

South Dakota's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Average Number of Covered Workers and Wages
By Ownership & Industry Group
2004

Private Ownership	# of Workers	Average Wage
Natural Resources & Mining	3,769	\$27,410
Construction	19,953	\$30,652
Manufacturing	38,848	\$33,527
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	76,426	\$26,014
Information	6,713	\$34,614
Financial Activities	27,420	\$35,497
Professional & Business Services	23,785	\$32,784
Education & Health Services	52,188	\$32,519
Leisure & Hospitality Services	40,746	\$10,813
Other Services	10,744	\$21,026
Total Private Ownership	300,593	\$27,793
Government		
Federal Government	11,238	\$46,602
State Government	13,717	\$34,577
Local Government	44,079	\$24,983
Total Government	69,034	\$30,409
Statewide Total	369,627	\$28,282

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.).

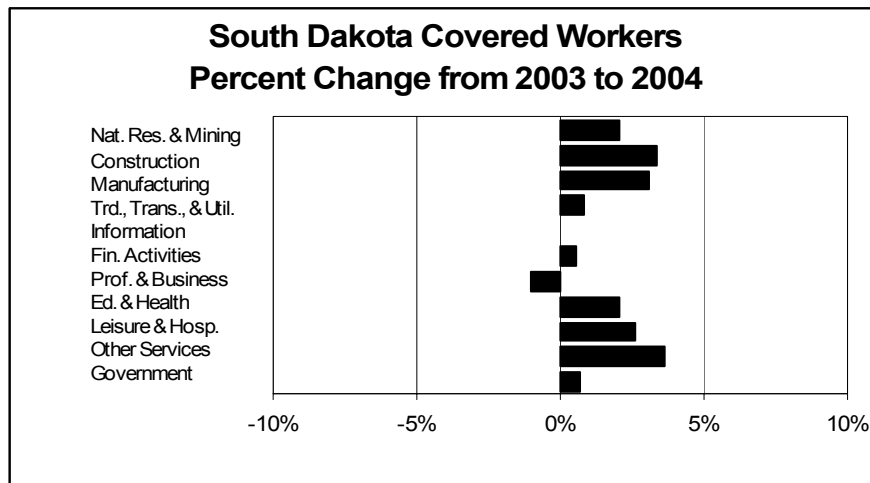
Only data from covered employers is included in this publication. State laws protect confidentiality of individual employer data. Data are not presented if an industry classification consists of less than two employers.

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 2004 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.

STATEWIDE COVERED WORKERS AND PAY

The number of employees covered by unemployment insurance in 2004 was 369,627 workers. This represents an increase of 1.5 percent from 2003. This chart indicates nearly all industries showed

growth while one industry declined and one industry remained unchanged. In 2004, the number of covered wage and salaried workers equaled 96.5 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
By Ownership and Industry Group**

	2003	2004	% Change 2003-2004
Private Ownership			
Natural Resources and Mining	3,693	3,769	2.1%
Construction	19,311	19,953	3.3%
Manufacturing	37,692	38,848	3.1%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	75,786	76,426	0.8%
Information	6,714	6,713	0.0%
Financial Activities	27,262	27,420	0.6%
Professional and Business Services	24,037	23,785	-1.0%
Education and Health Services	51,130	52,188	2.1%
Leisure and Hospitality Services	39,715	40,746	2.6%
Other Services	10,367	10,744	3.6%
Total Private Ownership	295,707	300,593	1.7%
Government			
Federal Government	11,334	11,238	-0.8%
State Government	13,439	13,717	2.1%
Local Government	43,776	44,079	0.7%
Total Government	68,549	69,034	0.7%
Statewide Total	364,256	369,627	1.5%

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 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 2004 was \$28,282. This represents an increase of 4.0 percent from 2003.

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 \$10,813 because these types of businesses typically hire many part-time workers. Federal government workers have the highest annual pay at \$46,602.

Table 2
Annual Pay of Covered Workers
By Ownership and Industry Group

	2003	2004	% Change 2003-2004
Private Ownership			
Natural Resources and Mining	\$26,422	\$27,410	3.7%
Construction	\$30,189	\$30,652	1.5%
Manufacturing	\$32,080	\$33,527	4.5%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	\$24,947	\$26,014	4.3%
Information	\$33,095	\$34,614	4.6%
Financial Activities	\$33,764	\$35,497	5.1%
Professional and Business Services	\$31,967	\$32,784	2.6%
Education and Health Services	\$31,102	\$32,519	4.6%
Leisure and Hospitality Services	\$10,589	\$10,813	2.1%
Other Services	\$20,136	\$21,026	4.4%
Total Private Ownership	\$26,753	\$27,793	3.9%
Government			
Federal Government	\$43,964	\$46,602	6.0%
State Government	\$33,033	\$34,577	4.7%
Local Government	\$24,143	\$24,983	3.5%
Total Government	\$29,163	\$30,409	4.3%
Statewide Total	\$27,206	\$28,282	4.0%

Data subject to revision.

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

Table 3 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 Covered Workers and Pay By Industry Group and Industry
2004

Industry Group and Industry	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources and Mining	550	3,769	\$27,410
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	488	3,013	\$24,157
Mining	62	756	\$40,376
Construction	3,693	19,953	\$30,652
Construction	3,693	19,953	\$30,652
Manufacturing	1,062	38,848	\$33,527
Manufacturing	1,062	38,848	\$33,527
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	8,033	76,426	\$26,014
Wholesale Trade	2,410	17,030	\$38,066
Retail Trade	4,250	48,551	\$19,870
Transportation and Warehousing	1,200	8,805	\$30,353
Utilities	173	2,040	\$52,900
Information	488	6,713	\$34,614
Information	488	6,713	\$34,614
Financial Activities	3,038	27,420	\$35,497
Finance and Insurance	2,076	23,788	\$37,696
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	962	3,632	\$21,091
Professional and Business Services	3,604	23,785	\$32,784
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	2,108	8,647	\$35,696
Management of Companies and Enterprises	147	2,679	\$68,791
Admin. & Support & Waste Man. & Remediation Serv.*	1,349	12,459	\$22,830
Education and Health Services	2,267	52,188	\$32,519
Educational Services	152	2,623	\$24,939
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,115	49,565	\$32,920
Leisure and Hospitality Services	3,083	40,746	\$10,813
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	649	6,177	\$13,309
Accommodation and Food Services	2,434	34,569	\$10,368
Other Services	2,205	10,744	\$21,026
Other Services, except Public Administration	2,205	10,744	\$21,026
Government	2,190	69,034	\$30,409
Federal Government	626	11,238	\$46,602
State Government	695	13,717	\$34,577
Local Government	869	44,079	\$24,983

*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 AND 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 and Pay By
Industry Group, Industry and Industry Subsector
2004

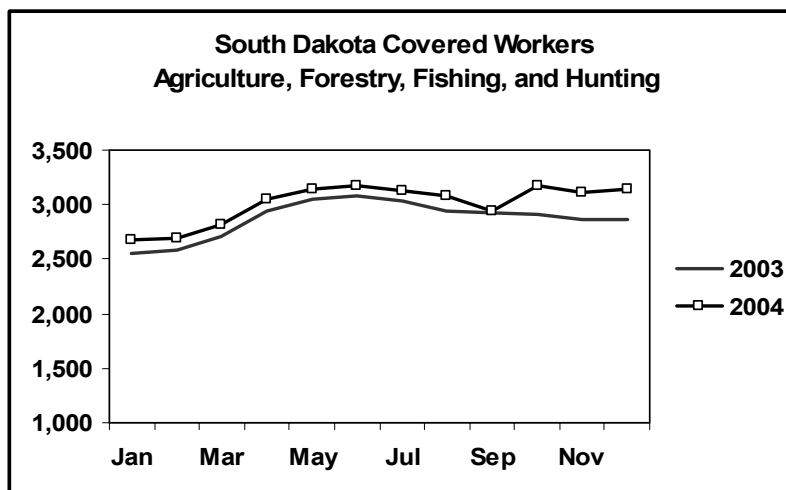
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources and Mining	550	3,769	\$27,410
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	488	3,013	\$24,157
Crop Production	125	662	\$23,176
Animal Production	250	1,912	\$23,429
Forestry and Logging	25	125	\$26,288
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	4	18	\$15,235
Agriculture and Forestry Support Activities	84	296	\$30,698
Mining	62	756	\$40,736
Oil and Gas Extraction	3	7	\$57,288
Mining, except Oil and Gas	45	694	\$38,465
Support Activities for Mining	14	55	\$62,339

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

Continuing the trends of past years, the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industry once again experienced gains in worker levels from 2003 to 2004. The average number of workers grew by 140 workers (or 4.9 percent) for a 2004 total of 3,013 workers.



As the number of workers grew in this industry during 2004, so did the average wage of the workers. With an annual average pay increase of \$1,467, or 6.5 percent, the average wage for this industry grew to \$24,157 per year. Of the 19 major industries listed in this publication, agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ranks 13 overall in annual average pay.

Worker increases in the animal production subsector produced most of agriculture's worker gains. Approximately 84 percent of the entire increase was realized in this subsector. The animal production subsector grew by 118 workers (or 6.6 percent). The continuing drought in the western half of South Dakota probably reduced the demand for workers on cattle ranches. The industry subsector did benefit from the fact the price of livestock remained high throughout the year. South Dakota's worker increase was gradual throughout 2004, which was directly opposite of national and regional trends for the year.

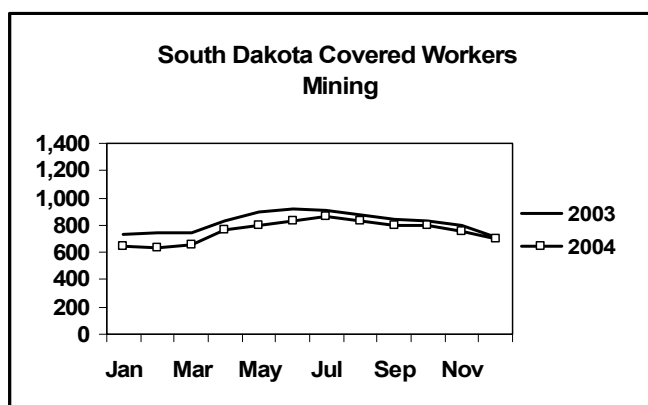
Industries in the crop production subsector had an overall increase of 28 workers (or 4.4 percent). The majority of the growth came from establishments primarily engaged in growing crops mainly for food and fiber.

All other subsectors showed very small gains, with the exception of support activities, this was the only subsector to lose workers in this industry. Support activities lost 13 workers (or 4.2 percent) from the previous year. Workers in this subsector primarily engage in providing agriculture support activities such as planting, spraying, harvesting, etc.

Mining Industry

For the eleventh consecutive year, the mining industry has experienced job loss, or no growth. Since 1939, the first year of recorded data, the mining industry has lost nearly 76 percent of its workers. In 2004, only 756 workers remained in this industry. This decline can be directly related to the closing of several gold mines in the Black Hills. Since the industry worker levels have declined to such a small base level, a loss of 100 workers translates to a large percentage change. The majority of individuals still classified as mine workers are employees engaged in the mining of gravel.

The average number of workers declined by 64 jobs, a 7.8 percent decrease from 2003 to 2004. The double-digit decline from the past two years was a significant



improvement over previous losses, especially during 1998, 1999 and 2002, when employee losses were triple-digit numbers. The mining industry is broken down into three subsectors: oil and gas extraction, mining (except oil and gas) and support activities for mining. The worker decreases were in the subsectors of oil and gas extraction and mining (except oil and gas). The only subsector of the industry to show an increase was support activities for mining.

After slipping to fourth place in the rankings for annual pay in 2003, mining has rebounded and improved, jumping to third place among South Dakota industries in 2004. For many years, wages paid by gold mines kept mining in the number one position by a substantial margin. As the number of workers in gold mines declined, so did the average annual pay of workers in this industry. But, this trend changed this year as annual pay for workers increased by 2.2 percent from 2003 to 2004, raising annual average salaries in this industry to \$40,376.

The only mining subsector to show an increase in the average number of workers was the support activities subsector. Establishments in the support activities subsector group primarily provide support services, on a fee or contract basis, required for mining and quarrying of minerals and for the extraction of oil and gas. This subsector showed an increase of 11 workers or a 25.0 percent gain.

Establishments in the mining (except oil and gas) subsector are primarily engaged in mining, mine site development and beneficiating metallic minerals and nonmetallic minerals, including coal. The term “mining” is used in the broad sense to include ore extraction, quarrying, and beneficiating (e.g., crushing, screening, washing, sizing, concentrating and flotation), which is customarily done at the mine site. This subsector declined by 65 workers, or 8.6 percent. The majority of this decrease was

directly related to the final steps taken to close one gold mine and lowering the number of employees in the remaining ones.

Firms in the oil and gas extraction subsector operate and/or develop oil and gas field properties. This subsector decreased by 11 workers, showing a 61.1 percent decline. This is definitely a case of a decline of a small base level translating to a large percentage change. Although the leasing of oil and gas mineral rights has increased, the activity of extraction has not. There were expectations of increased activity in this subsector because of the situation in Iraq and increasing gas prices, but those changes did not materialize in South Dakota in 2004.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY GROUP

The construction industry group is made up of one industry, construction. Businesses within this industry group erect buildings and other structures, perform alterations, installation, maintenance and repairs.

Table 5
South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay By
Industry Group, Industry and Industry Subsector
2004

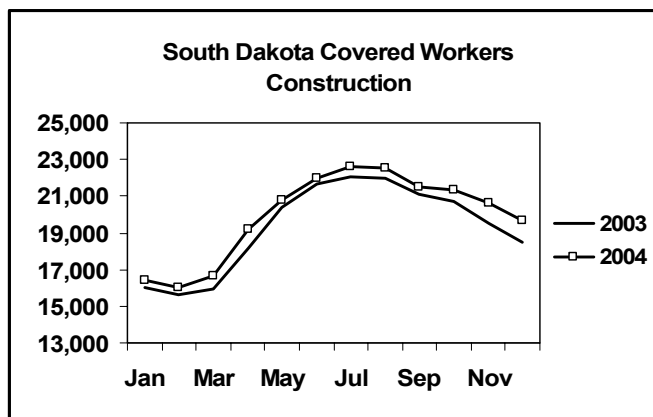
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Construction	3,693	19,953	\$30,652
Construction	3,693	19,953	\$30,652
Construction of Buildings	1,216	5,646	\$28,263
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	380	3,168	\$37,980
Specialty Trade Contractors	2,097	11,140	\$29,777

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

As in previous years, low interest rates and mild winters contributed to worker numbers remaining at record high levels in South Dakota. Worker levels grew to 19,953, an increase of 642 workers or a 3.3 percent increase from the previous year.



Annual pay for the workers in the construction industry rose 1.5 percent in 2004, an increase of \$463 from 2003, moving to a new annual average of \$30,652. The 1.5 percent increase is the lowest among all the industries in 2004. This could be attributed to the mild weather and employers paying regular hours rather than overtime hours to complete weather-delayed projects.

The construction industry is made up of three subsectors: building, developing and general

contracting; heavy construction; and special trade contractors. The building, developing, and general contracting subsector includes establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction of building projects (e.g. new work, additions, alterations and repairs). Businesses in the heavy construction subsector group are establishments that engage in the construction of heavy engineering

and industrial projects (except buildings). They work on projects such as highways, power plants and pipelines. The construction work performed may include new work, reconstruction or repair. Establishments in the special trade contractors subsector are engaged 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 499 (or 4.7 percent). This was primarily due to individuals taking advantage of low long-term interest rates and either building new homes or businesses, or remodeling existing structures. The average number of workers employed in special trades during 2004 was 11,140, almost double the number of employees in the next largest subsector of construction. Heavy construction was next with an 80 worker increase or 2.6 percent. Worker numbers in the heavy construction subsector showed this moderate annual increase after two years of declining numbers. The average number of workers employed in heavy construction during 2004 was 3,168. Worker numbers in the building subsector of construction grew by 64 workers or 1.1 percent to 5,646.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUP

The manufacturing industry group contains one industry, manufacturing. Businesses within this industry group transform materials, substances or components into new products.

Table 6
South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay By
Industry Group, Industry and Industry Subsector
2004

Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Manufacturing	1,062	38,848	\$33,527
Manufacturing	1,062	38,848	\$33,527
Food Manufacturing	131	7,577	\$31,018
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	7	198	\$31,155
Textile Mills	2	10	\$23,211
Textile Product Mills	27	425	\$23,933
Apparel Manufacturing	13	172	\$22,144
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	3	10	\$15,133
Wood Product Manufacturing	66	2,490	\$32,770
Paper Manufacturing	8	759	\$38,306
Printing and Related Support Activities	109	1,448	\$30,679
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	*	*	*
Chemical Manufacturing	*	*	*
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	44	1,315	\$30,790
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	91	1,499	\$39,679
Primary Metal Manufacturing	5	670	\$36,053
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	152	3,434	\$32,411
Machinery Manufacturing	99	4,862	\$37,149
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	31	3,806	\$37,147
Electrical Equipment and Appliance Manufacturing	16	400	\$36,338
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	53	1,971	\$34,273
Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	80	2,444	\$27,478
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	89	4,573	\$33,562

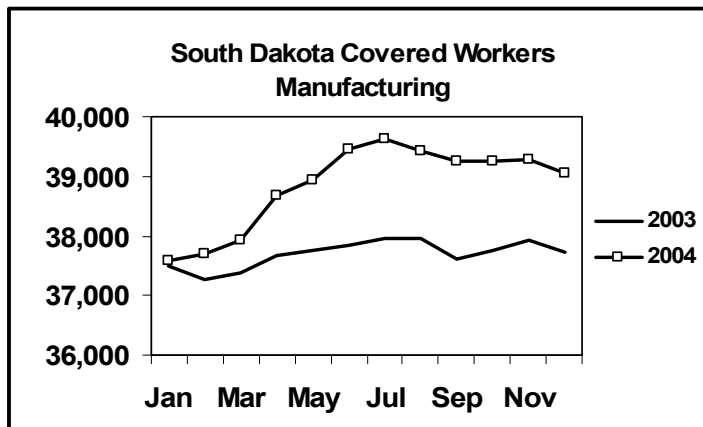
* Data was suppressed to prevent disclosure of confidential information.

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

After four consecutive years of negative annual growth, establishments in the manufacturing subsectors showed strong growth. From 2003 to 2004, the average number of workers in manufacturing gained 3.1 percent (or 1,156 jobs), bringing the overall total to 38,848 workers for the year. Of the 21 subsectors, 16 showed an increase in worker gains, while only five subsectors had worker decreases. This is a complete turnaround from the previous year when decreases outnumbered increases by a 13 to eight margin. For the past several years, the manufacturing industry has been sensitive to certain trends, such as outsourcing and automation, as companies attempted to raise profits. In addition, demand for many manufacturers' products dropped during the national recession. In the past year, these effects have been minimized as establishments added workers to meet production demands and/or replenish depleted inventories in the face of a recovering economy.



The manufacturing industry is comprised of both durable and nondurable 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. Nondurable goods typically consist of food and beverage products, clothing and paper products. Due to intense competition in a national market, the computer and electronic products manufacturers in South Dakota continued reorganization efforts, causing this subsector to account for the majority of workers lost and keeping manufacturing from showing even stronger growth.

Although 16 manufacturing subsectors experienced job gains in 2004, eight were not very significant, showing less than a 30 worker increase. The two subsectors showing significant worker growth in the manufacturing industry were machinery manufacturing and furniture and related products, with increases of 360 workers (or an 8.0 percent) and 352 workers (or 16.8 percent) respectively. This could be an indirect result of consumers replacing or buying new machinery also buyers taking advantage of lower interest rates and furnishing new houses or redecorating existing dwellings. Other manufacturing subsectors showing over 100 worker increases included: fabricated metal product manufacturing, wood product manufacturing, food manufacturing, chemical manufacturing and transportation manufacturing.

The computer and electronic subsector again led worker losses for the year. Establishments in this subsector lost approximately 374 workers, a decline of 8.9 percent. Weak business and individual demand and strong competition caused job losses for many establishments in this subsector. Of the four remaining subsectors showing losses for the year, none had more than a 68 worker loss.

As the overall number of South Dakota workers increased from 2003 to 2004, so did the annual pay for the manufacturing industry. The annual pay rose \$1,447 or 4.5 percent to an annual average of \$33,527. Competition from other industries of the economy was one of the driving forces for the increase in wage rates. Seventeen of the 21 subsectors show annual pay gains for the year. The subsector showing the highest annual pay increase (\$3,778 or 13.8 percent) over the year was beverage and tobacco product manufacturing. This subsector, however, only has seven units employing 198

workers. The industry that has the greatest impact on annual pay increases would be the computer and electronic product manufacturing subsector (\$3,534 or 10.5 percent gain). This subsector employs 3,806 workers. Even though this industry lost the most employees during the year, it appears most were lower or middle pay-level employees. Of the four subsectors that showed annual pay decreases, two had less than 10 workers and one had less than 200 workers. The only significant subsector showing an annual pay decrease was the furniture and related product manufacturing subsector. The reason for the pay decrease in this subsector was a number of new workers being hired over the year.

TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND 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 and Pay By
Industry Group, Industry and Industry Subsector
2004

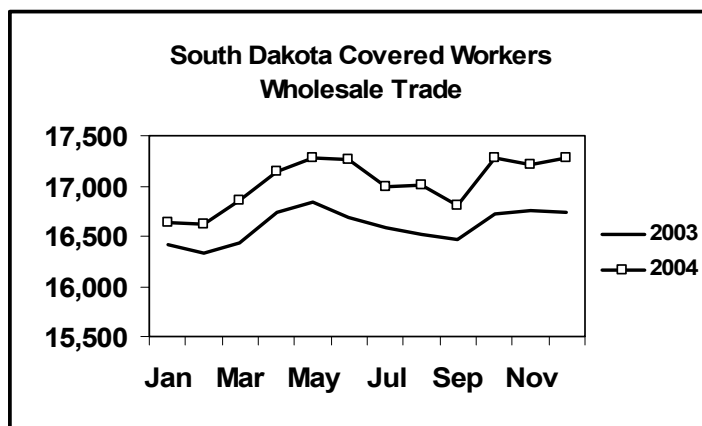
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	8,033	76,426	\$26,014
Wholesale Trade	2,410	17,030	\$38,066
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	785	6,650	\$41,664
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	885	8,604	\$32,233
Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	740	1,475	\$55,167
Retail Trade	4,250	48,551	\$19,870
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	565	6,479	\$32,887
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	169	1,502	\$26,746
Electronics and Appliance Stores	251	1,454	\$25,714
Building Material and Garden Supply Stores	433	4,885	\$24,401
Food and Beverage Stores	381	8,533	\$14,523
Health and Personal Care Stores	209	1,749	\$23,822
Gasoline Stations	711	5,862	\$14,169
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	357	2,370	\$13,111
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book and Music Stores	238	2,044	\$15,839
General Merchandise Stores	162	9,035	\$16,416
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	608	3,293	\$17,806
Nonstore Retailers	166	1,344	\$26,633
Transportation and Warehousing	1,200	8,805	\$30,353
Air Transportation	31	276	\$29,890
Truck Transportation	839	5,052	\$32,685
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	89	983	\$14,190
Pipeline Transportation	12	61	\$59,622
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	13	76	\$12,365
Support Activities for Transportation	90	552	\$31,412
Postal Service	7	15	\$12,822
Couriers and Messengers	90	1,308	\$33,161
Warehousing and Storage	29	483	\$29,924
Utilities	173	2,040	\$52,900
Utilities	173	2,040	\$52,900

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 showed encouraging growth from 2003 through 2004. Worker numbers increased by 2.6 percent (a gain of 428 workers) and the average number of establishments grew by 56 units. This marks the first increase for both workers and establishments since 2001. Average annual



pay increased by 6.6 percent to \$38,066, which is more than double the increase of 2.9 percent from 2002 through 2003.

The wholesale trade industry is comprised of three subsectors: merchant wholesale of durable goods, merchant wholesale of nondurable goods, and wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers. Merchant wholesalers generally take title to the goods they sell and transactions are usually business to business. Durable goods consist of goods with a normal life expectancy of three years

or more; examples include motor vehicles, furniture, machinery, sporting goods and hobby goods. Nondurable goods include items with a life expectancy of less than three years and include items such as paper products, textiles, apparel, footwear and groceries. Agents and brokers arrange for the sale of goods, both durable and nondurable, on behalf of others (they do not take title to the goods) and are generally paid on a fee or commission basis.

The majority of worker growth was in the durable goods subsector. The annual average number of workers increased by 341 or 5.2 percent; however, the bulk of that increase came from the industry reclassification of a large employer. Annual pay also increased for this subsector by 5.8 percent to \$41,664, proving to be the largest increase since 1998.

Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers showed a strong increase in unit growth with 108 new units added, as well as a worker increase of 11.8 percent, totaling 156 new employees.

Merchant wholesalers of nondurable goods recorded a decrease in worker counts of 0.8 percent, a loss of 70 workers. Even though this subsector recorded losses in both the number of establishments and workers, it had the largest annual pay increase of the subsectors at 6.8 percent, rising to \$32,233 in 2004.

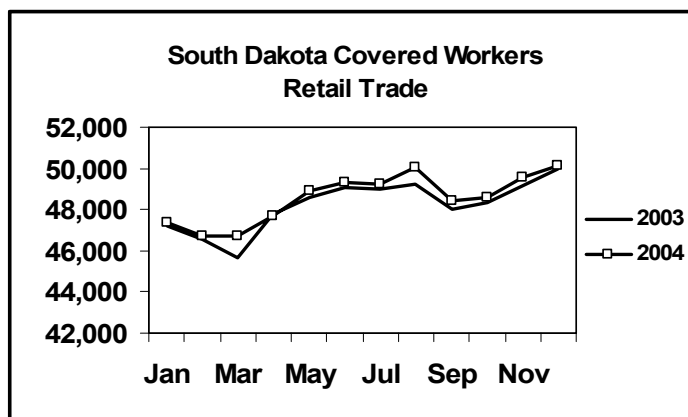
Retail Trade Industry

The retail trade industry increased slightly in the average number of workers from 2003 through 2004. Retailers gained 248 employees (a 0.5 percent gain) in 2004, which is only slightly higher than the gain of 0.4 percent in 2003. Along with an increase in employment in this industry, annual pay also experienced an increase from \$19,403 to \$19,870 a (2.4 percent increase).

The motor vehicle and parts subsector, which includes the retail of new and used automobiles, recreational vehicles, and auto part and accessory stores, showed the most growth in worker numbers, with an increase of 127 employees. Personnel in this industry include sales and sales support staff, as well as parts experts and maintenance workers. Increases in sales of big ticket items due to low interest rates contributed to the development of the motor vehicle industry.

Businesses in the general merchandise subsector show a slight growth of 82 workers for an annual gain of 0.9 percent in 2004. Some examples of general merchandise stores include department stores, discount department stores, warehouse clubs, and supercenters. This subsector also showed an average annual pay increase of \$597, which was 3.8 percent higher than the 2003 pay levels.

The furniture and home furnishing subsector added 64 workers between 2003 and 2004 (from 1,440 to 1,502). Retailers in this subsector also showed an increase in annual pay of \$853.



Retailers in the miscellaneous store subsector experienced a loss of 101 workers in 2004, resulting in an annual decrease of 3.0 percent. Establishments in this subsector consist of florists, used merchandise stores, and pet and pet supply stores.

Transportation and Warehousing Industry

Worker levels in the transportation and warehousing industry showed a slight decline from 2003 through 2004. The 0.5 percent decrease attributed to an average loss of 40 workers in 2004. Average annual pay rose from \$28,917 in 2003 to \$30,353 in 2004 for an increase of 5.0 percent. This pay increase of \$1,436 was double the annual pay increase from the previous year.

The truck transportation subsector experienced the largest loss of employment with a decline of 42 workers. This is an improvement from the previous two years of 2002 and 2003 when the truck transportation subsector showed losses of 180 and 161 employees, respectively. Truck transportation, which provides over-the-road cargo transportation, includes both general and specialized freight transport. Each of these categories can also be broken down into local (which typically involves a same-day return trip) and long distance.

Because of the continuing increase in use of electronic information, the couriers and messengers subsector decreased slightly. From 2003 to 2004, the average number of workers dropped by 23 for a 1.7 percent decrease. On a positive note, the workers in this industry saw an average annual pay increase of \$2,343 in 2004.

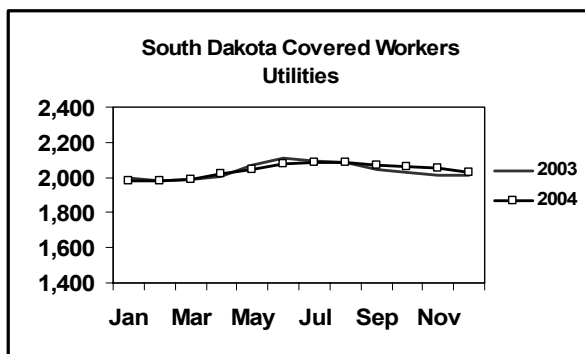
The warehousing and storage subsector experienced growth in the average number of workers. This industry subsector added 21 workers for a gain of 4.5 percent. Warehousing and storage includes establishments primarily engaged in providing facilities to store goods; they do not sell the goods they handle.

The support activities for the transportation subsector also experienced a rise in worker levels. Establishments in this subsector provide services that support transportation and may be provided to either the general public or the transportation carrier itself. In 2004, the average number of workers increased by 3.0 percent to 552.

Utilities Industry

Although utilities rank second to last in numbers of workers employed (2,040 workers in 2004) in the major industries in South Dakota, it ranks second from the top for annual pay. Healthy annual salaries

and low turnover in the utilities industry contributed to the continued stability of the utilities industry. Most of the turnover in this industry is due to retirement.



Percentage-wise, utilities showed the lowest increase in employment of all the industries, showing an increase which again demonstrates the stability of the industry. The number of establishments increased by three, while the actual number of jobs in the industry only increased by four workers, or 0.2 percent. In 2004, there were 2,040 workers in the utilities industry.

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 vary by type of 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 modest gains in 2004 except for the natural gas distribution subsector, which showed a small decrease in employee numbers.

This industry enjoys one of the highest industry annual pay statistics. Only one other industry has a greater annual pay average than utilities. In 2004, the annual pay for the utilities industry was \$52,900. Annual pay increased by \$1,334 (or 2.6 percent) from 2003. The increase for firms in this industry was significantly lower than the statewide average pay increase of 3.9 percent. The higher-than-average annual wages help contribute to the low worker turnover numbers in this industry.

INFORMATION INDUSTRY GROUP

This industry group contains one industry, information. Businesses within this industry group distribute information and cultural products or process data.

Table 8
South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay By
Industry Group, Industry and Industry Subsector
2004

Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Information	488	6,713	\$34,614
Information	488	6,713	\$34,614
Publishing Industries, except Internet	145	2,010	\$26,420
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	69	581	\$8,127
Broadcasting, except Internet	73	1,220	\$30,382
Internet Publishing and Broadcasting	5	9	\$17,711
Telecommunications	162	2,692	\$47,029
ISPs, Search Portals and Data Processing	31	187	\$53,376
Other Information Services	3	14	\$52,311

Data subject to revision.

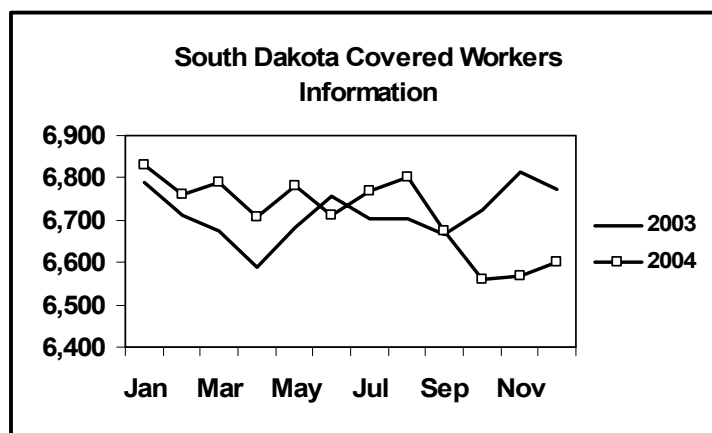
Produced by the SD Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Information Industry

Worker levels in the information industry showed almost no change from 2003 to 2004.

Establishments in the information industry lost one worker over the year, literally no change. As of 2004, there were 6,713 workers in the information industry. While the average number of workers remained about the same, annual pay for the information industry increased 4.6 percent from 2003 to 2004. In 2004, annual pay was \$34,614 rising from \$33,095 a year ago.

The information industry is composed of establishments engaged in publishing, Internet publishing, motion picture and sound recording, broadcasting, telecommunications, Internet service providers, data processing and all other information services. The “information age” and “global information economy” are expressions often used today to identify the information industry.



The telecommunications subsector had positive growth in worker numbers from 2003 to 2004. There was a net gain of 64 new workers. Telecommunications resellers accounted for most of the gain in worker levels. Establishments in this subsector purchase access and network capacity from owners of the networks and resell wired and wireless telecommunications services. These establishments do not operate and maintain telecommunications switching and transmission facilities.

The industry subsector, including Internet service providers, web search portals and data processing services, added workers from 2003 to 2004. The number of workers rose by 29 for an 18.4 percent increase over the year. Establishments providing specialized hosting services, such as web hosting, showed the largest gain in workers.

Businesses engaged in broadcasting, except Internet publishing, produced the largest worker loss with a decline of 59 workers (or 4.6 percent). Radio and television broadcasting establishments were responsible for much of the decline in workers. The drop in the average number of workers was largely the result of business reorganization.

Another industry subsector to show a decrease in the worker levels was the publishing industry subsector. Establishments in this industry are engaged in publishing newspapers, magazines, books, directory and mailing lists, and software publishing. This subsector dropped 37 workers, which was a 1.8 percent decrease. Software publishers showed the majority of worker losses.

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 and Pay By
Industry Group, Industry and Industry Subsector
2004

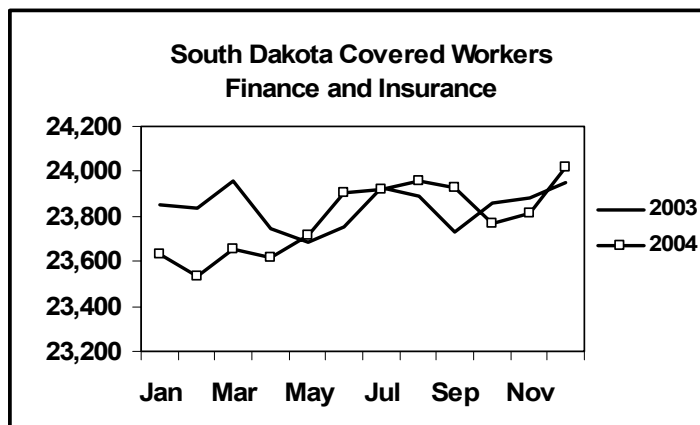
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Financial Activities	3,038	27,420	\$35,497
Finance and Insurance	2,076	23,788	\$37,696
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	825	17,345	\$35,786
Securities, Commodity Contracts and Investments	267	729	\$70,079
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	958	5,685	\$39,351
Funds, Trusts and Other Financial Vehicles	26	29	\$41,506
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	962	3,632	\$21,091
Real Estate	761	2,432	\$21,691
Rental and Leasing Services	195	1,175	\$19,514
Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets	6	26	\$35,418

Data subject to revision.

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

Finance and Insurance Industry

The finance and insurance industry experienced a loss of workers decreasing by 51 workers (or a 0.2 percent decrease) from 2003 to 2004. As of 2004, there were 23,788 workers in the finance and insurance industry. For a number of years, this industry had solid growth in worker numbers.



However, the last couple of years, small losses in the number of workers have been noted. Although worker levels decreased during 2004, the finance and insurance industry had a positive change in annual pay. Annual pay grew by 5.6 percent, surging to \$37,696 in 2004 compared to the previous year's total of \$35,712, a net gain of \$1,984.

The insurance carriers and related activities subsector increased by 164 workers (or 3.0 percent) in 2004. 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 as they expand the products and services they provide.

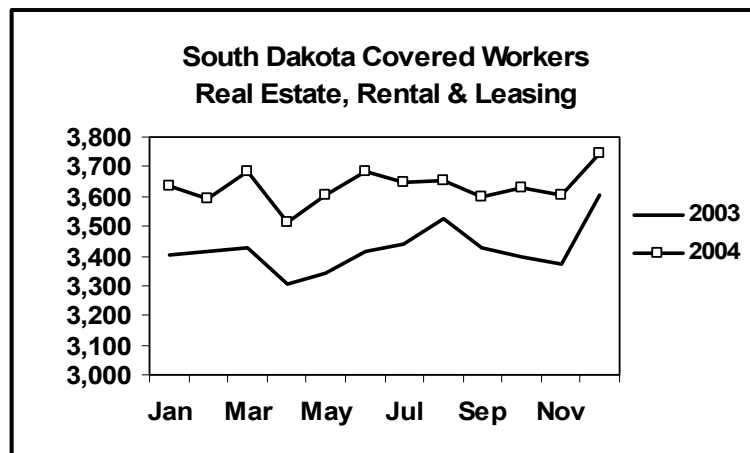
The securities, commodity contracts and investments subsector also noted a 4.9 percent increase, adding 34 workers during 2004. This industry subsector includes security brokerages and investment banking establishments who act as agents or brokers between buyers and sellers of securities and commodities. Investment advice and portfolio management activities are also included in this subsector.

The credit intermediation and related activities subsector experienced the majority of the worker losses, decreasing by 249 workers (or 1.4 percent) from 2003 to 2004. Some of the decrease was the result of reorganization of establishments involved in nondepository activities such as credit card issuing and consumer lending. Other establishments engaged in performing activities, such as arranging loans by bringing borrowers and lenders together and clearing checks, also exhibited worker losses during 2004.

Real Estate and Rental and Leasing Industry

Establishments within the real estate and rental and leasing industry experienced a gain in worker numbers from 2003 to 2004. The average number of workers grew to 3,632, an increase of 209 workers, or a 6.1 percent increase. During this same time period, the real estate and rental and leasing

industry showed positive growth in annual pay. Annual pay grew by \$891 (or 4.4 percent) for a new level of \$21,091.



The majority of the worker gains occurred in establishments engaged in the real estate subsector. The average number of workers increased 5.1 percent or 118 workers during 2004. 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 very strong and consumers took advantage of lower mortgage rates with many renters purchasing their first homes and current homeowners upgrading. Existing establishments added workers to provide services for a “hot” real estate market.

The rental and leasing services industry subsector also had a positive worker change from 2003 to 2004, adding 83 workers for a 7.6 percent increase. This subsector includes establishments renting consumer goods and equipment, and businesses leasing machinery and equipment often used for business operations. The worker gains in the subsector took place in those establishments involved in consumer goods rental. Businesses classified in this subsector generally provide short-term rental and often operate from retail-like or store front facilities. Consumer goods rental embraces a variety of personal and household type goods and products.

Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets is another industry subsector which had an increase in workers in 2004. Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets gained nine jobs or a 52.9 percent increase. These establishments assign rights to assets such as 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 AND 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 and Pay By
Industry Group, Industry and Industry Subsector
2004

Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Professional and Business Services	3,604	23,785	\$32,784
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	2,108	8,647	\$35,969
Professional and Technical Services	2,108	8,647	\$35,969
Management of Companies and Enterprises	147	2,679	\$68,791
Management of Companies and Enterprises	147	2,679	\$68,791
Admin. & Support & Waste Man. & Remed. Serv.*	1,349	12,459	\$22,830
Administrative and Support Services	1,232	11,776	\$22,572
Waste Management and Remediation Services	117	683	\$27,292

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

Data subject to revision.

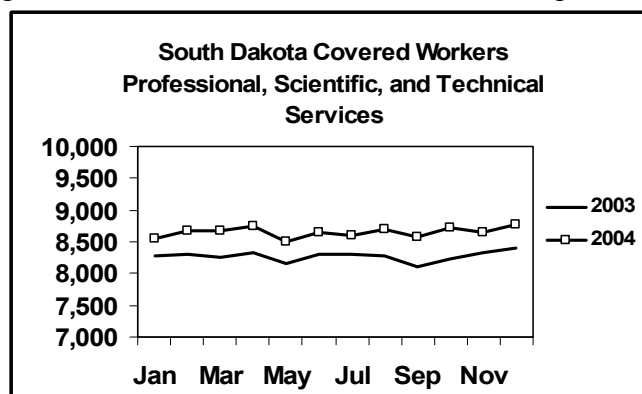
Produced by the SD Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Professional, Scientific and Technical Services Industry

Establishments within the professional, scientific and technical services industry experienced a growth in the number of jobs from 2003 to 2004. The average number of workers increased to 8,647, up 377 workers from the previous year's total. This employment increase was the result of small increases through out the professional and technical services subsector. Annual pay also saw an uptrend of \$261 (or 0.7 percent), for a new average of \$35,969 in 2004.

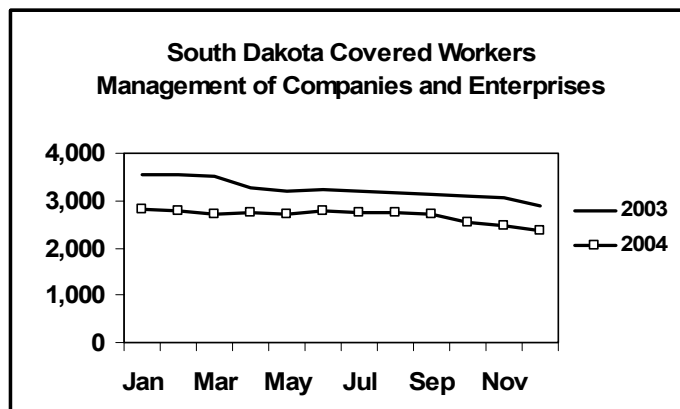
This industry includes a variety of establishments that are engaged in performing professional, scientific and technical activities for others.

These activities normally require a high degree of expertise and training. Human capital is a major input in 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.



Management of Companies and Enterprises Industry

The management of companies and enterprises industry experienced a significant decline in workers from 2003 through 2004. This industry had a loss of 557 jobs, resulting in a 17.2 percent decrease in workers in 2004. Although the number of jobs in this industry decreased, the average annual pay increased from \$59,687 to \$68,791 for an increase of \$9,107 (or 15.3 percent). The shift in this industry is due to companies downsizing and relocating administration offices and implementing new policies and procedures to increase efficiency.



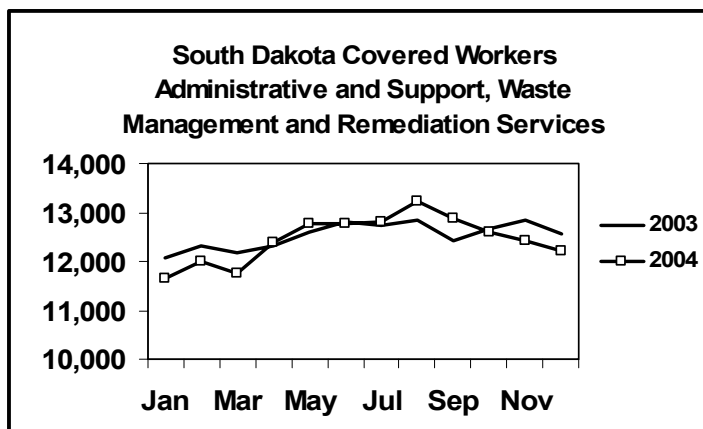
Management of companies and enterprises includes three main types of establishments: those that hold the securities of companies and

enterprises; those that administer, oversee, and manage other establishments of the company or enterprise but do not hold the securities of these establishments; and those that both administer, oversee, and manage other establishments of the company or enterprise and hold the securities of these establishments.

Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services Industry

The average number of workers in the administrative and support and waste management and remediation services industry dropped 0.6 percent from 2003 to 2004 to a level of 12,459. The drop was the result of declines in the administrative and support services subsector. Annual pay for workers in the industry rose 2.2 percent to \$22,830. Growth in annual pay occurred in both subsectors.

Worker levels in the administrative and support services subsector fell by 72 workers, a 0.9 percent decrease from 2003 to 2004. The drop was the result of declines in staffing levels among telephone call centers. These establishments are engaged in telemarketing and offer other services such as hotel reservations. The average number of workers in this subsector in 2004 was 11,776. Annual pay for workers in this subsector grew 1.8 percent over the year to \$22,572. Growth in annual pay among establishments in this subsector was generally positive. Declines in annual pay among establishments offering office administrative and other facility support services prevented growth in annual pay for this subsector from being stronger.



Even though the subsector had a worker decline, outsourcing continues as a viable strategy for firms of all types. By specializing in the day-to-day activities found in all types of organizations, administrative and support services firms can perform them more efficiently and at a lower cost. This makes outsourcing to these establishments an attractive and strategic option for many businesses.

Worker levels in the waste management and remediation services subsector grew by 6.1 percent from 2003 to 2004. The average number of workers in this subsector in 2004 was 683. This subsector includes establishments that collect, treat and dispose of waste materials and also offer reclamation and remediation services. Annual pay also grew to \$27,292 in 2004, exhibiting a 7.0 percent increase.

EDUCATION AND 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 and Pay By
Industry Group, Industry and Industry Subsector
2004

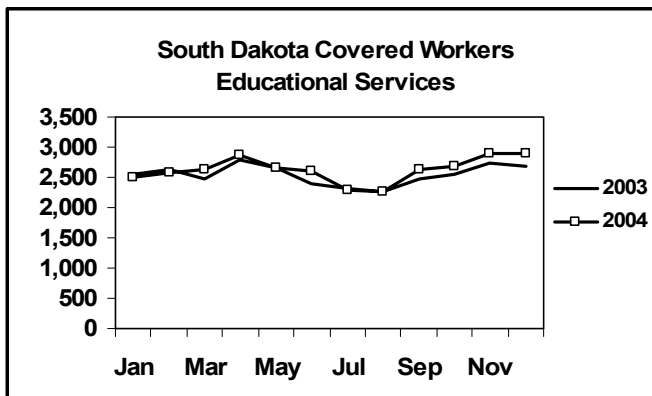
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Education and Health Services	2,267	52,188	\$32,519
Educational Services	152	2,623	\$24,939
Educational Services	152	2,623	\$24,939
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,115	49,565	\$32,920
Ambulatory Health Care Services	1,190	12,333	\$49,881
Hospitals	56	18,133	\$35,926
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	314	12,809	\$19,184
Social Assistance	555	6,290	\$18,969

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 2004, worker counts in the educational services industry grew by 102 workers, a 4.0 percent increase over 2003. The average number of workers in the educational services industry in 2004 was 2,623. Average annual pay for workers in this industry grew as well, rising 4.2 percent to \$24,939.



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. These institutions grant diplomas and degrees. Less formal venues include seminars or sports camps. Establishments offering this type of training may grant certificates or licenses.

The growth in worker numbers was generally positive with the exception of establishments engaged in educational support services. Growth in annual pay was mixed across establishments in this subsector. Declines in annual pay among junior colleges and primary and secondary schools kept overall growth from being stronger.

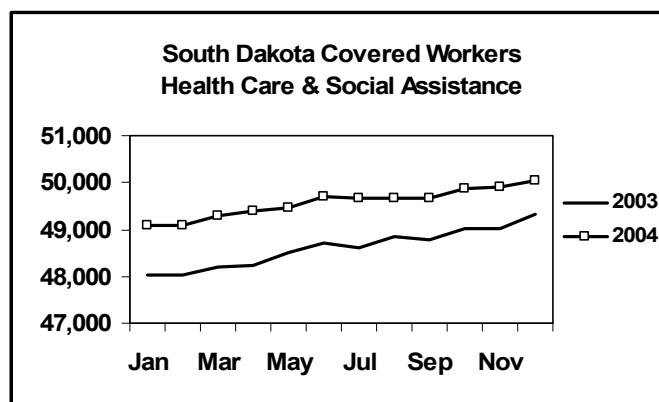
Health Care and Social Assistance Industry

Establishments in the health care and social assistance industry gained 956 workers from 2003 to 2004, an increase of 2.0 percent. The average number of workers in this industry in 2004 was 49,565. Establishments in health care and social assistance services subsectors showed positive growth in worker numbers. Average annual pay for workers in this industry grew as well, up 4.6 percent to \$32,920.

The average numbers of workers among establishments offering ambulatory health care services rose by 340 workers, a 2.8 percent increase. Average annual pay for workers in this subsector rose as well in 2004. The average annual pay for workers in ambulatory health care services establishments was \$49,881, a 3.5 percent increase over the 2003 average. It is also the highest paying subsector of any of 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.

Hospitals gained an average of 257 workers in 2004, a 1.4 percent increase over 2003 levels. As more health care needs of the elderly and young alike are being met, average yearly growth in worker numbers has slowed. Average annual pay for workers in hospitals in 2004 was \$35,926, up 5.6 percent from the prior year.

Establishments in the nursing care and residential facilities subsector gained 205 workers in 2004. The average number of workers in this subsector in 2004 was 12,809, a 1.6 percent increase from 2003. Average annual pay for these workers in 2004 was \$19,184. This is a 4.6 percent increase over the 2003 average. 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 154 workers, up 2.5 percent over the 2003 average. Average annual pay for workers in this subsector grew as well. The average annual pay for this subsector was \$18,969, a 3.4 percent increase. 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 AND 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 provides customers with lodging and/or food for immediate consumption.

Table 13
South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay By
Industry Group, Industry and Industry Subsector
2004

Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Leisure and Hospitality Services	3,083	40,746	\$10,813
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	649	6,177	\$13,309
Performing Arts and Spectator Sports	86	964	\$10,045
Museums, Historical Sites, Zoos and Parks	40	460	\$15,773
Amusements, Gambling and Recreation	523	4,753	\$13,732
Accommodation and Food Services	2,434	34,569	\$10,368
Accommodation	567	7,890	\$12,522
Food Services and Drinking Places	1,867	26,679	\$9,730

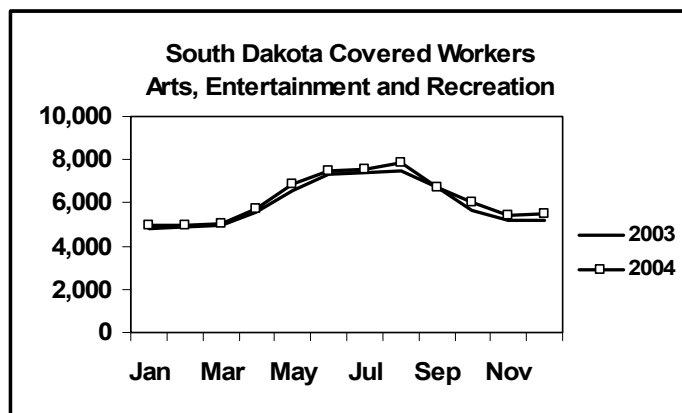
Data subject to revision.

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

Arts, Entertainment and Recreation Industry

In 2004, the average number of workers in the arts, entertainment and recreation industry rose by 188 workers, a 3.1 percent increase over 2003. Average annual pay for the industry grew as well, rising 1.6 percent to \$13,309.

Worker numbers in the performing arts and spectator sports subsector grew 4.2 percent from 2003 to 2004. The average number of workers in this subsector in 2004 was 964. Establishments in this



subsector produce or organize live entertainment that may consist of sporting events or other live entertainment such as plays or concerts. Average annual pay for workers in this subsector slipped, however. The 2.6 percent decrease brought average annual pay in 2004 to \$10,045.

Museums, historical sites and similar institutions added 57 workers over the year, bringing the average number of workers to 460. Establishments in this subsector generally

preserve and exhibit historical and cultural items of significance. Annual pay for workers in this subsector showed a modest 0.4 percent increase, bringing the average for 2004 to \$15,773. This remains the highest paying of the three subsectors.

There was a 91 worker gain in establishments in the amusement, gambling and recreation subsector over the year. The 2.0 percent increase put the average number of workers in this subsector at 4,753. Establishments included in this subsector often operate facilities where patrons can engage in sports, gambling or other recreational activities. They may also provide other amusement services such as

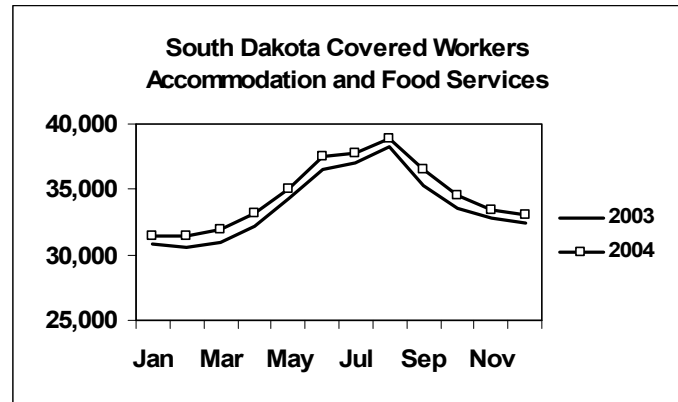
supplying video lottery machines to other establishments or operating guided tours. In 2004, average annual pay for workers in this subsector was \$13,732, a 2.3 percent increase over the previous year.

Accommodation and Food Services Industry

Establishments in the accommodation and food services industry added 843 workers over the year. The average number of workers in this industry in 2004 was 34,569; this worker gain was a 2.5 percent increase over 2003. Average annual pay for workers in this industry grew as well. The average annual pay for this industry in 2004 was up 2.2 percent over last year, reaching \$10,368. Most of the growth in annual pay occurred in the accommodation subsector.

The majority of the worker growth occurred in food service and drinking places subsector. The average number of workers in this subsector in 2004 was 26,679, which was 2.8 percent higher than the 2003 average. Limited service-type establishments such as fast food restaurants were responsible for most of the worker growth in this subsector. Average annual pay for workers in this subsector grew as well. Establishments included in this subsector prepare and serve meals and beverages to their patrons. The degree of service offered among establishments in this subsector can vary as well. Some establishments offer only limited services while others offer full service and may even offer limited entertainment. The service

may be consumed either on the premises, as in full service restaurants, or off the premises, such as caterers or drive through restaurants. The 2004 average annual pay was \$9,730, up 1.9 percent over the 2003 average.



Establishments in the accommodation subsector gained 114 workers from 2003 to 2004. The 1.5 percent increase put the average number of workers in this subsector at 7,890. 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. The average annual pay for this subsector was up as well, growing 3.3 percent to \$12,522 in 2004.

OTHER SERVICES INDUSTRY GROUP

The other services industry group contains one industry, other services. Businesses within this industry group provide services not elsewhere specified, including repairs and personal care.

Table 14
South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay By
Industry Group, Industry and Industry Subsector
2004

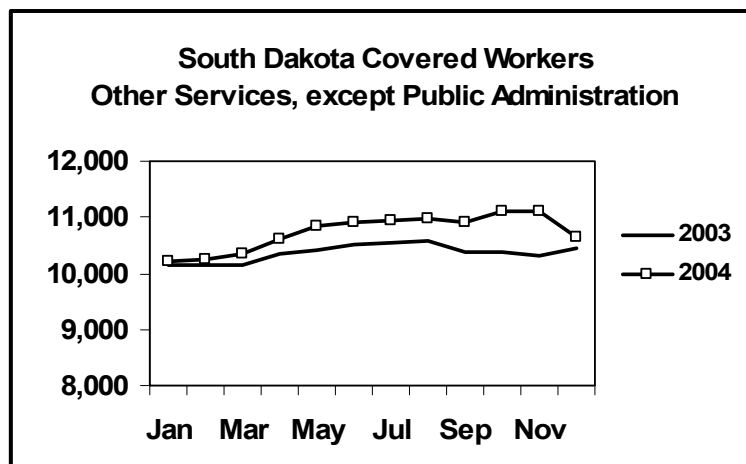
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Other Services	2,205	10,744	\$21,026
Other Services, except Public Administration	2,205	10,744	\$21,026
Repair and Maintenance	947	3,654	\$23,680
Personal and Laundry Services	497	3,167	\$20,800
Membership Associations and Organizations	506	3,639	\$19,266
Private Households	255	284	\$11,919

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, except Public Administration Industry

The other services industry produced a nice gain of workers from 2003 to 2004. The average number of workers in 2004 was 10,744, rising from 10,367 workers in 2003. This amounted to a 3.6 percent increase, or 377 jobs. Nearly all of the subsectors experienced positive worker growth. At the same time worker numbers were increasing, annual pay was also gaining momentum. Annual pay rose for this industry increased by 4.4 percent (up \$890) to reach a new level of \$21,026 in 2004.



The membership associations and organizations subsector which includes religious, grantmaking, civic, professional and similar organizations led the way in worker growth over the year. This subsector gained 192 workers over the year, a 5.6 percent increase. Most of the change was due to political organizations hiring 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.

Establishments that offer repair and maintenance services added 163 workers during 2004. 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 automotive vehicles like cars, trucks, vans and trailers were responsible for most of the worker gains.

Worker levels in the personal and laundry services subsector increased 1.0 percent to 3,167 over the year. Some examples of services performed by workers in this subsector include personal care, laundry

and drycleaning, pet care, photofinishing, temporary parking and dating services. Consumers enjoy personal services and rely on them to meet their needs. Additional workers are needed to meet the rising demands of the customers.

The private households subsector was the only subsector to suffer a loss. This subsector lost 10 workers from 2003 to 2004 which dropped the worker level to 284. Private household workers are involved in the operation of the household. This may involve cooking, babysitting, gardening or general maintenance.

GOVERNMENT INDUSTRY GROUP

The government industry group contains information on federal, state and local governments. Tribal governments are now 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 and Pay By
Industry Group, Industry and Industry Subsector
2004

Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Government	2,190	68,549	\$29,163
Federal Government	626	11,238	\$46,602
Federal Government	626	11,238	\$46,602
State Government	695	13,717	\$34,577
State Government Education	10	4,996	\$37,080
State Government, excluding education	685	8,721	\$33,143
Local Government	869	43,776	\$24,983
Local Government Education	236	23,892	\$26,304
Local Government, excluding ed. tribal government*	573	14,068	\$23,839
Local Tribal Government	93	8,479	\$23,815

*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.

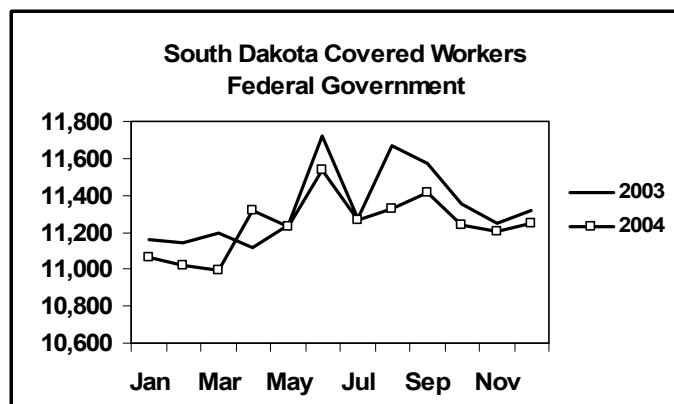
Federal Government

Federal government worker numbers dropped from 2003 through 2004. The average number of workers for all federal agencies dropped by 96 workers for a 0.8 percent decrease in 2004.

The federal government industry showed a \$2,638 (or 6.0 percent) increase in annual pay for a new level of \$46,602, which ranks it as one of the highest paying industries in South Dakota.

The public administration sector showed the largest decrease in workers, losing 100 jobs, bringing the new worker count to 4,679.

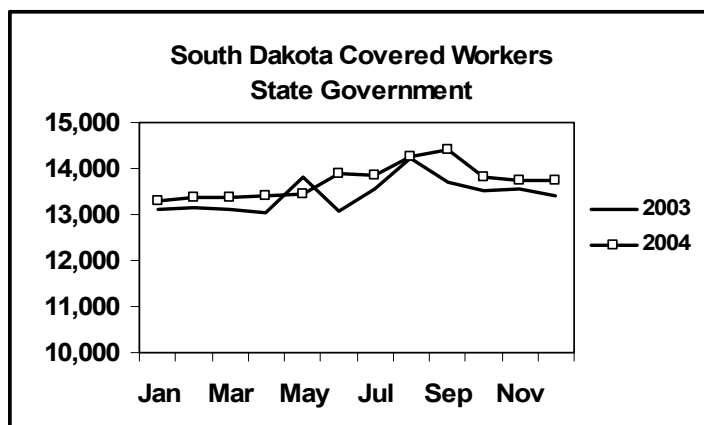
Public administration consists of government agencies that administer, oversee and manage public programs and have executive, legislative or judicial authority over other institutions within a given area. These agencies also set policy, create laws, adjudicate civil and criminal legal cases,



provide for public safety and for national defense. Although public administration lost workers, the average annual wage increased by \$2,757.

State Government

State government workers showed an increase of 278 (4.7 percent) workers from 2003 through 2004. The largest worker increase was seen in the educational services sector. Employment rose by 178 jobs to a new level of 4,996 (a 3.7 percent increase). The worker increase in the education subsector is

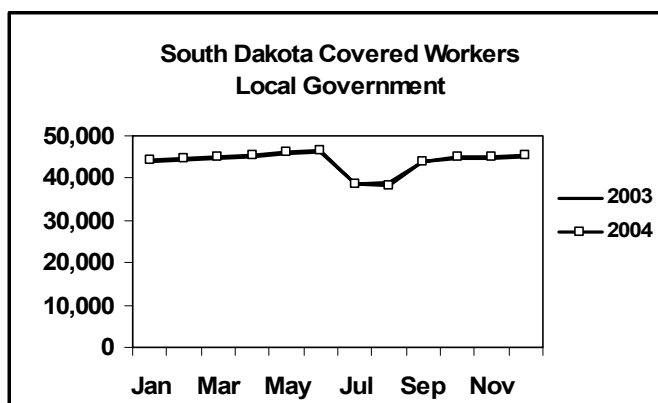


related to rising enrollment at some state universities. Small increases in several other state agencies also contributed to the average annual increase in worker numbers. Many of these increases are due to the elimination of contract employees and addition of full time state employees. Contract employees are employees who perform work for the state, but are not state government workers. State workers also saw an average annual pay increase of \$1,544 to bring the average annual wage to \$34,577.

Local Government

Local government showed an increase of 303 workers (or 0.7 percent) from 2003 to 2004, rising to 44,079 employees. During the same time period, the industry also showed an \$840 (or 3.5 percent) increase in annual pay for a new level of \$24,983.

Public administration agencies grew by 261 workers, followed by health care and social assistance agencies, which increased by 198 workers. These increases are due to population growth in larger cities, expanding city programs and changes to meet environmental regulations.



The education sector, which mostly consists of public schools, showed a decrease of 183 workers in 2004 to a total of 23,709. This decline is primarily attributed to merging school districts and teacher cutbacks due to falling populations in rural areas.

STATEWIDE COVERED WORKERS AND PAY BY ESTABLISHMENT SIZE

Establishment size data provides a comparison of the number of small and large businesses in South Dakota. The average number of workers at the worksite location determines establishment size. A

worksite is generally defined as a single physical location at which predominantly one type of economic activity is conducted.

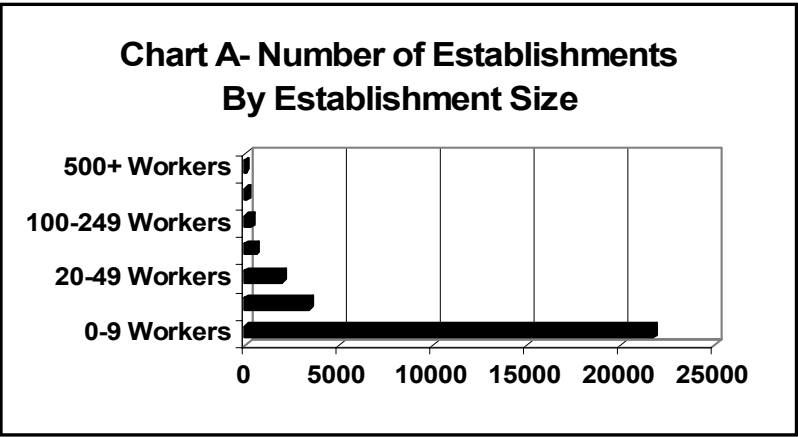


Chart A displays the number of South Dakota establishments by establishment size. This chart shows small businesses are predominate in South Dakota. During 2004, the 0-9 workers size class had the largest number of establishments, accounting for about 78 percent of all establishments.

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 20.8 percent of the covered workers in South Dakota in 2004. The number of workers is evenly dispersed among the establishment size groups.

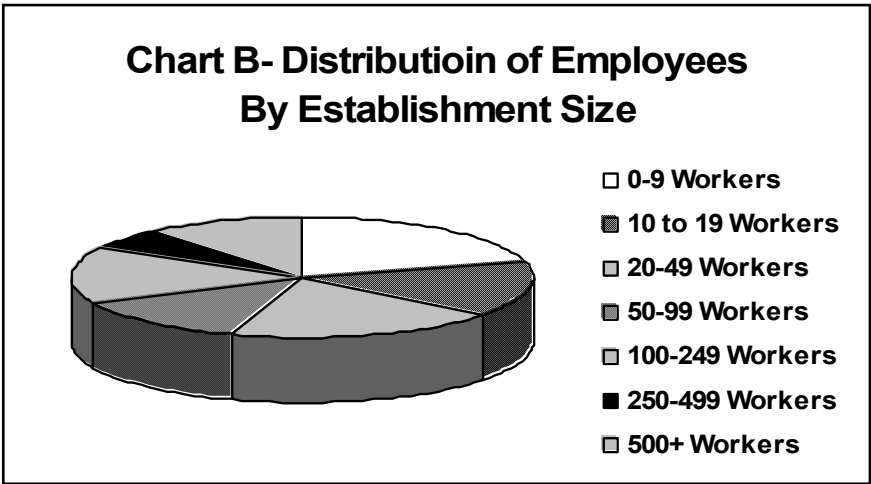


Table 16 contains information on the number and size of establishments by industry group.

Table 16
Number of Establishments, Workers and Pay
By Establishment Size and By Industry Group
2004

Industry Group	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Natural Resources & Mining							
Establishments	448	69	26	*	*	0	0
Workers	1,575	910	766	*	*	0	0
Annual Pay	\$25,182	\$27,865	\$26,189	*	*	\$0	\$0
Construction							
Establishments	3,184	308	162	31	8	0	0
Workers	8,098	3,984	4,721	1,966	1,184	0	0
Annual Pay	\$23,770	\$30,234	\$36,313	\$41,700	\$38,212	\$0	\$0
Manufacturing							
Establishments	607	148	145	68	66	20	8
Workers	2,014	1,999	4,564	4,778	10,542	6,626	8,325
Annual Pay	\$22,659	\$28,716	\$32,242	\$33,433	\$35,506	\$37,024	\$32,779
Trade, Transportation & Utilities							
Establishments	6,109	1,120	580	139	73	9	3
Workers	18,878	14,851	16,922	9,579	11,240	3,057	1,899
Annual Pay	\$24,917	\$25,680	\$29,028	\$28,255	\$23,944	\$19,939	\$23,392
Information							
Establishments	346	69	43	20	7	*	*
Workers	1,032	964	1,312	1,267	982	*	*
Annual Pay	\$31,283	\$31,487	\$29,632	\$33,574	\$40,177	*	*
Financial Activities							
Establishments	2,616	245	116	21	26	7	7
Workers	6,579	3,267	3,290	1,433	3,962	2,687	6,204
Annual Pay	\$29,985	\$36,038	\$41,955	\$41,545	\$40,117	\$35,288	\$33,361
Professional & Business Services							
Establishments	3,112	294	131	38	23	*	*
Workers	7,100	3,823	3,929	2,822	3,169	*	*
Annual Pay	\$29,997	\$31,228	\$33,430	\$33,343	\$21,940	*	*
Education & Health Services							
Establishments	1,531	324	202	120	70	11	9
Workers	5,380	4,308	6,243	8,398	10,266	3,548	14,045
Annual Pay	\$29,441	\$33,517	\$29,597	\$26,636	\$28,036	\$45,107	\$38,304
Leisure & Hospitality Services							
Establishments	1,838	608	496	118	23	0	0
Workers	6,765	8,571	14,322	7,957	3,130	0	0
Annual Pay	\$9,515	\$9,987	\$10,327	\$12,061	\$14,940	\$0	\$0
Other Services							
Establishments	1,949	187	54	*	*	*	0
Workers	5,109	2,428	1,663	*	*	*	0
Annual Pay	\$20,778	\$20,503	\$20,942	*	*	*	\$0
TOTAL PRIVATE OWNERSHIP							
Establishments	21,740	3,372	1,955	571	301	53	31
Workers	62,531	45,103	57,732	39,201	45,190	17,843	32,992
Annual Pay	\$24,302	\$25,094	\$26,079	\$26,819	\$28,845	\$34,830	\$37,013

* Data was suppressed to prevent disclosure of confidential information.

Data subject to revision.

Produced by the SD Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center.

COUNTY COVERED WORKERS AND PAY

The map below provides information on the percentage change in the average number of covered workers in South Dakota's counties from 2003 to 2004.

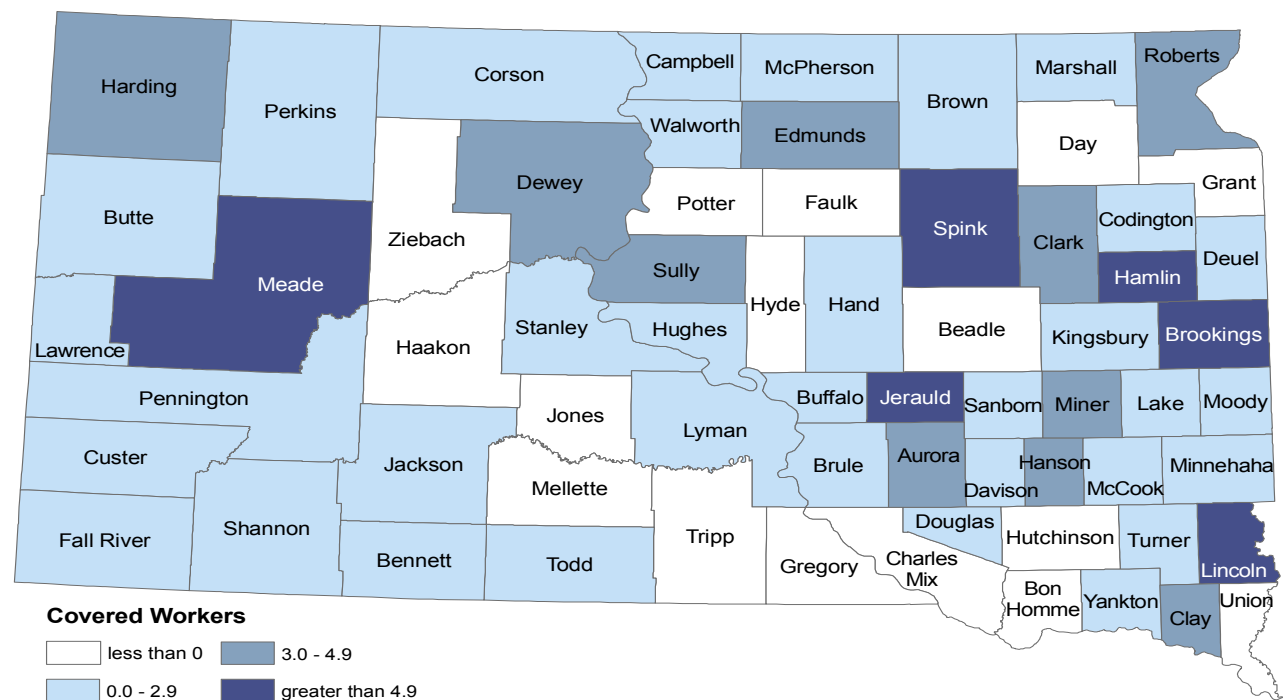


Table 17 indicates 76 percent (or 50 counties) of the counties showed worker growth from 2003 to 2004. The highest percentage gains occurred in Lincoln, Jerauld and Brookings counties. The largest absolute gains occurred in Lincoln, Minnehaha and Brookings.

Decreases in the number of covered workers occurred in 24 percent of the counties in South Dakota. The greatest percentage decreases happened in Grant, Jones and Union counties, and the largest absolute losses occurred in Beadle, Grant and Union counties.

Table 17
Number of Covered Workers

County	2003	2004	% Change 2003-2004	County	2003	2004	% Change 2003-2004
Aurora	724	748	3.3%	Hyde	593	588	-0.8%
Beadle	7,185	7,071	-1.6%	Jackson	719	722	0.4%
Bennett	847	857	1.2%	Jerauld	1,108	1,249	12.7%
Bon Homme	2,091	2,051	-1.9%	Jones	530	505	-4.7%
Brookings	14,664	15,461	5.4%	Kingsbury	1,729	1,730	0.1%
Brown	18,790	19,049	1.4%	Lake	4,570	4,591	0.5%
Brule	1,856	1,879	1.2%	Lawrence	10,450	10,516	0.6%
Buffalo	532	542	1.9%	Lincoln	6,574	7,630	16.1%
Butte	2,435	2,501	2.7%	Lyman	1,420	1,458	2.7%
Campbell	419	421	0.5%	McCook	1,425	1,431	0.4%
Charles Mix	3,381	3,370	-0.3%	McPherson	656	667	1.7%
Clark	853	886	3.9%	Marshall	1,305	1,340	2.7%
Clay	5,173	5,386	4.1%	Meade	6,330	6,667	5.3%
Codington	14,394	14,648	1.8%	Mellette	362	351	-3.0%
Corson	857	875	2.1%	Miner	698	721	3.3%
Custer	2,352	2,413	2.6%	Minnehaha	107,768	108,733	0.9%
Davison	11,111	11,290	1.6%	Moody	2,105	2,117	0.6%
Day	2,067	2,049	-0.9%	Pennington	49,789	50,443	1.3%
Deuel	1,506	1,532	1.7%	Perkins	1,186	1,191	0.4%
Dewey	2,034	2,118	4.1%	Potter	905	888	-1.9%
Douglas	1,047	1,071	2.3%	Roberts	3,138	3,290	4.8%
Edmunds	990	1,025	3.5%	Sanborn	804	806	0.2%
Fall River	2,444	2,508	2.6%	Shannon	3,782	3,811	0.8%
Faulk	551	541	-1.8%	Spink	2,137	2,243	5.0%
Grant	3,682	3,544	-3.7%	Stanley	964	990	2.7%
Gregory	1,487	1,464	-1.5%	Sully	434	447	3.0%
Haakon	744	733	-1.5%	Todd	2,884	2,911	0.9%
Hamlin	1,392	1,465	5.2%	Tripp	2,259	2,188	-3.1%
Hand	1,161	1,178	1.5%	Turner	1,930	1,960	1.6%
Hanson	430	446	3.7%	Union	8,965	8,404	-6.3%
Harding	342	353	3.2%	Walworth	2,167	2,187	0.9%
Hughes	9,775	9,935	1.6%	Yankton	11,656	11,840	1.6%
Hutchinson	2,480	2,474	-0.2%	Ziebach	320	319	-0.3%

Data subject to revision.

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

The map below provides information on the percentage change in annual pay of covered workers in South Dakota's counties from 2003 to 2004.

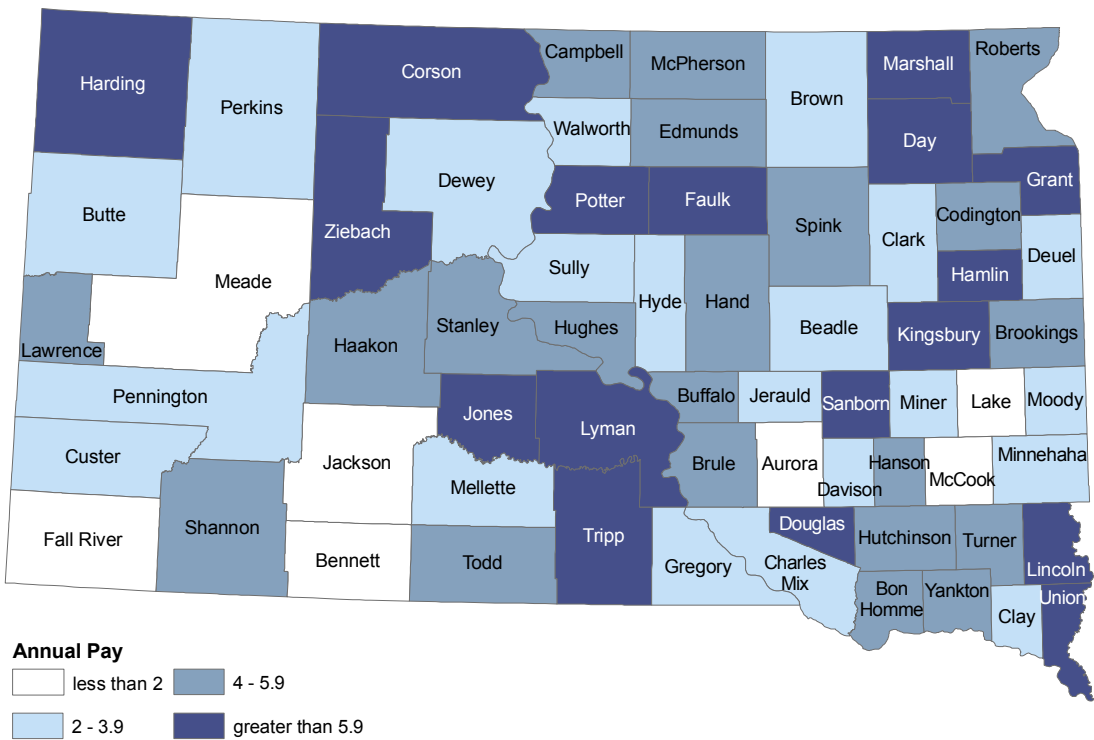


Table 18 shows annual pay for covered workers by county for 2003 and 2004. The county with the highest annual pay for 2004 was Union County at \$41,200.

All of South Dakota's counties experienced increases in annual pay. The highest percentage gains occurred in Jones, Lyman and Grant counties. The largest actual numeric gains occurred in Union, Jones and Grant counties.

Table 18
Annual Pay for Covered Workers

County	2003	2004	% Change 2003-2004	County	2003	2004	% Change 2003-2004
Aurora	\$19,619	\$19,907	1.5%	Hyde	\$22,498	\$23,163	3.0%
Beadle	\$25,342	\$26,003	2.6%	Jackson	\$20,496	\$20,729	1.1%
Bennett	\$22,536	\$22,933	1.8%	Jerauld	\$20,937	\$21,490	2.6%
Bon Homme	\$21,688	\$22,765	5.0%	Jones	\$18,031	\$20,560	14.0%
Brookings	\$26,297	\$27,397	4.2%	Kingsbury	\$21,381	\$22,811	6.7%
Brown	\$26,500	\$27,297	3.0%	Lake	\$24,532	\$24,981	1.8%
Brule	\$19,734	\$20,813	5.5%	Lawrence	\$22,627	\$23,761	5.0%
Buffalo	\$28,700	\$29,946	4.3%	Lincoln	\$26,836	\$28,789	7.3%
Butte	\$20,775	\$21,401	3.0%	Lyman	\$19,043	\$20,957	10.1%
Campbell	\$17,130	\$18,102	5.7%	McCook	\$21,116	\$21,489	1.8%
Charles Mix	\$20,685	\$21,103	2.0%	McPherson	\$16,898	\$17,679	4.6%
Clark	\$19,804	\$20,250	2.3%	Marshall	\$22,141	\$23,582	6.5%
Clay	\$24,022	\$24,776	3.1%	Meade	\$26,226	\$26,373	0.6%
Codington	\$25,208	\$26,325	4.4%	Mellette	\$18,705	\$19,405	3.7%
Corson	\$21,108	\$22,543	6.8%	Miner	\$20,502	\$21,002	2.4%
Custer	\$22,814	\$23,613	3.5%	Minnehaha	\$31,410	\$32,584	3.7%
Davison	\$25,448	\$26,219	3.0%	Moody	\$25,650	\$26,607	3.7%
Day	\$19,147	\$20,688	8.0%	Pennington	\$27,122	\$28,153	3.8%
Deuel	\$24,291	\$24,882	2.4%	Perkins	\$18,930	\$19,665	3.9%
Dewey	\$24,638	\$25,587	3.9%	Potter	\$19,506	\$20,930	7.3%
Douglas	\$18,837	\$20,179	7.1%	Roberts	\$20,458	\$21,665	5.9%
Edmunds	\$21,310	\$22,276	4.5%	Sanborn	\$18,279	\$19,545	6.9%
Fall River	\$23,781	\$24,175	1.7%	Shannon	\$26,647	\$28,086	5.4%
Faulk	\$19,434	\$20,893	7.5%	Spink	\$21,747	\$22,872	5.2%
Grant	\$25,203	\$27,467	9.0%	Stanley	\$22,445	\$23,625	5.3%
Gregory	\$19,330	\$19,742	2.1%	Sully	\$19,925	\$20,592	3.3%
Haakon	\$21,128	\$22,176	5.0%	Todd	\$24,267	\$25,686	5.8%
Hamlin	\$22,035	\$23,382	6.1%	Tripp	\$20,349	\$21,834	7.3%
Hand	\$20,662	\$21,861	5.8%	Turner	\$20,784	\$21,707	4.4%
Hanson	\$21,821	\$22,997	5.4%	Union	\$38,457	\$41,200	7.1%
Harding	\$20,491	\$21,992	7.3%	Walworth	\$19,664	\$20,215	2.8%
Hughes	\$27,687	\$28,901	4.4%	Yankton	\$25,812	\$27,161	5.2%
Hutchinson	\$20,330	\$21,479	5.7%	Ziebach	\$23,182	\$24,698	6.5%

Data subject to revision.

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

Tables 19 and 20 provide a more detailed look at the industry composition of South Dakota's two Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). The Rapid City MSA consists of Pennington and Meade counties.

Table 19
Rapid City MSA
Covered Workers and Pay by Industry Group and Industry
2004

Industry Group and Industry	Number of Establishments	Average Number Of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources & Mining	36	172	\$28,199
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	25	143	\$24,541
Mining	11	29	\$46,236
Construction	634	4,544	\$30,797
Construction	634	4,544	\$30,797
Manufacturing	163	3,897	\$33,440
Manufacturing	163	3,897	\$33,440
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,141	12,391	\$26,780
Wholesale Trade	259	2,130	\$39,480
Retail Trade	696	8,530	\$21,238
Transportation & Warehousing	168	1,333	\$30,039
Utilities	18	398	\$66,680
Information	66	1,113	\$33,830
Information	66	1,113	\$33,830
Financial Activities	429	3,130	\$32,823
Finance & Insurance	261	2,374	\$36,756
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	166	755	\$20,501
Professional & Business Services	628	4,113	\$28,330
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	377	1,731	\$33,639
Management of Companies & Enterprises	29	181	\$43,265
Admin. & Support & Waste Man. & Remediation Serv.*	222	2,202	\$22,916
Education & Health Services	392	8,403	\$34,008
Educational Services	35	352	\$26,125
Health Care & Social Assistance	357	8,051	\$34,353
Leisure & Hospitality Services	544	7,997	\$11,407
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	122	973	\$13,640
Accommodation & Food Services	422	7,024	\$11,098
Other Services	371	2,076	\$20,248
Other Services, except Public Administration	371	2,076	\$20,248
Government	120	6,619	\$33,752
Federal Government	65	2,589	\$44,005
State Government	50	1,131	\$34,895
Local Government	32	5,555	\$28,742

*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.

The Sioux Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) includes McCook, Minnehaha, Lincoln and Turner counties.

Table 20
Sioux Falls MSA
Covered Workers and Pay by Industry Group and Industry
2004

Industry Group and Industry	Number of Establishments	Average Number Of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources and Mining	49	341	\$26,536
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	45	268	\$23,742
Mining	4	73	\$36,793
Construction	1,014	6,706	\$34,345
Construction	1,014	6,706	\$34,345
Manufacturing	272	12,303	\$35,474
Manufacturing	272	12,303	\$35,474
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	2,166	26,755	\$28,570
Wholesale Trade	738	6,103	\$43,106
Retail Trade	1,050	16,291	\$21,852
Transportation & Warehousing	358	4,128	\$31,766
Utilities	20	233	\$60,834
Information	98	2,657	\$40,063
Information	98	2,657	\$40,063
Financial Activities	973	15,112	\$38,432
Finance & Insurance	671	13,593	\$40,060
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	302	1,519	\$23,862
Professional and Business Services	1,074	8,309	\$34,085
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	620	3,294	\$42,390
Management of Companies & Enterprises	48	656	\$80,202
Admin. & Support & Waste Man. & Remediation Serv.*	406	4,360	\$20,864
Education and Health Services	582	20,482	\$38,601
Educational Services	45	1,155	\$27,444
Health Care & Social Assistance	537	19,328	\$39,266
Leisure and Hospitality Services	662	11,950	\$11,909
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	149	2,270	\$12,733
Accommodation & Food Services	513	9,680	\$11,715
Other Services	603	3,885	\$24,110
Other Services, except Public Administration	603	3,885	\$24,110
Government	233	11,253	\$35,428
Federal Government	62	2,376	\$53,734
State Government	59	1,285	\$34,097
Local Government	112	7,592	\$29,924

*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.

COUNTY COVERED WORKERS AND PAY BY ESTABLISHMENT SIZE

Table 21 contains size of establishment data based on the average number of employees in each worksite location for each county.

Table 21
Number of Establishments by Size of Establishment
Private Ownership Only
2004

County	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Aurora	82	8	2	2	0	0	0
Beadle	487	82	50	12	4	1	0
Bennett	57	13	4	0	0	0	0
Bon Homme	159	18	5	5	2	0	0
Brookings	639	119	68	17	7	1	4
Brown	1,060	171	108	28	23	3	1
Brule	191	26	10	2	1	0	0
Buffalo	6	3	0	0	0	0	0
Butte	246	43	13	1	1	0	0
Campbell	39	7	2	1	0	0	0
Charles Mix	227	35	18	2	1	0	0
Clark	126	11	4	0	0	0	0
Clay	264	48	20	6	3	2	0
Codington	858	141	77	22	16	2	2
Corson	51	2	2	0	0	0	0
Custer	206	30	12	1	1	0	0
Davison	580	98	68	26	11	3	1
Day	155	25	18	3	0	0	0
Deuel	112	10	12	1	3	0	0
Dewey	66	13	5	0	0	0	0
Douglas	99	13	3	4	0	0	0
Edmunds	124	12	2	1	0	0	0
Fall River	233	24	11	1	1	0	0
Faulk	53	6	2	1	0	0	0
Grant	217	25	25	7	5	0	0
Gregory	159	17	8	1	1	0	0
Haakon	65	9	2	2	1	0	0
Hamlin	150	14	3	1	1	0	0
Hand	108	20	6	2	0	0	0
Hanson	62	6	1	0	0	0	0
Harding	25	2	4	0	0	0	0
Hughes	574	96	55	10	4	1	0
Hutchinson	178	32	15	5	2	0	0
Hyde	40	6	4	1	0	0	0
Jackson	50	9	5	0	0	0	0
Jerauld	57	9	3	1	0	0	1
Jones	43	6	3	1	0	0	0
Kingsbury	150	19	13	5	0	0	0
Lake	294	42	25	12	2	1	0
Lawrence	766	105	50	20	9	2	1
Lincoln	665	77	56	15	5	2	0
Lyman	75	15	4	1	1	0	0

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County	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
McCook	160	26	3	4	0	0	0
McPherson	72	7	4	1	0	0	0
Marshall	126	13	6	2	1	0	0
Meade	521	66	39	4	2	0	0
Mellette	20	4	1	0	0	0	0
Miner	72	8	3	1	1	0	0
Minnehaha	4,519	814	564	192	114	27	14
Moody	116	18	7	3	1	0	0
Pennington	2,765	529	324	99	47	3	3
Perkins	100	19	4	1	1	0	0
Potter	99	8	7	1	0	0	0
Roberts	200	30	11	3	3	0	0
Sanborn	59	6	3	1	1	0	0
Shannon	51	9	6	1	0	0	0
Spink	160	24	6	2	1	0	0
Stanley	92	10	5	2	1	0	0
Sully	64	4	3	0	0	0	0
Todd	49	13	5	0	0	0	0
Tripp	194	35	17	1	1	0	0
Turner	197	30	6	1	2	0	0
Union	419	67	31	14	5	2	3
Walworth	186	30	15	2	2	0	0
Yankton	587	99	63	13	13	3	1
Ziebach	24	0	2	0	0	0	0

Data subject to revision.

Produced by the SD Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center.

Tables 22 and 23 show detailed information on establishment size for the state's two MSAs. The Rapid City MSA consists of Pennington and Meade counties.

Table 22
Rapid City MSA
Number of Establishments, Workers & Pay
By Establishment Size and By Industry Group
2004

Industry Group	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Natural Resources and Mining							
Establishments	33	*	*	0	0	0	0
Workers	98	*	*	0	0	0	0
Annual Pay	\$30,725	*	*	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction							
Establishments	515	68	43	4	4	0	0
Workers	1,490	907	1,196	258	692	0	0
Annual Pay	\$23,601	\$28,294	\$35,180	\$46,760	\$36,090	\$0	\$0
Manufacturing							
Establishments	100	24	21	8	8	*	*
Workers	362	323	664	524	1,068	*	*
Annual Pay	\$22,197	\$29,523	\$31,535	\$33,884	\$40,193	*	*

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Industry Group	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Trade, Transportation and Utilities							
Establishments	845	*	95	26	16	0	*
Workers	2,753	*	2,660	1,930	2,227	0	*
Annual Pay	\$22,908	*	\$30,950	\$29,034	\$29,056	\$0	*
Information							
Establishments	41	11	8	4	2	0	0
Workers	110	155	254	258	336	0	0
Annual Pay	\$32,785	\$30,707	\$33,177	\$34,059	\$35,932	\$0	\$0
Financial Activities							
Establishments	355	44	20	*	4	*	0
Workers	872	581	532	*	615	*	0
Annual Pay	\$28,128	\$33,993	\$33,837	*	\$34,304	*	\$0
Professional and Business Services							
Establishments	521	66	30	8	*	*	0
Workers	1,231	835	900	548	*	*	0
Annual Pay	\$28,436	\$29,659	\$30,217	\$29,104	*	*	\$0
Education and Health Services							
Establishments	270	60	32	20	*	0	*
Workers	907	777	995	1,321	*	0	*
Annual Pay	\$28,468	\$39,954	\$28,833	\$32,782	*	\$0	*
Leisure and Hospitality Services							
Establishments	292	123	97	29	3	0	0
Workers	1,096	1,717	2,808	2,041	334	0	0
Annual Pay	\$10,457	\$10,499	\$11,125	\$12,573	\$14,467	\$0	\$0
Other Services							
Establishments	314	40	15	*	*	0	0
Workers	866	523	435	*	*	0	0
Annual Pay	\$20,178	\$21,943	\$20,906	*	*	\$0	\$0
TOTAL PRIVATE OWNERSHIP							
Establishments	3,286	595	363	103	49	3	3
Workers	9,784	7,932	10,507	7,145	7,360	884	4,224
Annual Pay	\$23,219	\$24,926	\$25,668	\$26,478	\$30,201	\$32,422	\$35,078

* Data was suppressed to prevent disclosure of confidential information.

Data subject to revision.

Produced by the SD Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center.

The Sioux Falls MSA includes Minnehaha and Lincoln counties.

Table 23
Sioux Falls MSA
Number of Establishments, Workers and Pay
By Establishment Size and By Industry Group
2004

Industry Group	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Natural Resources & Mining							
Establishments	38	8	*	*	0	0	0
Workers	132	94	*	*	0	0	0
Annual Pay	\$23,659	\$22,178	*	*	\$0	\$0	\$0

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Industry Group	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Construction							
Establishments	825	106	66	14	3	0	0
Workers	2,184	1,352	1,974	859	337	0	0
Annual Pay	\$26,403	\$32,378	\$39,278	\$42,380	\$44,331	\$0	\$0
Manufacturing							
Establishments	155	33	39	16	20	7	2
Workers	523	455	1,159	1,161	3,184	2,142	3,678
Annual Pay	\$24,354	\$31,856	\$35,889	\$35,170	\$38,430	\$35,497	\$34,905
Trade, Transportation & Utilities							
Establishments	1,563	321	182	58	34	6	2
Workers	4,651	4,335	5,416	3,829	5,285	2,057	1,182
Annual Pay	\$29,855	\$28,894	\$32,968	\$29,942	\$24,783	\$21,780	\$26,467
Information							
Establishments	58	17	10	7	3	*	*
Workers	182	219	275	443	383	*	*
Annual Pay	\$41,879	\$40,402	\$32,975	\$36,345	\$41,643	*	*
Financial Activities							
Establishments	802	86	47	12	15	6	5
Workers	2,006	1,156	1,344	857	2,324	2,355	5,070
Annual Pay	\$33,391	\$41,541	\$51,008	\$42,934	\$41,278	\$35,344	\$35,751
Professional & Business Services							
Establishments	889	96	58	17	14	0	0
Workers	2,181	1,290	1,742	1,278	1,817	0	0
Annual Pay	\$36,018	\$35,090	\$39,735	\$39,640	\$21,748	\$0	\$0
Education & Health Services							
Establishments	375	73	70	33	20	7	4
Workers	1,331	955	2,116	2,361	2,835	2,387	8,496
Annual Pay	\$33,174	\$47,963	\$40,593	\$32,428	\$31,399	\$51,226	\$38,479
Leisure & Hospitality Services							
Establishments	324	144	137	48	9	0	0
Workers	1,366	2,046	4,030	3,218	1,291	0	0
Annual Pay	\$11,615	\$12,036	\$11,432	\$11,704	\$14,008	\$0	\$0
Other Services							
Establishments	512	63	18	6	*	*	0
Workers	1,347	838	580	369	*	*	0
Annual Pay	\$23,846	\$24,471	\$20,326	\$17,232	*	*	\$0
TOTAL PRIVATE OWNERSHIP							
Establishments	5,541	947	629	212	121	29	14
Workers	15,904	12,741	18,690	14,435	17,861	9,931	18,939
Annual Pay	\$28,778	\$29,722	\$31,559	\$28,978	\$29,772	\$36,836	\$36,705

*Data was suppressed to prevent disclosure of confidential information.

Data subject to revision.

Produced by the South Dakota Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center.

Information on the number of establishments, average number of workers, wages and total pay for each county in South Dakota can be found on our Internet site at <http://www.sdjobs.org/lmic/menucoveredworkers.htm>. The annual pay of workers is derived by dividing the total pay of all covered workers by the average number of workers in that industry or area.

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www.sdjobs.org/lmic