasonable enough to build new homes or remodel existing structures before interest rates increase were still evident in 2006. The average number of workers employed in special trades during 2006 was 12,416, an increase of 43 employers and 454 employees. This more than doubled the number of employees in building construction, the next largest subsector of construction. **Building construction** showed a 70 worker increase (1.2 percent). The average number of workers employed in building construction was 5,974 workers in 2006. After showing a decline in worker numbers in **heavy construction** for 2005, the subsector rebounded nicely with a worker increase of 306 (9.8 percent) for 2006. Although the number of employers declined in 2006, the increase in worker numbers indicates larger heavy construction projects with more employees per employer. The average number of workers employed in heavy construction in 2006 was 3,443.

Percentage wise, annual salary increased in building construction at a greater rate than in the heavy construction and special trades. The annual salary for building construction grew by 6.8 percent, or \$2,045, compared to increases in heavy construction of 6.1 or \$2,391 and special trade construction of 5.0 percent or \$1,542.

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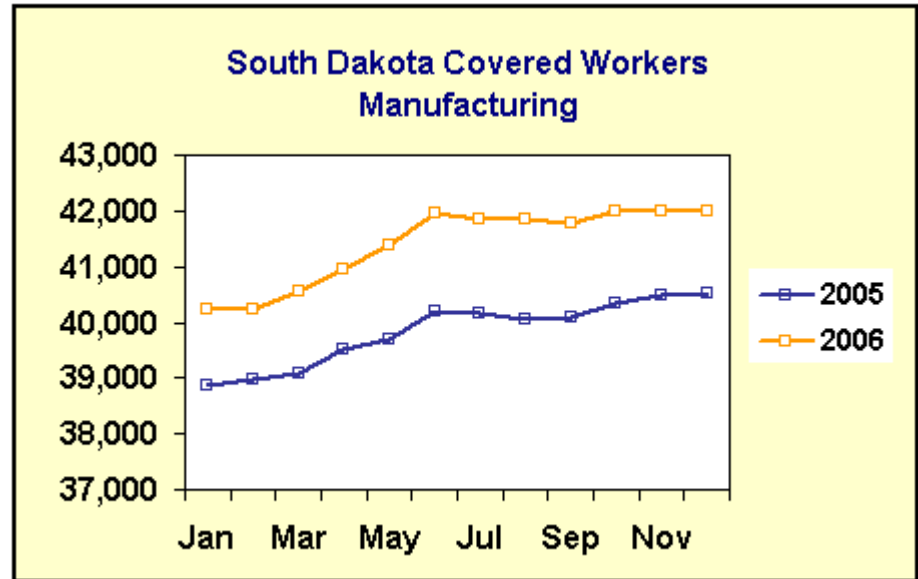
Manufacturing Industry Group

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

South Dakota Covered Workers & Annual Pay for Manufacturing Industry Group 2006			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Manufacturing	1,096	41,393	\$35,515
Manufacturing	1,096	41,393	\$35,515
Food Manufacturing	133	7,501	\$34,032
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	9	215	\$35,557
Textile Mills	*	*	*
Textile Product Mills	23	431	\$25,357
Apparel Manufacturing	15	116	\$22,659
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	*	*	*
Wood Product Manufacturing	64	2,363	\$35,176
Paper Manufacturing	*	*	*
Printing and Related Support Activities	109	1,518	\$33,234
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	*	*	*
Chemical Manufacturing	42	919	\$49,532
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	43	1,567	\$31,555
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	87	1,622	\$41,597
Primary Metal Manufacturing	6	671	\$38,351
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	158	3,794	\$34,412
Machinery Manufacturing	102	5,797	\$38,150
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	30	3,241	\$36,603
Electrical Equipment and Appliance Manufacturing	14	446	\$42,647
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	62	2,438	\$37,175
Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	92	2,630	\$29,409
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	93	5,267	\$34,517
* 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 2006, the **manufacturing** industry saw an increase in average employment of 1,560 workers (3.9 percent), with 41,393 workers in the state. This 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, 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 2005 levels; but in six of those subsectors, growth was not very significant, showing gains of fewer than 30 workers each. The largest gains were in **machinery manufacturing** (516 workers, or 9.8 percent), **miscellaneous manufacturing** (401 workers or 8.2 percent), **transportation equipment manufacturing** (292 workers 13.6 percent) and **fabricated metal product manufacturing** (111 workers or 3.0 percent).

Employment gains in these industries were led by establishments engaged in agriculture, construction, mining machinery manufacturing, and tractor, trailer and stacker machinery manufacturing. The bull market in commodities and materials continues, and most industries related to commodities and materials continue to see strong growth. The commodities bull market started some time around the year 2000, and, if past history is any indicator, this bull market could last 10-20 years.

Other manufacturing industries showing gains of more than 30 workers are **plastic and rubber products manufacturing** (97 workers or 6.6 percent), **chemical manufacturing** (91 workers or 11 percent), **furniture and related product manufacturing** (85 workers or 3.3 percent), **food manufacturing** (81 workers or 1.1 percent), **non-metallic mineral product manufacturing** (49 workers or 3.1 percent), and **printing and related support activities** (42 workers, or 2.8 percent).

Four manufacturing subsectors experienced worker losses. The **computer and electronic product manufacturing** subsector lost 136 workers (4.0 percent), and the **wood product manufacturing** lost 111 workers (4.5 percent). The **apparel manufacturing** and **primary metal manufacturing** subsectors showed losses of fewer than 30 workers each.

For the manufacturing industry, average annual pay grew along with employment, climbing by \$1,122 (3.3 percent) to \$35,515. Seventeen industry subsectors had increases in pay, with the most significant gains occurring in chemical manufacturing (\$7,348 or 17.4 percent), electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing (\$5,469 or 14.7 percent), and beverage and tobacco product manufacturing (\$4,575 or 14.8 percent).

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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.

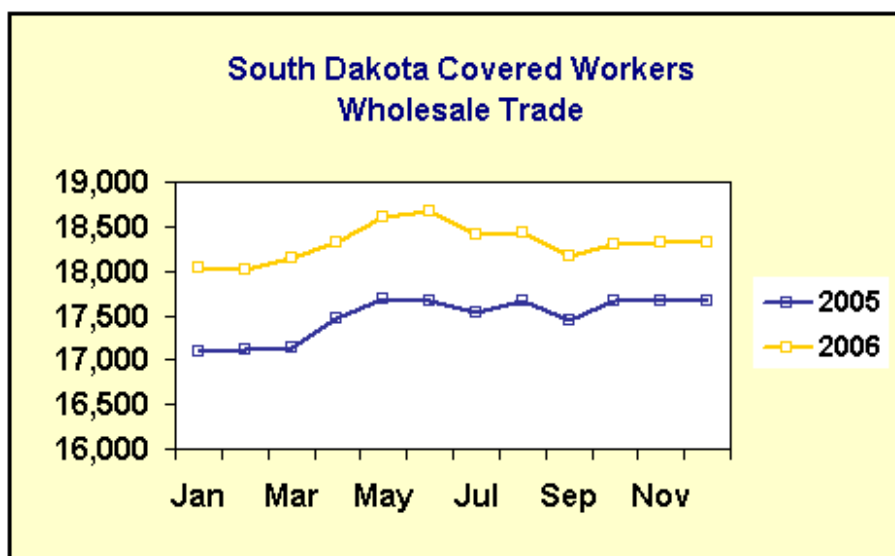
South Dakota Covered Workers & Annual Pay for Trade, Transportation & Utilities Industry Group 2006			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	8,080	79,318	\$28,102
Wholesale Trade	2,463	18,313	\$41,379
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	769	7,392	\$44,587
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	855	8,705	\$34,380
Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	839	2,216	\$58,175
Retail Trade	4,220	49,220	\$20,806
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	575	6,531	\$33,682
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	196	1,498	\$27,092
Electronics and Appliance Stores	220	1,517	\$26,194
Building Material and Garden Supply Stores	442	5,109	\$25,980
Food and Beverage Stores	375	8,381	\$14,732
Health and Personal Care Stores	219	1,907	\$25,341
Gasoline Stations	662	5,759	\$14,627
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	352	2,535	\$13,282
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book and Music Stores	243	2,059	\$16,579
General Merchandise Stores	183	9,594	\$17,658
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	569	2,934	\$18,368
Nonstore Retailers	184	1,395	\$31,488
(Continued on next page.)			
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 Covered Workers & Annual Pay for Trade, Transportation & Utilities Industry Group, continued 2006			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Transportation and Warehousing	1,219	9,552	\$33,282
Air Transportation	29	271	\$31,043
Rail Transportation	*	*	*
Truck Transportation	857	5,448	\$36,645
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	79	1,055	\$15,283
Pipeline Transportation	*	*	*
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	11	76	\$11,496
Support Activities for Transportation	108	720	\$35,102
Postal Service	12	18	\$13,528
Couriers and Messengers	79	1,284	\$34,566
Warehousing and Storage	34	620	\$30,456
Utilities	178	2,232	\$57,900
Utilities	178	2,232	\$57,900

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

Wholesale Trade Industry

The **wholesale trade** industry can be a bit confusing for newcomers to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) world. There are two key types of wholesalers: **merchant wholesalers**, and **wholesale trade agents and brokers**. The foremost difference between the two is merchant wholesalers take title to the goods they are selling. This means the people selling the merchandise actually own the goods they are selling. Trade agents and brokers are simply acting as representatives for a specific company, usually manufacturing



companies, trying to sell their product to customers. They do not take title to the goods and are usually paid on a fee or commission basis.

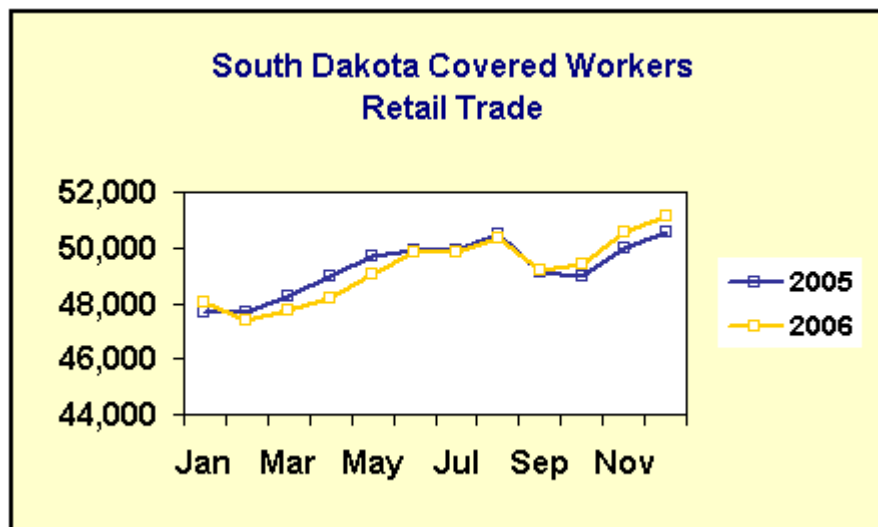
In 2006 the wholesale trade industry as a whole added more workers than ever recorded, back to 1990. Employment in this industry grew by 827 workers, for a 4.7 percent increase. This increase is nearly double that of the previous year. Although the number of workers increased in 2006, the number of establishments decreased by 32 units. Even with the small decrease of units, the steady increases in annual pay and workers over the past few years proves the industry is still very strong. The 2006 increase in annual pay was \$1,516 (3.8 percent).

The largest employment increase in the wholesale trade industry appears to have occurred in the **electronic markets agents and brokers** subsector. Although this subsector did gain 499 employees, it is not accurate to assume that there was a huge boom in the electronic markets agents and brokers subsector. The majority of the large jump in employment is due to a non-economic code change, meaning the reclassification of an already established business moving from one industry into another. However, even without the non-economic code change, there was still an increase of approximately 40 workers in the electronic markets agents and brokers subsector.

Merchant wholesale of durable goods had the largest true gain in employment with 224, an increase of 3.1 percent workers. This subsector decreased by nine establishments in 2006, but average annual pay was up to \$44,587, an \$894.00 gain from 2005. Durable goods are classified as having a life expectancy of three years or more (such as automobiles).

The merchant wholesale of nondurable goods, those with a life expectancy of less than three years (like groceries), also had an increase in worker numbers for 2006. Although the increase was a bit more modest than that of durable goods subsector, the addition of 104 workers was the first increase in this subsector since 2002.

Retail Trade Industry



The **retail trade** industry had a bit of a challenging year in 2006, posting a one percent decrease in units and a 0.1 percent decrease in workers overall. This little bump in the road is nothing out of the ordinary for this specific industry. By looking back at the historical data for the retail trade industry, we see many years with positive growth as well as many years with negative

growth. This observation makes it quite apparent that this industry is very volatile with several factors that can influence it.

One of the believed principal factors for the retail slump is the continuously rising fuel prices. When consumers are forced to spend more of their disposable income on necessities, such as gas for their cars and homes, it forces them to cut out non-essential items that they would have purchased if extra money were available. Other factors that may be big contributors to the retail slump are the increased interest rates and competition from large chain retailers.

Although overall the retail industry showed a slight decrease in 2006, there were some subsectors that had promising growth over the year. Retailers in the **building material and garden supply stores** subsector had an increase of 13 units and an employment gain of 155 workers.

For the second consecutive year the **nonstore retail** subsector has been the strongest in the retail industry. The nonstore retail subsector overall added five new units along with 53 new workers. Average annual pay for this subsector increased by 10.2 percent, rising from \$28,563 in 2005 to \$31,488 in 2006.

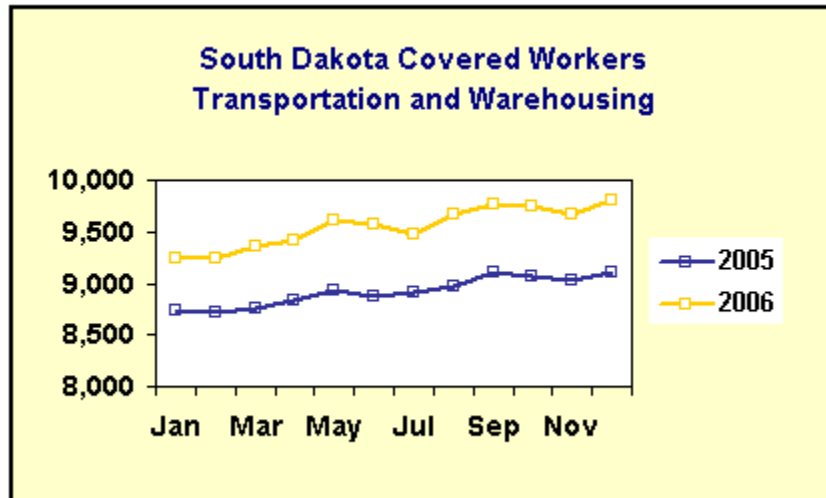
Transportation and Warehousing Industry

For the second consecutive year the **transportation and warehousing** industry had an increase in establishments, number of workers and annual pay. The number of establishments grew by 15, and the number of workers grew by an impressive 632 industry-wide. Average annual pay also had a notable 5.9 percent increase, rising from \$31,413 in 2005 to \$33,282 in 2006. The transportation and warehousing sector includes

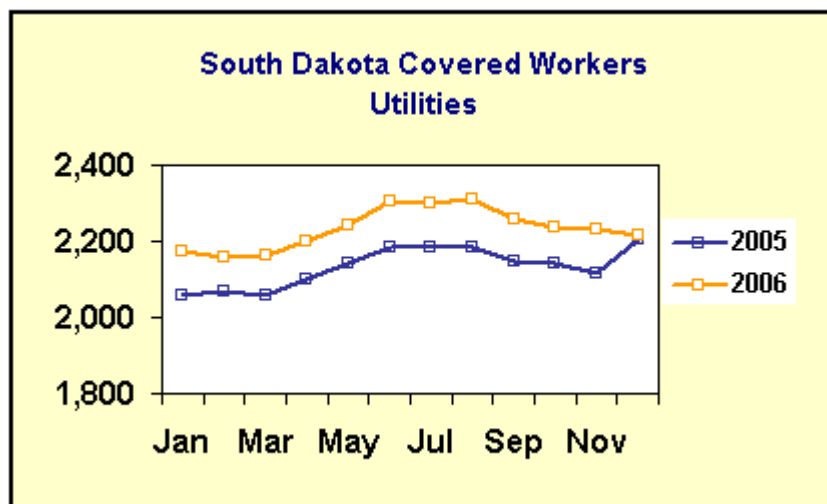
industries providing transportation of passengers and cargo, warehousing and storage for goods, scenic and sightseeing transportation, and support activities related to modes of transportation.

The **truck transportation** subsector showed substantial improvement for 2006. Between 2005 and 2006 it gained 12 new establishments and 257 workers. This 5.0 percent increase in employees is nearly double that of the increase from the previous year. Although there was an impressive increase in the worker levels, some of the large increase was due to business reclassification from an annual refilling survey. The annual refilling survey, which is done yearly as indicated by the title, encompasses a third of the businesses in South Dakota each year. The survey is intended to verify that the primary business function of the company is accurate. If the business description for the industry the company is currently coded within is not correct, the employer responds with a more accurate description and is reclassified appropriately.

Support activities for transportation also had an unusually large increase in 2006. This subsector increased by 15 establishments and 126 employees. Along with the large jump in employment and establishments, average annual pay in this subsector increased by 8.3 percent, from \$32,419 to \$35,102. Although some of the increases came from the annual refilling survey, this subsector had several brand new businesses added to it as well. A large portion of the new establishments were in freight transportation arrangement.



Utilities Industry



Evidence of the late November 2005 ice storm affecting a large area in south-central and southeastern South Dakota was still apparent in the **utilities** industry for much of 2006. Added workers were hired to replace poles and restore power to areas hit by the storm. Although utilities ranked second to last in the number of workers employed (2,232 workers in 2006) among the major industries in South Dakota, it ranked

second from the top for annual pay. Good annual salaries and low turnover in the utilities industry contributed to its continued stability. Most of the turnover in this industry is due to retirement.

As was the case in 2005, 17 of the 22 industries included in this annual summary showed an increase in the number of workers in 2006. Historically the utilities industry shows a very small percentage increase or no change because of the stability of the industry. Percentage-wise in 2006, utilities showed the sixth highest percent increase in employment, which mirrored the previous year. The number of establishments increased by four employers while the actual number of jobs in the industry increased by 99 workers (4.6 percent), for a total of 2,232 workers in 2006.

Businesses within this industry supply utility services such as electric power, natural gas, steam supply, water supply and sewage removal. Within this sector, the specific activities associated with the utility services 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. The only subsector to lose employers and employees was the **natural gas** subsector; the remaining two subsectors in the utilities industry showed gains in 2006, with the **electric power generation, transmission and distribution** leading the way with the largest increase. This again can be attributed to the November 2005 storm.

This industry enjoys one of the highest annual pay statistics. Only one other industry has a greater annual pay average than utilities. In 2006, the annual pay for the utilities industry was \$57,900, a 1.5 percent decrease from the previous year. The annual pay decrease can be attributed to overtime and premium pay needed to get immediate power up and running in the affected storm areas of the state in 2005 and the return to a more normal schedule for repair work in much of 2006.

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Information Industry Group

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

South Dakota Covered Workers & Annual Pay for Information Industry Group 2006			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Information	523	6,953	\$36,781
Information	523	6,953	\$36,781
Publishing Industries, except Internet	146	1,990	\$27,697
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	87	610	\$11,386
Broadcasting, except Internet	71	1,185	\$31,645
Internet Publishing and Broadcasting	6	17	\$15,034
Telecommunications	176	3,020	\$49,427
ISPs, Search Portals and Data Processing	34	120	\$48,756
Other Information Services	3	12	\$66,665

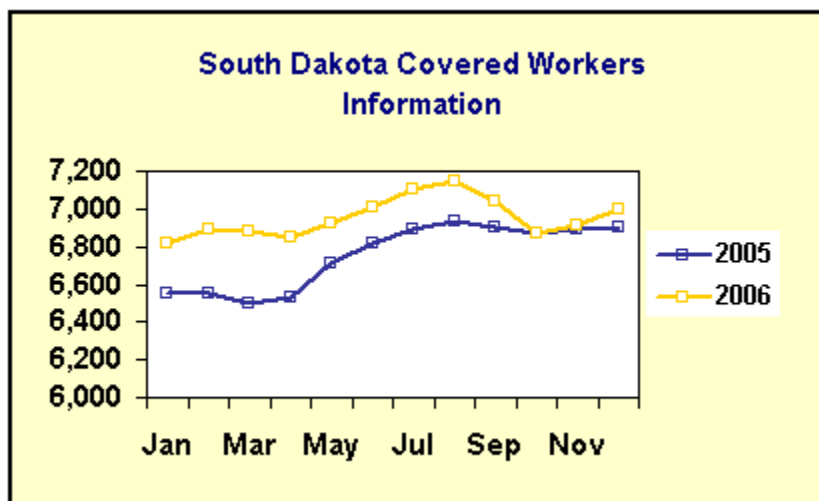
Data subject to revision.
Produced by the SD Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Information Industry

The **information** industry experienced a gain of 197 workers (2.9 percent) from 2005 to 2006, for a total of 6,953 workers in 2006. The information industry also had a positive change in pay, with a gain of \$1,394 (3.9 percent) from 2005 to the level of \$36,781 in 2006.

The information industry is composed of establishments engaged in telecommunications, publishing, motion picture and sound recording, broadcasting, internet broadcasting and publishing, internet service providers, web search portals, and data and other information services.

Telecommunications saw the largest growth in 2006, with an increase of 176 workers (6.2 percent). Average employment in this subsector now totals 3,020. Wired telecommunication carriers, in particular, demonstrated strong hiring. 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.

Other subsectors that experienced small gains were the **publishing, motion picture and sound recording**, and the **internet publishing and broadcasting** industries. The workers added were 18 for publishing, 26 for motion picture and sound recording, and 12 for the internet publishing and broadcasting industry.

The subsectors experiencing decreases in worker levels were the **broadcasting, internet service providers, web search portals**, and the **data and other information services** subsectors. All the decreases in these three subsectors were minimal. Broadcasting declined by 20 workers, internet service providers, web search portals and data industry declined by 11 workers, and the other information services industry declined by three workers.

South Dakota's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages - 2006

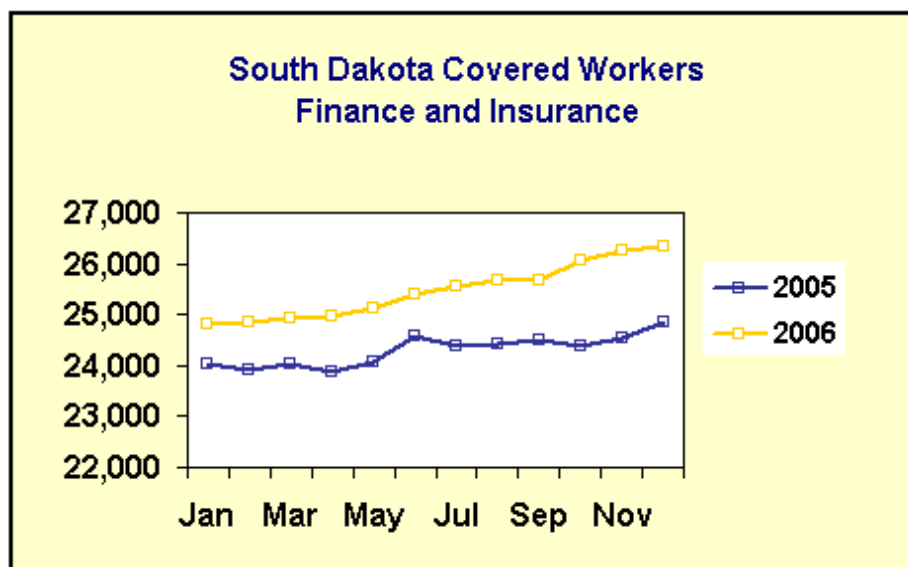
Financial Activities Industry Group

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.

South Dakota Covered Workers & Annual Pay for Financial Activities Industry Group 2006			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Financial Activities	3,098	29,228	\$38,547
Finance and Insurance	2,088	25,477	\$40,828
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	846	18,601	\$39,169
Securities, Commodity Contracts and Investments	265	739	\$75,147
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	958	6,108	\$41,642
Funds, Trusts and Other Financial Vehicles	19	30	\$57,213
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,010	3,751	\$23,058
Real Estate	798	2,501	\$23,685
Rental and Leasing Services	205	1,212	\$20,891
Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets	7	38	\$50,849

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



The **finance and insurance** industry experienced a significant gain of 1,175 workers (4.8 percent) from 2005 to 2006. As of 2006, there were 25,477 workers in the finance and insurance industry. The finance and insurance industry also had a positive change in pay, a gain of \$1,816 (4.7 percent) from 2005 to the level of \$40,828 in 2006.

The **credit intermediation and related activities** subsector experienced the majority of the worker increase from 2005 to 2006, gaining 897 workers (5.1 percent). This industry group

comprises establishments primarily engaged in accepting deposits and in lending funds from these deposits. The increase is attributed to both business creation and expansions.

The number of workers in the **insurance carriers and related activities** subsector increased by 271 workers (4.6 percent) in 2006. The number of agents and brokers involved in selling annuities and insurance policies experienced the largest worker increase. 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 six workers (0.8 percent) during 2006. This industry 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

The **real estate and rental and leasing** industry comprises establishments engaged in renting, leasing or allowing the use of tangible or intangible assets. Assets may be tangible, as in the case of real estate and equipment, or intangible, as is the case with patents and trademarks.

Establishments within this industry experienced a mild loss in worker numbers from 2005 to

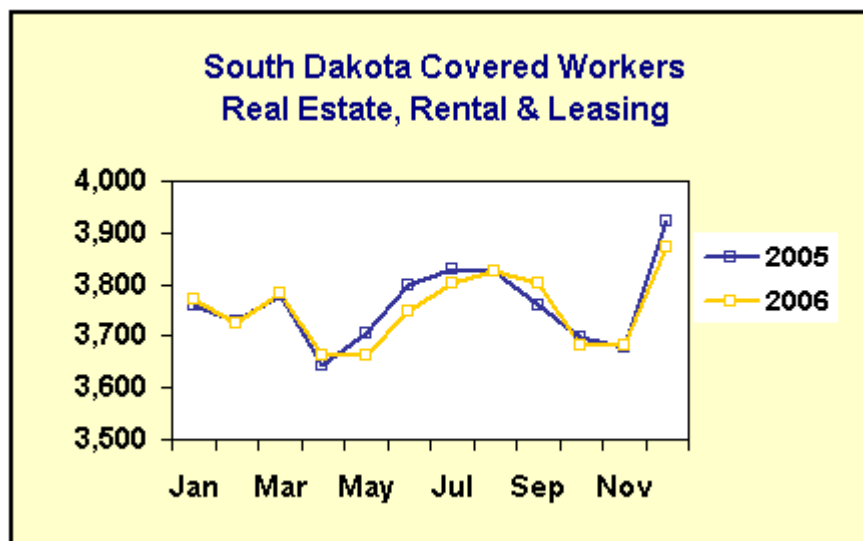
2006; the average number of workers declined by 10 workers (0.3 percent). During this same time period, the real estate and rental and leasing industry showed positive growth in annual pay, increasing by \$738 (3.3 percent) to \$23,058.

The majority of worker losses was experienced by establishments engaged in the **rental and leasing services** subsector, with a worker decrease of 3.9 percent (49 workers) during 2006. This subsector includes establishments renting consumer goods and equipment, and businesses leasing machinery and equipment often used for business operations.

Worker losses in this subsector occurred in the consumer goods rental and general rental center industries. These industries include businesses that generally provide short-term rentals of a variety of personal and household-type goods and products, and establishments that maintain inventories of goods and equipment rented for short periods of time.

Establishments in the **real estate** subsector experienced worker growth from 2005 to 2006, adding 32 workers (increase of 1.3 percent). These establishments are primarily involved in renting, managing, selling or buying real estate for others, as well as providing other services such as appraisals. Worker growth was influenced by the housing market, which remained solid as consumers took advantage of lower mortgage rates. And many renters also became first time home owners and many invested in home improvements.

Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets is another subsector which had an increase in workers in 2006, gaining seven workers (22.6 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.



South Dakota's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages - 2006

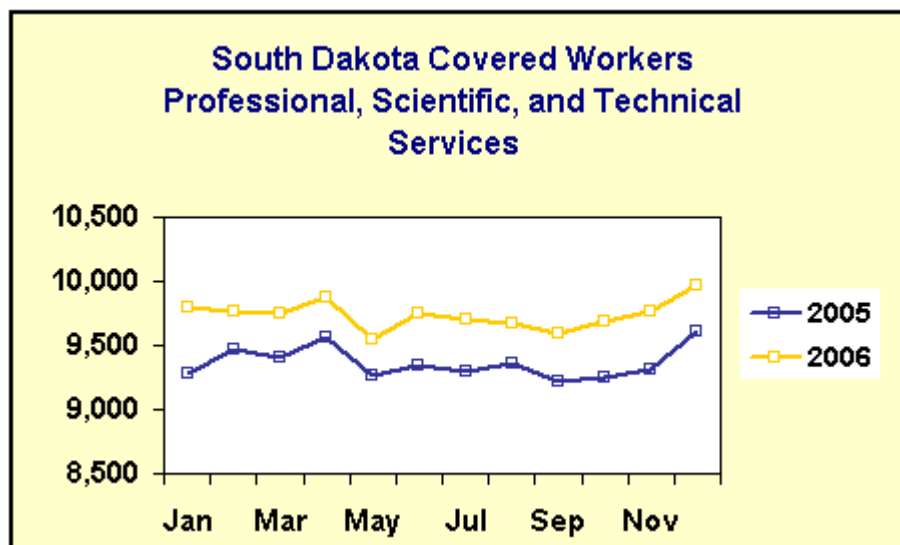
Professional & Business Services Industry Group

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.

South Dakota Covered Workers & Annual Pay for Professional & Business Services Industry Group 2006			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Professional and Business Services	3,970	25,563	\$34,344
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	2,350	9,740	\$41,106
Professional and Technical Services	2,350	9,740	\$41,106
Management of Companies and Enterprises	170	2,788	\$65,658
Management of Companies and Enterprises	170	2,788	\$65,658
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	1,450	13,035	\$22,593
Administrative and Support Services	1,319	12,334	\$22,181
Waste Management and Remediation Services	131	701	\$29,844

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Professional, Scientific & Technical Services Industry



The distinguishing feature of the **professional, scientific and technical services** industry is the fact that most of the industries grouped in it have production processes that are almost wholly dependent on worker skills. In most of these industries, equipment and materials are not of major importance, unlike manufacturing, for example, where

"high tech" machines and materials are important collaborating inputs to labor skills in the manufacturing production process. Thus, the establishments classified in this subsector sell expertise. Much of the expertise requires degrees, though not in every case.

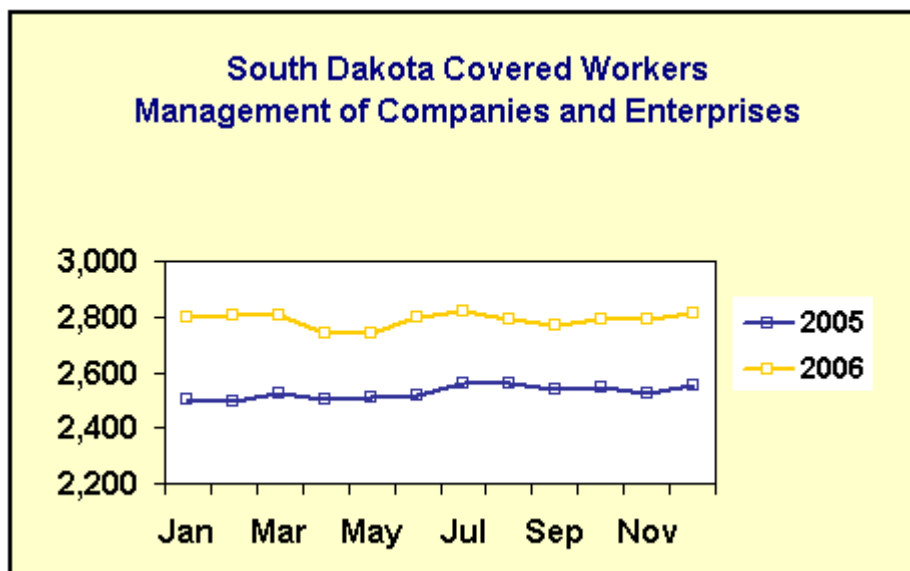
The services provided in this sector normally require a high degree of expertise and training. Human capital is a major input in delivery of services. Establishments make available the knowledge and skills of their employees working on individual assignments or as teams assembled to deliver service to 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 all other professional, scientific and technical services.

Establishments within the professional, scientific and technical services industry experienced an increase of 376 workers from 2005 to 2006, for an annual average of 9,740. The annual pay also increased by \$2,919 (7.6 percent) to \$41,106 in 2006.

Worker growth was experienced throughout the entire professional, scientific and technical services industry during 2006. The majority of the worker level increase was centered in **architectural, engineering and related services** and in **accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping and payroll services** businesses. The worker increase in this industry reflects the continued consumer demand for the specialized services offered by this industry.

Management of Companies & Enterprises Industry

The **management of companies and enterprises** industry comprises (1) establishments that hold the securities of (or other equity interests in) companies and enterprises for the purpose of owning a controlling interest or influencing management decisions or (2) establishments (except government establishments) that administer, oversee and

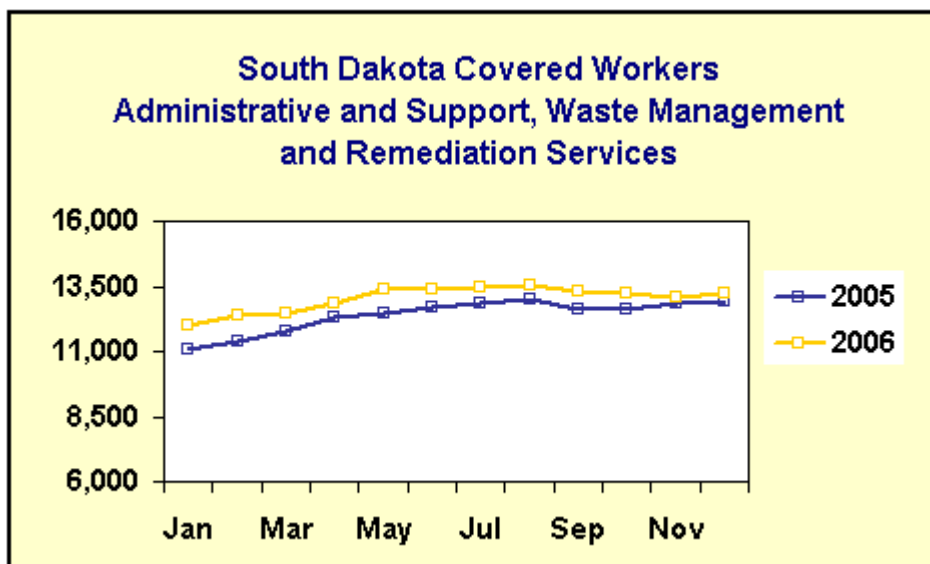


manage establishments of the company or enterprise and that normally undertake the strategic or organizational planning and decision making role of the company or enterprise.

The management of companies and enterprises industry had a good year by most standards in 2006. This industry posted its first worker gain since 2000 and also had a noteworthy increase in establishments. In 2006 the management of companies and enterprises industry added 260 workers, increasing from 2,528 to 2,788. This was an overall increase of 10.3 percent. Establishments in this industry also rose by 13 in 2006.

Average annual pay for this industry showed a significant drop in 2006 of 13.0 percent, falling by \$9,776. Although this seems like a very drastic drop in annual pay, because this is such a small industry, the comings and goings of just a few high-paying companies can have a profound effect on the average annual pay for the entire industry.

Administrative & Support, Waste Management & Remediation Services Industry



The **administrative and support and waste management and remediation services** industry experienced a gain of 663 workers (5.4 percent) from 2005 to 2006, for a total of 13,035 workers in 2006. This industry also had a positive change in pay, a gain of \$557 (2.5 percent) from 2005 to a level of \$22,593 in 2006.

The **administration and services** subsector makes up the largest portion of this industry and had the majority of the worker growth, gaining 643 workers (5.5 percent) from 2005 to 2006. The employment services, business support services, investigation and security services, and the services to buildings and dwellings all experienced gains of at least 120 workers. There was also a small gain of workers in the office administrative services. Both the facilities support services and the other support services experienced small declines in workers from 2005 to 2006.

Worker levels in the **waste management and remediation services** subsector grew by 2.9 percent over the year, for a total of 701 workers in 2006. This subsector includes establishments that collect, treat and dispose of waste materials, and also those that offer reclamation and remediation services. Annual pay also grew to \$29,844 in 2006, exhibiting a 5.1 percent increase.

South Dakota's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages - 2006

Education & Health Services Industry Group

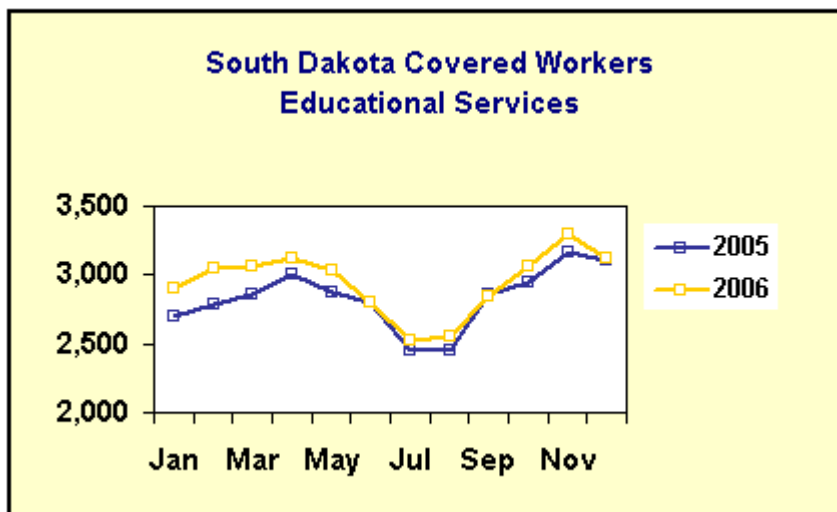
The education and health services industry group is comprised of the education services industry, and the health services and social assistance industry. Businesses within this industry group provide instruction and training or provide health care and social assistance to individuals.

South Dakota Covered Workers & Annual Pay for Education & Health Services Industry Group 2006			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Education and Health Services	2,437	53,600	\$34,850
Educational Services	182	2,948	\$25,882
Educational Services	182	2,948	\$25,882
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,255	50,652	\$35,372
Ambulatory Health Care Services	1,261	13,158	\$53,907
Hospitals	54	18,512	\$38,325
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	360	12,386	\$19,973
Social Assistance	580	6,595	\$19,026

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

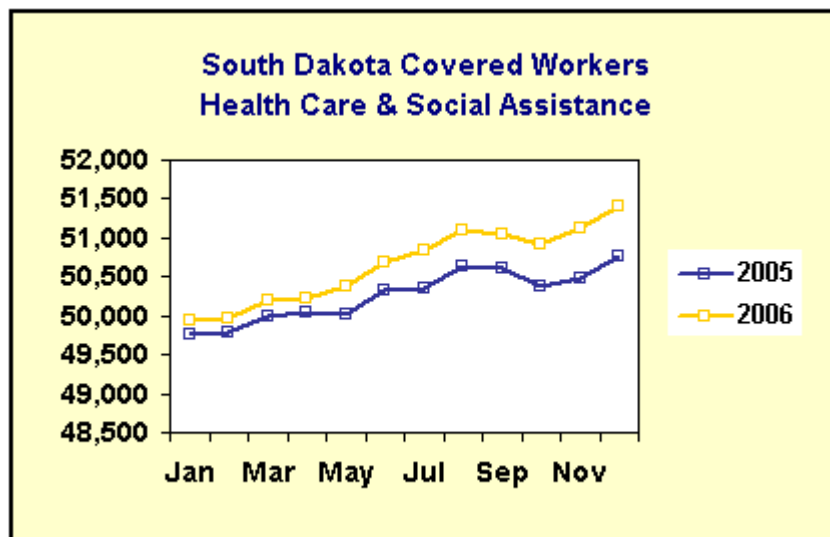
The **educational services** industry includes establishments that provide instruction and training provided by specialized establishments, such as schools, colleges, universities and training centers. These establishments may be privately owned and operated for profit or not for profit, or they may be publicly owned and operated. They may also offer food and accommodation services to their students.



Educational services are usually delivered by teachers or instructors who explain, tell, demonstrate, supervise and direct learning. Instruction takes place in a variety of settings, including traditional educational institutions, in the workplace or the home through correspondence, television or other means. These services can be adapted to the particular needs of the students; for example, sign language can replace verbal language for teaching students with hearing impairments.

The educational services industry gained 114 workers (4.0 percent) in 2006, increasing the average number of workers to 2,948. The majority of this growth was in the colleges, universities and professional schools, which traditionally provide academic courses and grant degrees at baccalaureate or graduate levels. Educational institutions that experienced worker losses included elementary and secondary schools. Average annual pay for this industry to \$25,882, an increased of \$567 (2.2 percent) from 2005 to 2006. Average annual pay has been steadily increasing every year since 2001.

Health Care & Social Assistance Industry



Employment in the **health care and social assistance** industry increased by 390 workers from 2005 to 2006 (0.8 percent) for an average of 50,652 workers. The average annual pay for the workers in this industry continued to grow, with an increase of 4.2 percent from 2005 to 2006. The average annual pay for workers in this industry is now \$35,372.

The largest gain in employment (2.0 percent) in this industry was in the

hospitals subsector. There was a gain of 360 workers during 2006 over the previous year. The annual average wage for workers in this industry rose 3.0 percent from 2005 to 2006, for an annual average of \$38,325.

The **ambulatory health care services** subsector showed the largest growth in the number of establishments from 2005 to 2006, with 31 new establishments. This resulted in a 2.7 percent rise in workers from 12,816 in 2005 to 13,158 in 2006. According to the United States Census Bureau South Dakota is one of seven states with the largest percent of their population over age 65 in 2005. As a large, active, knowledgeable group of individuals approach retirement they are seeking to manage their own health and remain active into their retirement years. Toward this end, more ambulatory health care services have arisen to aid them in meeting their needs. This continues to be the highest paying subsector within the health care and social assistance industry, with an annual pay of \$53,907. This is an increase of 5.4 percent in the annual average pay compared to 2005.

The **social assistance** subsector is comprised of a mixed bag of services catering to the young, the elderly and every age group in between. A sampling of these across-the-ages services are adoption agencies, daycare centers for the elderly, disabled or memory challenged, and self-help organizations such as those for drug or alcohol abuse. This subsector increased by 179 workers, an increase of 2.8 percent over the average number of workers in 2005.

The last subsector in this industry is that of **nursing and residential care facilities**. The average annual pay for workers in this subsector experienced a growth factor of 1.6 percent from \$19,662 in 2005 to \$19,973 in 2006. There was an overall loss of workers in this subsector due to the reclassification of one fairly large establishment into another industry.

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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.

South Dakota Covered Workers & Annual Pay for Leisure & Hospitality Industry Group 2006			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Leisure and Hospitality Services	3,230	42,465	\$11,440
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	699	6,443	\$14,621
Performing Arts and Spectator Sports	105	993	\$11,587
Museums, Historical Sites, Zoos and Parks	40	454	\$17,630
Amusements, Gambling and Recreation	554	4,996	\$14,951
Accommodation and Food Services	2,531	36,022	\$10,871
Accommodation	603	8,025	\$12,942
Food Services and Drinking Places	1,928	27,998	\$10,277

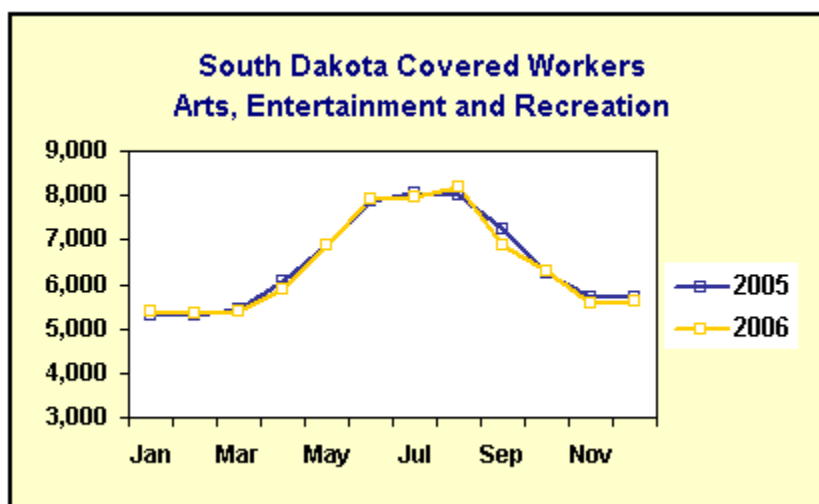
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Arts, Entertainment & Recreation Industry

The **arts, entertainment and recreation** industry experienced a small loss of 49 workers from 2005 to 2006, which equates to a 0.8 percent decrease. Annual pay in this industry, however, showed a healthy increase in 2006. Average annual pay for workers in this industry rose to \$14,621 (or 6.1 percent).

The arts, entertainment and recreation industry includes a wide range of establishments that operate facilities or provide services to meet the varied cultural, entertainment and recreational interests of their patrons.

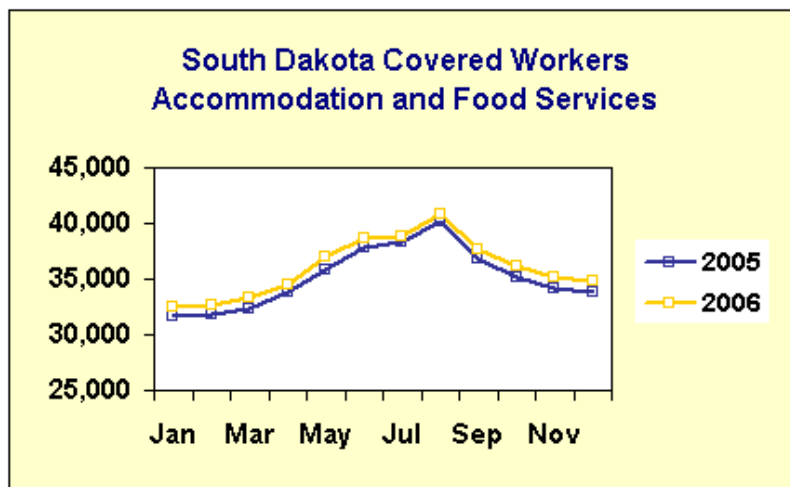
The majority of the worker losses (34) occurred in establishments classified in the **amusement, gambling and recreation** subsector. Establishments included in this subsector operate facilities where patrons can primarily engage in sports, recreation, amusement or gambling activities. Amusement and theme parks, casinos and golf courses are all examples of establishments that fall into this subsector.



Museums, historical sites and similar institutions lost 27 workers over the year, bringing the new total to 454 workers. This subsector includes business activity such as preserving and exhibiting artifacts and other items of cultural, historical or educational significance. Zoos, botanical gardens and nature parks fill the remainder of this subsector.

Firms in the **performing arts and spectator sports** subsector gained 13 workers, a 1.3 percent increase from 2005. Establishments in this subsector produce or organize and promote live presentations involving the performances of a wide variety of entertainers, such as actors, singers, dancers, musical groups and artists, athletes and other entertainers.

Accommodation & Food Services Industry



The **accommodation and food service** industry showed a strong gain in the number of workers in 2006, adding 880 workers or 2.5 percent. That is one and a half times as many workers as were added in 2005. This industry has added workers every year since 2001, with the total now averaging 36,022.

There was also a healthy increase of 3.9 percent in the average annual pay of workers in the accommodation and food service

industry. The **accommodation** subsector edged out the food service subsector in the percentage increase. This subsector had a 4.1 percent growth, while the growth in the food service subsector was 3.9 percent. Workers in the accommodation and food service industry now earn an average of \$10,871, an increase of \$406 over 2005.

There were 43 new establishments that opened during 2006 in the accommodation and food service industry. The accommodations subsector saw an increase of 16 while the food service subsector experienced 27 new establishments.

Our fast-paced lives and variety of commitments continued to fuel the food service and drinking places subsector's growth to meet our needs. This subsector accounted for the vast majority of the increase of workers from 2005 to 2006, with 773 new workers in this area.

The annual average pay of workers in the **food service and drinking places** subsector increased by \$385 or 3.9 percent, with every category in the food services and drinking places subsector showing an increase in annual pay. The large number of young people and part-time workers plus traditionally high turnover in this subsector holds the average annual pay down to \$10,277. The largest increase in annual pay came in the area of specialty food services. Businesses in specialty food services include such places as cafeterias, caterers and mobile food vendors.

The **accommodation** subsector continued its climb in the number of workers, average annual pay and the number of establishments as the South Dakota Department of Tourism continues to market the varied experiences available in our state. The number of workers in the accommodation subsector rose by 108 workers (1.4 percent) over 2005, for a total of 8,025 workers. The annual average pay for these workers went from \$12,437 in 2005 to \$12,942 in 2006, an increase of \$505 or 4.1 percent. This subsector includes establishments offering short-term accommodation services to their patrons. The level of services 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.

South Dakota's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages - 2006

Other Services Industry Group

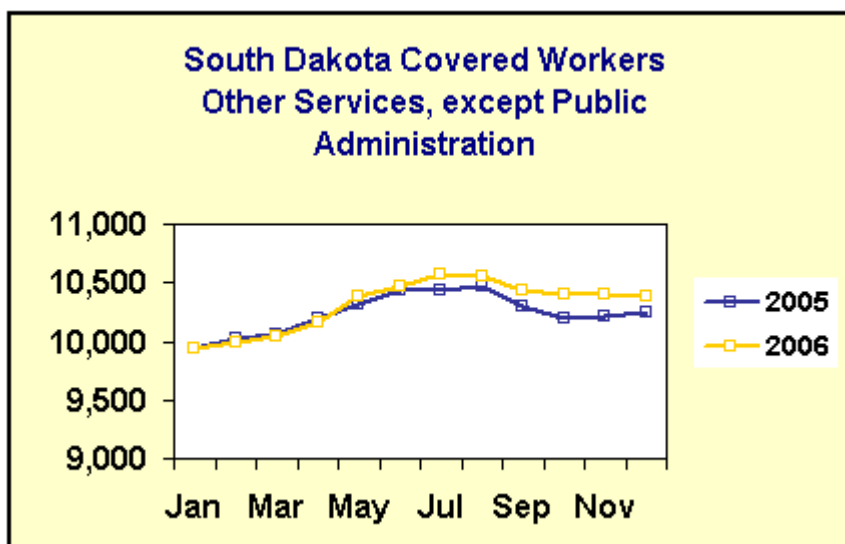
Businesses within the other services industry group provide services not elsewhere specified, including repairs and personal care.

South Dakota Covered Workers & Annual Pay for Other Services Industry Group 2006			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Other Services	2,216	10,311	\$21,579
Other Services, except Public Administration	2,216	10,311	\$21,579
Repair and Maintenance	948	3,747	\$25,938
Personal and Laundry Services	519	2,775	\$17,421
Membership Associations and Organizations	498	3,484	\$21,014
Private Households	251	306	\$12,264

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 produced a net worker gain from 2005 to 2006, adding 73 jobs (0.7 percent) in 2006, for a total average of 10,311 workers. Three of the four industry subsectors in this industry experienced annual worker growth. Annual pay for the other services industry as a whole increased by 3.4 percent during the year, up \$712 to a new level of \$21,579.



The industry subsector titled **religious, grant making, civic, professional and similar organizations** gained the majority of jobs in this industry, adding 74 workers during 2006 (2.2 percent). This increase was mainly due to workers added in establishments that are primarily engaged in promoting the interests of their members. Examples of establishments in this industry are business associations, professional organizations, labor unions and political organizations; these organize and promote religious activities, support different causes through grant making, advocate social and political causes, and promote and defend the interests of their members.

Establishments that offer **repair and maintenance services** added 23 workers (0.6 percent) during 2006. This subsector includes businesses that rebuild machinery, equipment and other products back to original working condition. These businesses usually offer routine maintenance on such equipment as well. Establishments providing repair and maintenance for commercial and

industrial machinery and equipment were responsible for most of the worker growth in this subsector.

The **private households** subsector also added five workers (1.7 percent) from 2005 to 2006, for a total of 306. Private household workers are involved in the daily operation of the household. These private households may employ individuals such as cooks, maids, nannies and butlers, and outside workers, such as gardeners, caretakers and other maintenance workers.

Worker levels in the **personal and laundry services** subsector suffered the majority of worker losses during 2006, losing 27 workers (1.0 percent) from 2005 to 2006. The worker loss was mainly attributable to the reclassification of an establishment, moving it to a different industry. Establishments involved in providing other personal services, such as photofinishing laboratories and one-hour photo labs, also had worker losses. However, personal care service establishments, such as barber and beauty shops, actually gained workers.

South Dakota's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages - 2006

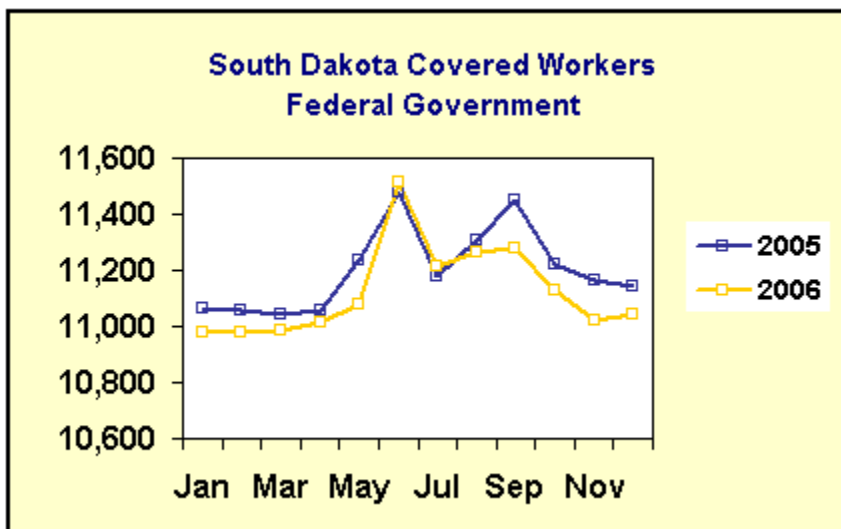
Government Industry Group

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.

South Dakota Covered Workers & Annual Pay for Government Industry Group 2006			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Government	2,214	69,093	\$32,326
Federal Government	617	11,124	\$49,986
Federal Government	617	11,124	\$49,986
State Government	737	13,953	\$36,959
State Government Education	11	5,049	\$40,641
State Government, excluding Education	726	8,904	\$34,872
Local Government*	860	44,016	\$26,394
Local Government Education	227	23,655	\$27,479
Local Government, excluding Education	633	20,361	\$25,132
<i>*Tribal government included in local government.</i>			
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

In federal government, worker numbers dropped for the fourth consecutive year. This industry lost 76 workers from 2005 through 2006, resulting in a 0.7 percent decrease in workers. Even though the number of establishments and workers declined in 2006, federal government did have an increase in average annual pay of 3.4 percent. This increase resulted in annual pay rising from \$48,356 to \$49,986, making it the third highest paying industry in South Dakota.



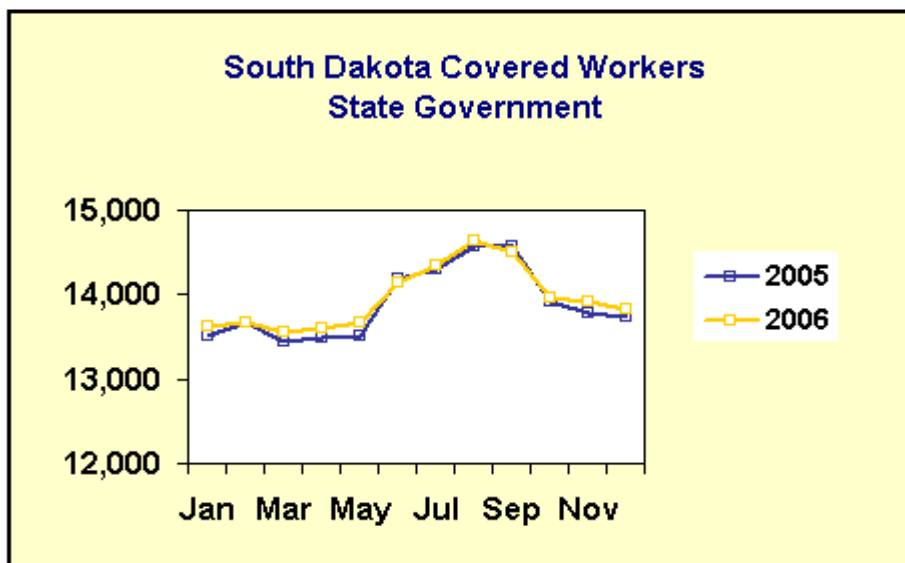
The **administration of environmental programs** sector had the largest drop in employment, which resulted in a decrease of 72 workers; this brought the number of employees in this sector to

1,505. This industry comprises government establishments primarily engaged in the administration, regulation, supervision and control of land use, including recreational areas; conservation and preservation of natural resources; erosion control; geological survey program administration; weather forecasting program administration; and the administration and protection of publicly and privately owned forest lands.

Many federal government programs continue to feel budget restraints due to the rising federal budget deficit. As congress tries to find money to control the deficit, many federal programs are feeling the crunch or being cancelled in order to use the money elsewhere. Employment increases and decreases are very common in the public due to budget issues.

State Government Industry

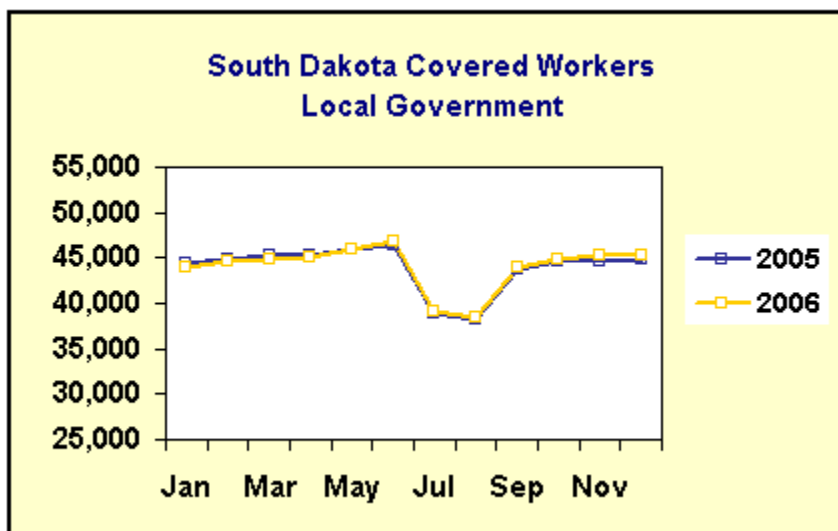
South Dakota state government gained 64 workers from 2005 through 2006, for a total of 13,953 workers. Annual pay for state workers increased 3.6 percent, for an average annual pay of \$36,959. Educational services boasted a gain of 92 workers and an annual pay increase of 4.5 percent. One of the main factors contributing to the increase of educational workers in state government is the continued expansion and development of South Dakota’s universities.



Local Government Industry

Local government experienced a slight increase in employment of 77 workers (0.2 percent) from 2005 through 2006, despite a decrease of nine establishments.

Local government includes all tribal, city and county government agencies along with all local public and tribal schools. Tribal motels and casinos are also included. Overall the local government industry stayed pretty consistent throughout



2006. The annual seasonal dip between May and September from the summer school break was the only large deviation in the otherwise stable industry.

The **educational services** subsector experienced a gain in employment of 198 employees in 2006. This increase in employment is a welcome change from the previous few years where the

education services subsector decreased annually. The increase in the education subsector was offset by the fairly large decrease of 128 workers in **public administration**. However, despite the drop in workers for public administration the number of establishments remained at 504 throughout 2006.

South Dakota's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages - 2006

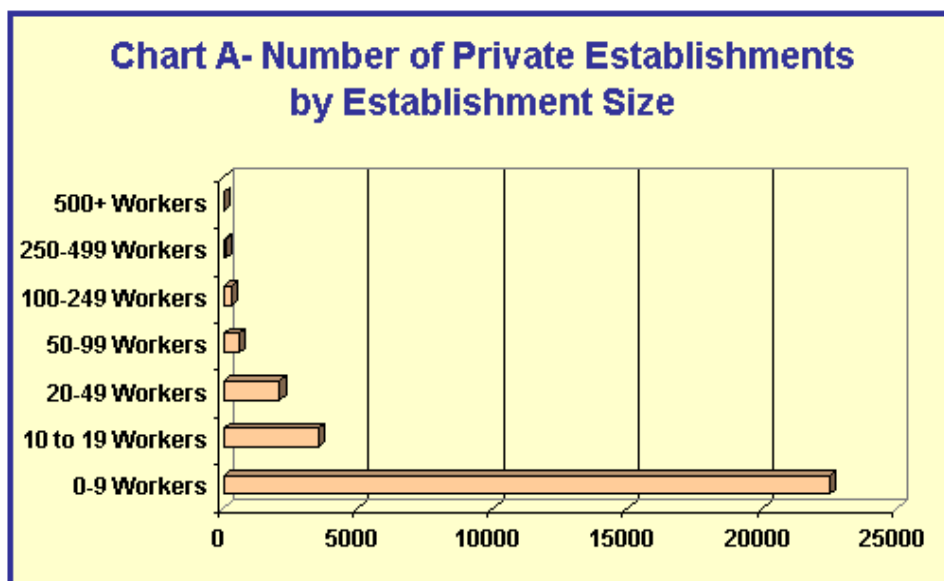
Statewide Covered Workers & Pay by Establishment Size

Number of Private Establishments, Workers & Annual Pay by Establishment Size & by Industry Group 2006							
Industry Group	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Natural Resources & Mining							
Establishments	455	87	27	*	*	0	0
Workers	1,580	1161	794	*	*	0	0
Annual Pay	\$27,312	\$26,835	\$27,027	*	*	\$0	\$0
Construction							
Establishments	3,378	331	173	35	10	0	0
Workers	8,495	4,350	5,215	2,387	1,386	0	0
Annual Pay	\$25,722	\$32,492	\$40,476	\$45,107	\$40,481	\$0	\$0
Manufacturing							
Establishments	627	147	160	67	64	21	10
Workers	2,069	2,018	5,066	4,687	10,433	7,065	10,056
Annual Pay	\$23,945	\$30,693	\$34,643	\$34,056	\$37,700	\$38,610	\$35,536
Trade, Transportation & Utilities							
Establishments	6,075	1,159	615	146	62	21	2
Workers	18,733	15,357	18,008	10,059	9,022	6,718	1,421
Annual Pay	\$27,095	\$27,027	\$31,103	\$30,632	\$26,064	\$24,242	\$28,245
Information							
Establishments	378	72	48	16	5	*	*
Workers	1,054	1017	1,473	1,097	749	*	*
Annual Pay	\$35,168	\$35,889	\$30,377	\$37,574	\$38,180	*	*
Financial Activities							
Establishments	2,663	255	119	24	20	10	7
Workers	6,886	3,374	3,399	1,700	3,129	4,346	6,394
Annual Pay	\$33,993	\$39,795	\$44,218	\$44,334	\$41,708	\$35,374	\$38,851
Professional & Business Services							
Establishments	3,445	293	154	43	27	*	*
Workers	7,551	3,839	4,613	3,052	3,621	*	*
Annual Pay	\$32,881	\$36,449	\$35,175	\$31,957	\$28,169	*	*
(Continued on next page.)							
* 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.							

Number of Private Establishments, Workers & Annual Pay by Establishment Size & by Industry Group, continued 2006							
Industry Group	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Education & Health Services							
Establishments	1,618	383	235	115	65	13	8
Workers	5,441	5,086	7,319	7,972	9,517	4,201	14,064
Annual Pay	\$30,895	\$33,018	\$32,727	\$27,869	\$30,580	\$46,377	\$41,550
Leisure & Hospitality Services							
Establishments	1,922	647	516	117	28	0	0
Workers	6,865	9,060	14,879	7,798	3,864	0	0
Annual Pay	\$9,935	\$10,534	\$10,991	\$12,692	\$15,438	\$0	\$0
Other Services							
Establishments	1,976	168	58	11	3	0	0
Workers	5,263	2,144	1,731	680	493	0	0
Annual Pay	\$22,554	\$21,979	\$21,563	21662	9366	0	\$0
Total Private Ownership							
Establishments	22,537	3,542	2,105	581	285	75	29
Workers	63,939	47,405	62,496	39,891	42,319	25,680	33,034
Annual Pay	\$26,482	\$26,805	\$28,255	\$28,651	\$30,899	\$35,250	\$39,498
* 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.							

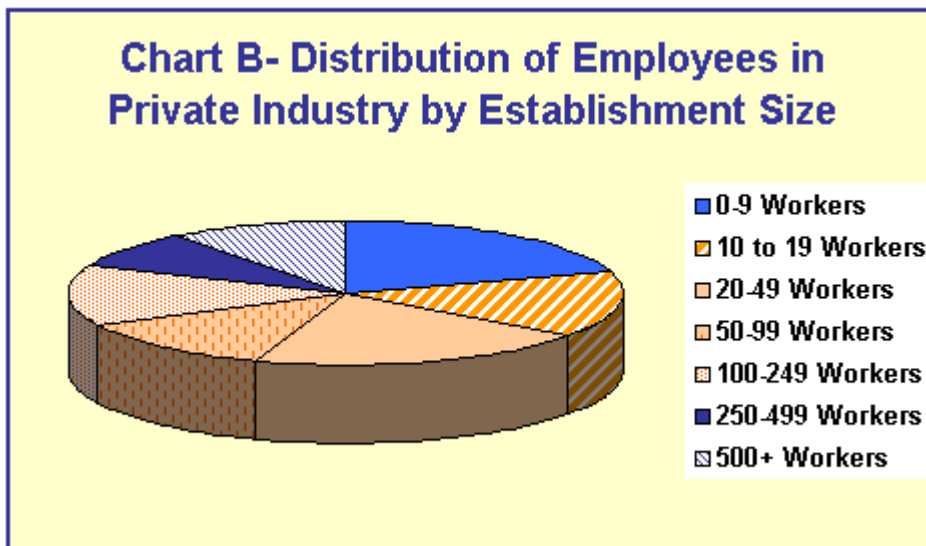
Establishment size data provides a comparison of the number of small and large businesses in South Dakota. The average number of workers at the worksite location determines establishment size. A worksite is generally defined as a single physical location at which predominantly one type of economic activity 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 2006, the 0-9 workers size class had the largest number of establishments, accounting for 77.3 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 smaller businesses (less than 10 workers) employed only 20.3 percent of the covered workers in South Dakota in 2006. The number of workers is evenly dispersed among the establishment size groups.



South Dakota's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages - 2006

Covered Workers by County

The table below indicates 59 percent (or 39 counties) of the counties showed worker growth from 2005 to 2006. The highest percentage gains occurred in Lincoln, Union and Hanson counties. The largest absolute gains occurred in Minnehaha, Lincoln, and Brookings.

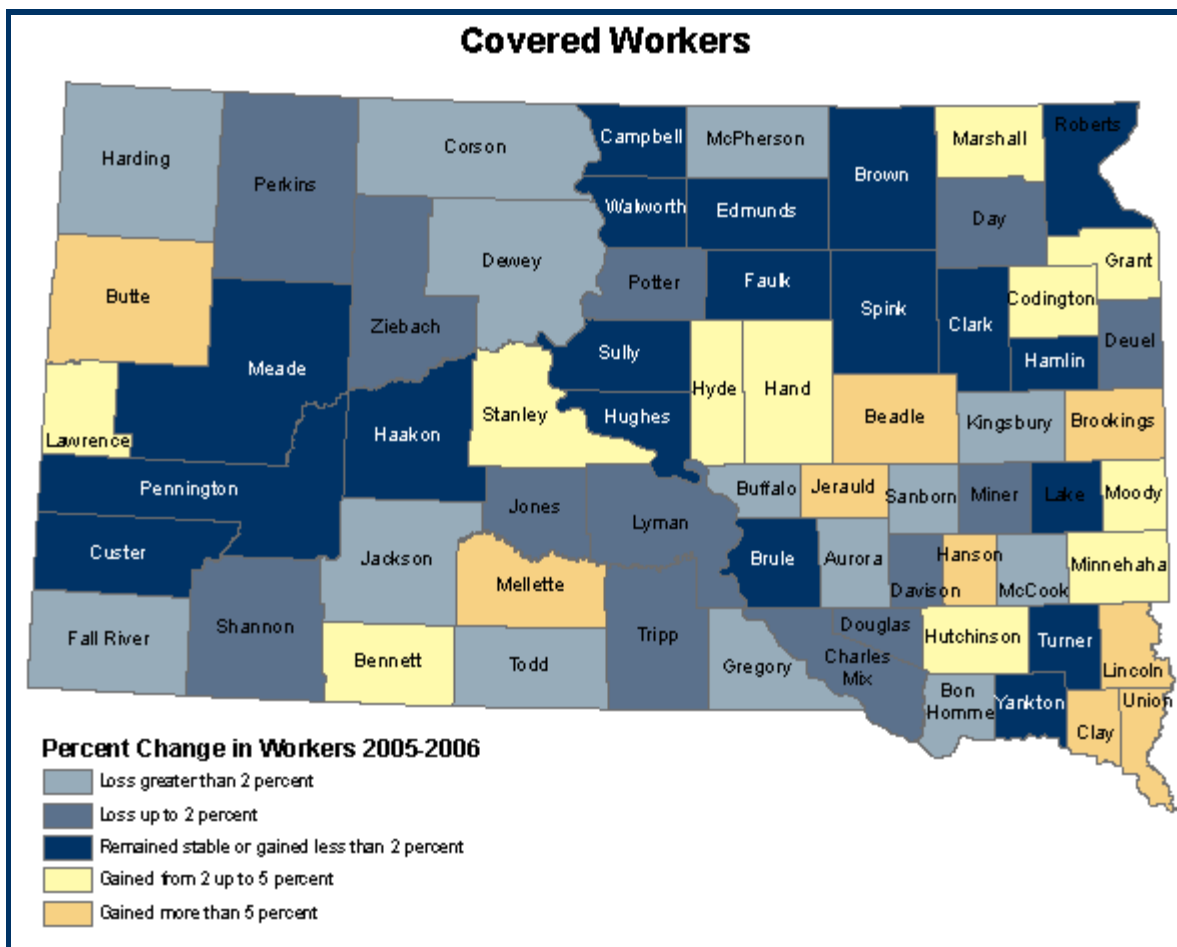
Decreases in the number of covered workers occurred in 41 percent of the counties in South Dakota. The greatest percentage decreases happened in Buffalo, Sanborn and Harding counties, and the largest absolute losses occurred in Bon Homme, Buffalo and Todd.

Number of Covered Workers by County 2006							
County	2005	2006	Percent Change 2005-2006	County	2005	2006	Percent Change 2005-2006
Aurora	708	690	-2.5%	Hyde	535	548	2.4%
Beadle	7,032	7,463	6.1%	Jackson	733	715	-2.5%
Bennett	850	877	3.2%	Jerauld	1,206	1,276	5.8%
Bon Homme	2,074	1,972	-4.9%	Jones	477	471	-1.3%
Brookings	15,817	16,663	5.3%	Kingsbury	1,726	1,656	-4.1%
Brown	19,409	19,751	1.8%	Lake	4,662	4,726	1.4%
Brule	1,889	1,913	1.3%	Lawrence	10,867	11,110	2.2%
Buffalo	527	429	-18.6%	Lincoln	8,881	10,273	15.7%
Butte	2,533	2,681	5.8%	Lyman	1,453	1,449	-0.3%
Campbell	418	418	0.0%	McCook	1,478	1,438	-2.7%
Charles Mix	3,310	3,286	-0.7%	McPherson	678	660	-2.7%
Clark	874	882	0.9%	Marshall	1,398	1,449	3.6%
Clay	5,446	5,844	7.3%	Meade	6,967	7,000	0.5%
Codington	14,964	15,390	2.8%	Mellette	348	366	5.2%
Corson	862	842	-2.3%	Miner	745	736	-1.2%
Custer	2,496	2,505	0.4%	Minnehaha	110,301	112,574	2.1%
Davison	11,598	11,540	-0.5%	Moody	2,181	2,286	4.8%
Day	2,054	2,025	-1.4%	Pennington	50,981	51,658	1.3%
Deuel	1,600	1,595	-0.3%	Perkins	1,195	1,194	-0.1%
Dewey	2,015	1,968	-2.3%	Potter	884	883	-0.1%
Douglas	1,073	1,056	-1.6%	Roberts	3,429	3,488	1.7%
Edmunds	1,027	1,032	0.5%	Sanborn	867	794	-8.4%
Fall River	2,580	2,509	-2.8%	Shannon	3,780	3,716	-1.7%
Faulk	564	571	1.2%	Spink	2,304	2,338	1.5%
Grant	3,516	3,661	4.1%	Stanley	1047	1094	4.5%
Gregory	1,464	1,423	-2.8%	Sully	459	467	1.7%

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

Number of Covered Workers by County, continued 2006							
County	2005	2006	Percent Change 2005-2006	County	2005	2006	Percent Change 2005-2006
Haakon	718	720	0.3%	Todd	2,951	2,876	-2.5%
Hamlin	1,497	1,523	1.7%	Tripp	2,197	2,176	-1.0%
Hand	1,195	1,221	2.2%	Turner	2,026	2,032	0.3%
Hanson	442	484	9.5%	Union	7,686	8,418	9.5%
Harding	383	358	-6.5%	Walworth	2,182	2,201	0.9%
Hughes	10,265	10,328	0.6%	Yankton	12,118	12,266	1.2%
Hutchinson	2,457	2,512	2.2%	Ziebach	325	320	-1.5%

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

Annual Pay for Covered Workers by County

The table below shows annual pay for covered workers by county for 2005 and 2006. The county with the highest annual pay for 2006 was Union County at \$38,593. The majority of South Dakota's counties experienced increases in annual pay. The highest percentage gains occurred in Moody, Deuel and Sanborn counties. The largest actual numeric gains occurred in Moody, Deuel, and Buffalo counties.

Annual Pay for Covered Workers 2006							
County	2005	2006	Percent Change 2005- 2006	County	2005	2006	Percent Change 2005-2006
Aurora	\$20,980	\$22,355	6.6%	Hyde	\$25,987	\$25,919	-0.3%
Beadle	\$27,423	\$28,064	2.3%	Jackson	\$21,536	\$22,685	5.3%
Bennett	\$23,022	\$23,374	1.5%	Jerauld	\$22,966	\$23,977	4.4%
Bon Homme	\$23,718	\$23,917	0.8%	Jones	\$20,039	\$20,466	2.1%
Brookings	\$28,268	\$29,818	5.5%	Kingsbury	\$23,597	\$24,910	5.6%
Brown	\$28,104	\$29,315	4.3%	Lake	\$26,081	\$26,851	3.0%
Brule	\$21,028	\$21,150	0.6%	Lawrence	\$24,625	\$25,353	3.0%
Buffalo	\$28,723	\$30,796	7.2%	Lincoln	\$30,399	\$31,532	3.7%
Butte	\$22,302	\$23,299	4.5%	Lyman	\$20,608	\$20,918	1.5%
Campbell	\$18,810	\$19,954	6.1%	McCook	\$21,705	\$22,986	5.9%
Charles Mix	\$21,779	\$22,528	3.4%	McPherson	\$18,101	\$18,639	3.0%
Clark	\$20,848	\$21,642	3.8%	Marshall	\$24,933	\$26,010	4.3%
Clay	\$25,055	\$25,736	2.7%	Meade	\$27,372	\$29,071	6.2%
Codington	\$26,894	\$28,028	4.2%	Mellette	\$19,888	\$19,715	-0.9%
Corson	\$23,364	\$24,314	4.1%	Miner	\$21,741	\$22,679	4.3%
Custer	\$24,187	\$25,141	3.9%	Minnehaha	\$33,823	\$35,121	3.8%
Davison	\$26,427	\$27,588	4.4%	Moody	\$27,651	\$30,267	9.5%
Day	\$21,236	\$21,729	2.3%	Pennington	\$28,948	\$30,026	3.7%
Deuel	\$26,231	\$28,413	8.3%	Perkins	\$20,877	\$20,900	0.1%
Dewey	\$27,174	\$28,666	5.5%	Potter	\$21,523	\$21,929	1.9%
Douglas	\$21,216	\$22,814	7.5%	Roberts	\$22,338	\$23,917	7.1%
Edmunds	\$22,689	\$22,923	1.0%	Sanborn	\$20,444	\$22,120	8.2%
Fall River	\$24,995	\$26,727	6.9%	Shannon	\$28,686	\$29,879	4.2%
Faulk	\$20,103	\$21,286	5.9%	Spink	\$22,749	\$23,721	4.3%
Grant	\$28,688	\$29,122	1.5%	Stanley	\$24,133	\$24,161	0.1%

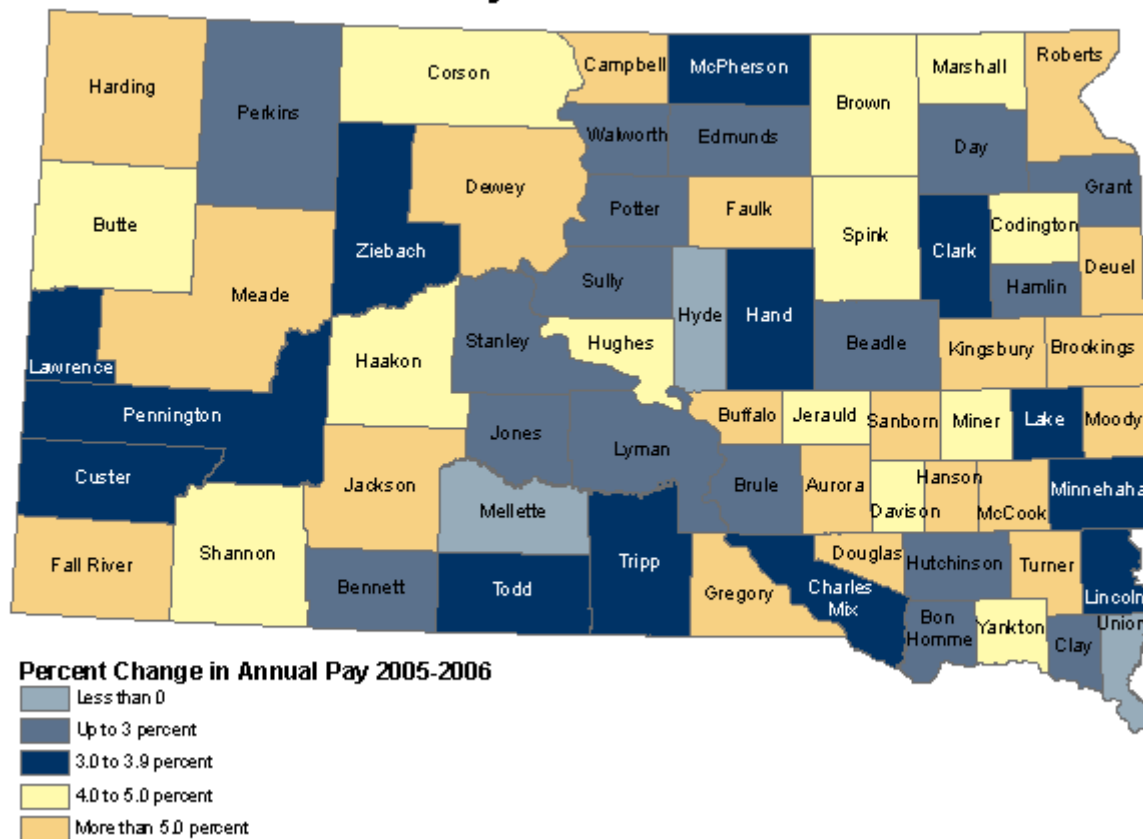
Data subject to revision.
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Annual Pay for Covered Workers, Continued 2006

County	2005	2006	Percent Change 2005-2006	County	2005	2006	Percent Change 2005-2006
Gregory	\$20,454	\$21,493	5.1%	Sully	\$21,910	\$22,414	2.3%
Haakon	\$22,865	\$23,791	4.0%	Todd	\$26,316	\$27,217	3.4%
Hamlin	\$24,545	\$25,169	2.5%	Tripp	\$22,380	\$23,075	3.1%
Hand	\$22,372	\$23,058	3.1%	Turner	\$23,382	\$25,159	7.6%
Hanson	\$22,475	\$23,802	5.9%	Union	\$39,858	\$38,593	-3.2%
Harding	\$24,299	\$25,560	5.2%	Walworth	\$21,385	\$21,904	2.4%
Hughes	\$29,724	\$31,102	4.6%	Yankton	\$27,766	\$29,070	4.7%
Hutchinson	\$22,448	\$22,943	2.2%	Ziebach	\$25,055	\$25,944	3.5%

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



South Dakota's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages - 2006

Establishments by Size, Private Ownership Only, by County

Covered Workers by County Number of Establishments by Size of Establishment Private Ownership Only 2006							
County	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Aurora	77	11	1	2	0	0	0
Beadle	482	88	49	12	6	2	0
Bennett	58	14	4	0	0	0	0
Bon Homme	156	23	5	7	0	0	0
Brookings	648	123	79	19	5	4	3
Brown	1,080	178	106	29	22	3	2
Brule	191	35	9	2	1	0	0
Buffalo	7	3	0	0	0	0	0
Butte	262	55	15	2	0	0	0
Campbell	39	7	2	1	0	0	0
Charles Mix	229	36	14	3	1	0	0
Clark	117	11	5	0	0	0	0
Clay	271	48	25	5	4	2	0
Codington	848	154	78	29	14	3	2
Corson	47	5	1	0	0	0	0
Custer	236	35	13	1	1	0	0
Davison	598	110	72	24	12	2	1
Day	150	28	17	4	0	0	0
Deuel	118	13	12	3	1	0	0
Dewey	71	13	5	0	0	0	0
Douglas	93	14	6	3	0	0	0
Edmunds	125	11	5	0	0	0	0
Fall River	219	29	13	0	1	0	0
Faulk	60	5	3	1	0	0	0
Grant	234	32	24	10	4	0	0
Gregory	166	22	5	1	1	0	0
Haakon	71	6	3	1	1	0	0
Hamlin	150	17	5	1	1	0	0
Hand	106	16	12	2	0	0	0
Hanson	65	6	2	0	0	0	0
Harding	28	2	2	1	0	0	0
Hughes	607	99	63	5	4	2	0

**Covered Workers by County
Number of Establishments by Size of Establishment, Continued
Private Ownership Only - 2006**

County	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Hutchinson	172	28	13	6	2	0	0
Hyde	37	6	3	0	0	0	0
Jackson	52	12	3	0	0	0	0
Jerauld	67	7	2	2	0	0	1
Jones	44	7	2	1	0	0	0
Kingsbury	144	21	12	5	0	0	0
Lake	304	44	35	9	2	1	0
Lawrence	874	107	58	17	10	2	1
Lincoln	903	108	74	24	5	3	0
Lyman	79	11	4	2	0	0	0
McCook	166	24	7	2	0	0	0
McPherson	73	4	5	1	0	0	0
Marshall	131	13	7	3	1	0	0
Meade	600	69	44	3	2	0	0
Mellette	23	5	0	0	0	0	0
Miner	68	8	4	1	1	0	0
Minnehaha	4,671	860	598	198	95	35	13
Moody	129	15	9	5	1	0	0
Pennington	2,964	529	352	85	52	6	3
Perkins	111	15	6	1	1	0	0
Potter	89	7	9	1	0	0	0
Roberts	205	28	18	2	3	0	0
Sanborn	61	7	1	1	1	0	0
Shannon	62	12	3	1	0	0	0
Spink	163	25	8	1	1	0	0
Stanley	100	9	6	2	1	0	0
Sully	64	5	3	0	0	0	0
Todd	51	10	7	0	0	0	0
Tripp	186	34	14	3	1	0	0
Turner	205	27	6	2	2	0	0
Union	426	69	34	12	11	3	2
Walworth	186	29	15	4	1	0	0
Yankton	602	102	57	16	10	7	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.

South Dakota's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages - 2006

Covered Workers, Private Ownership Only, by County

Covered Workers by County Number of Establishments by Size of Establishment Private Ownership Only 2006							
County	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Aurora	77	11	1	2	0	0	0
Beadle	482	88	49	12	6	2	0
Bennett	58	14	4	0	0	0	0
Bon Homme	156	23	5	7	0	0	0
Brookings	648	123	79	19	5	4	3
Brown	1,080	178	106	29	22	3	2
Brule	191	35	9	2	1	0	0
Buffalo	7	3	0	0	0	0	0
Butte	262	55	15	2	0	0	0
Campbell	39	7	2	1	0	0	0
Charles Mix	229	36	14	3	1	0	0
Clark	117	11	5	0	0	0	0
Clay	271	48	25	5	4	2	0
Codington	848	154	78	29	14	3	2
Corson	47	5	1	0	0	0	0
Custer	236	35	13	1	1	0	0
Davison	598	110	72	24	12	2	1
Day	150	28	17	4	0	0	0
Deuel	118	13	12	3	1	0	0
Dewey	71	13	5	0	0	0	0
Douglas	93	14	6	3	0	0	0
Edmunds	125	11	5	0	0	0	0
Fall River	219	29	13	0	1	0	0
Faulk	60	5	3	1	0	0	0
Grant	234	32	24	10	4	0	0
Gregory	166	22	5	1	1	0	0
Haakon	71	6	3	1	1	0	0
Hamlin	150	17	5	1	1	0	0
Hand	106	16	12	2	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.

**Covered Workers by County
Number of Establishments by Size of Establishment, Continued
Private Ownership Only
2006**

County	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Hanson	65	6	2	0	0	0	0
Harding	28	2	2	1	0	0	0
Hughes	607	99	63	5	4	2	0
Hutchinson	172	28	13	6	2	0	0
Hyde	37	6	3	0	0	0	0
Jackson	52	12	3	0	0	0	0
Jerauld	67	7	2	2	0	0	1
Jones	44	7	2	1	0	0	0
Kingsbury	144	21	12	5	0	0	0
Lake	304	44	35	9	2	1	0
Lawrence	874	107	58	17	10	2	1
Lincoln	903	108	74	24	5	3	0
Lyman	79	11	4	2	0	0	0
McCook	166	24	7	2	0	0	0
McPherson	73	4	5	1	0	0	0
Marshall	131	13	7	3	1	0	0
Meade	600	69	44	3	2	0	0
Mellette	23	5	0	0	0	0	0
Miner	68	8	4	1	1	0	0
Minnehaha	4,671	860	598	198	95	35	13
Moody	129	15	9	5	1	0	0
Pennington	2,964	529	352	85	52	6	3
Perkins	111	15	6	1	1	0	0
Potter	89	7	9	1	0	0	0
Roberts	205	28	18	2	3	0	0
Sanborn	61	7	1	1	1	0	0
Shannon	62	12	3	1	0	0	0
Spink	163	25	8	1	1	0	0
Stanley	100	9	6	2	1	0	0
Sully	64	5	3	0	0	0	0
Todd	51	10	7	0	0	0	0
Tripp	186	34	14	3	1	0	0
Turner	205	27	6	2	2	0	0
Union	426	69	34	12	11	3	2
Walworth	186	29	15	4	1	0	0

Yankton	602	102	57	16	10	7	1
Ziebach	24	1	1	0	0	0	0

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South Dakota's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages - 2006

Rapid City MSA Covered Workers & Annual Pay

Rapid City MSA Covered Workers & Annual Pay by Industry Group & Industry 2006			
Industry Group and Industry	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources & Mining	41	192	\$32,229
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	30	154	\$25,731
Mining	11	38	\$58,562
Construction	694	4,737	\$33,017
Construction	694	4,737	\$33,017
Manufacturing	158	3,720	\$34,889
Manufacturing	158	3,720	\$34,889
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,175	12,767	\$28,300
Wholesale Trade	286	2,114	\$40,449
Retail Trade	693	8,715	\$22,204
Transportation & Warehousing	173	1,436	\$32,381
Utilities	23	502	\$71,377
Information	77	1,109	\$35,540
Information	77	1,109	\$35,540
Financial Activities	477	3,465	\$35,791
Finance & Insurance	275	2,648	\$39,964
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	202	817	\$22,263
Professional & Business Services	722	4,392	\$31,324
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	436	1,797	\$38,585
Management of Companies & Enterprises	31	289	\$48,255
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	255	2,306	\$23,564
Education & Health Services	429	8,498	\$36,717
Educational Services	34	416	\$29,822
Health Care & Social Assistance	395	8,082	\$37,072
Leisure & Hospitality Services	578	8,391	\$12,203
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	129	935	\$15,034
Accommodation & Food Services	449	7,456	\$11,849

Data subject to revision.
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**Rapid City MSA
Covered Workers & Annual Pay
by Industry Group & Industry, Continued
2006**

Industry Group and Industry	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Other Services	358	2,046	\$21,684
Other Services, except Public Administration	358	2,046	\$21,684
Government	150	9,340	\$36,523
Federal Government	66	2,632	\$48,200
State Government	52	1,090	\$39,611
Local Government	32	5,618	\$30,454

Data subject to revision.
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