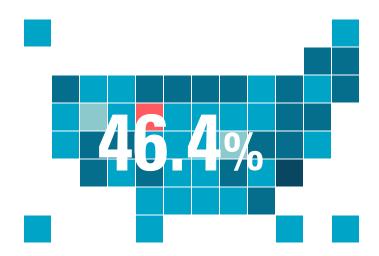
A STRONGER NATION Learning beyond high school builds American talent



South Dakota's Report 2019



South Dakota's progress toward the goal

By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need some type of high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **South Dakota's attainment rate is 46 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 65 percent by 2025**.

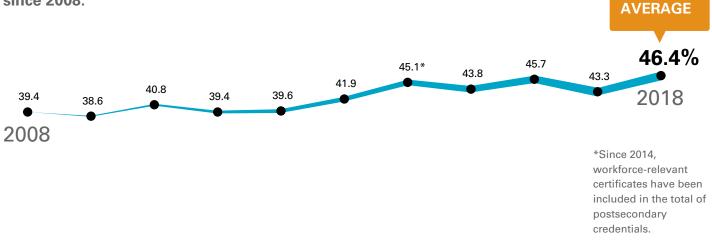
How South Dakota compares to the nation

South Dakota is making progress in increasing educational attainment, but still lags when compared to the national average.



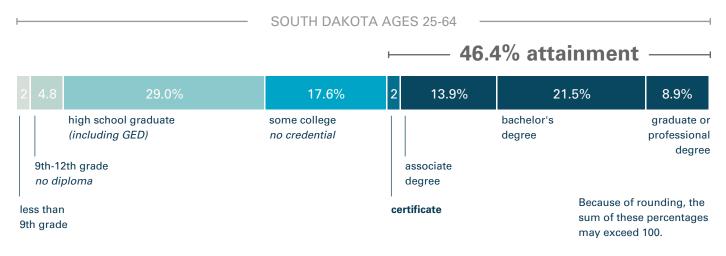
South Dakota's progress

To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **South Dakota's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 7.0 percentage points since 2008**.



STATE

Highest Education Level Across South Dakota



South Dakota's racial and ethnic disparities

There are **significant gaps** in educational attainment that must be closed – specifically, **gaps linked to race and ethnicity. These gaps persist in every state**. Because educational attainment beyond high school has become the key determinant of economic opportunity and social mobility, **closing these gaps is crucial**.

Comparing South Dakota Counties

Exploring educational attainment at the local level can be especially helpful to local leaders as they work on talent development. For example, by pinpointing counties or regions where attainment lags, resources can be targeted where they're needed most. Conversely, in areas of high attainment, other regions may find practices or processes they can emulate.

Compare degree attainment rates across South Dakota's 66 counties. Attainment is shown here as the percentage of people ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.*

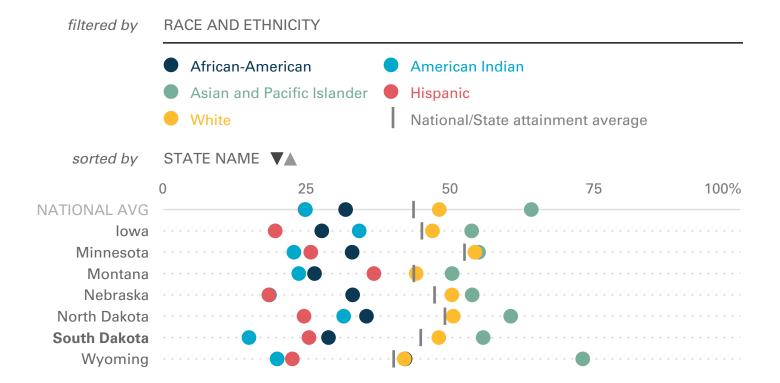
					sorted by NAME	Ē	
Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank
45.8%	Aurora	2,738	52	29.2 %	Corson	4,203	40
36.4%	Beadle	18,157	11	42.3%	Custer	8,691	21
28.2%	Bennett	3,454	44	44.0%	Davison	19,704	10
33.4%	Bon Homme	6,984	25	38.5%	Day	5,521	32
52.2 %	Brookings	34,255	5	39.8 %	Deuel	4,281	38
46.2%	Brown	39,178	4	27.4%	Dewey	5,835	30
40.5%	Brule	5,312	35	35.2%	Douglas	2,931	50
14.8%	Buffalo	1,999	60	42.3%	Edmunds	3,919	41
27.4%	Butte	10,107	18	36.3%	Fall River	6,687	26
46.8%	Campbell	1,379	63	42.8 %	Faulk	2,329	55
32.8%	Charles Mix	9,428	20	35.4%	Grant	7,061	24
33.5%	Clark	3,668	43	36.0%	Gregory	4,226	39
59.4%	Clay	13,990	15	25.3%	Haakon	1,943	61
38.8%	Codington	28,099	6	34.2%	Hamlin	5,948	29

43.9%	Hand	3,277	47	32.3%	Miner	2,228	57
41.1%	Hanson	3,423	45	46.7%	Minnehaha	188,616	1
41.7%	Harding	1,242	65	34.8%	Moody	6,579	27
48.4%	Hughes	17,666	12	17.8 %	Oglala Lakota	14,354	14
45.0%	Hutchinson	7,358	23	43.5%	Pennington	110,141	2
40.9%	Hyde	1,318	64	40.8 %	Perkins	2,974	49
31.1%	Jackson	3,289	46	39.5 %	Potter	2,231	56
42.2%	Jerauld	2,028	59	35.0%	Roberts	10,278	17
31.8%	Jones	936	66	37.9 %	Sanborn	2,450	53
39.1 %	Kingsbury	4,952	36	38.9 %	Spink	6,410	28
42.6%	Lake	12,809	16	43.4 %	Stanley	3,011	48
44.5%	Lawrence	25,429	8	42.0 %	Sully	1,407	62
56.8%	Lincoln	56,664	3	20.9%	Todd	10,065	19
28.9%	Lyman	3,904	42	31.5%	Tripp	5,460	34
44.9%	Marshall	4,804	37	42.9 %	Turner	8,315	22
42.6%	McCook	5,499	33	46.6 %	Union	15,029	13
35.7%	McPherson	2,426	54	38.2 %	Walworth	5,543	31
42.9%	Meade	28,018	7	40.0%	Yankton	22,662	9
18.2%	Mellette	2,088	58	29.1 %	Ziebach	2,756	51

Results by race and ethnicity in South Dakota

A growing proportion of today's learners are African-American, Hispanic, and American Indian; and data show persistent and troubling gaps between their attainment levels and those of their white peers. Addressing these gaps – and expanding post-high-school learning opportunities for all – is essential to reducing the inequality that influences much of American life.

Explore **South Dakota's attainment rates across five racial and ethnic groups,** and see how it performs relative to other states. Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.*



Data sources

Data sources for *A Stronger Nation* are listed below, along with links and additional information.

Attainment and enrollment rates

U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS): One-year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS). County-level and metro-regional data are from ACS five-year estimates (2013-2017). College enrollment percentages reflect the enrollment of non-degree-holding students, ages 18-57, at public and private two- and four-year institutions.

• U.S. Census Bureau: http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs Persistence and completion rates

Student retention rates (persistence) and degree-completion rates were collected by the National Student Clearinghouse. Graduate degrees awarded were analyzed by the National Center for Education Statistics and IPEDS.

- National Student Clearinghouse, 2016: http://www.studentclearinghouse.org/
- National Center for Education Statistics: https://nces.ed.gov/
- Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Completion Survey 2014-2015: https:// nces.ed.gov/ipeds/Home/UseTheData

Awareness

Data that track public opinion about the importance of earning credentials come from a Gallup-Lumina Foundation survey conducted in 2016.

Population

U.S. Census Bureau Population Division: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population April 1, 2010, to July 1, 2017.

 U.S. Census Bureau Annual Population Estimates: https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/ tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml? pid=PEP_2017_PEPANNRES&prodType=table

Inclusion of certificates

Attainment rates for 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017 include the estimated percentage of workingage Americans who have earned high-value postsecondary certificates – not just associate degrees and above, as *A Stronger Nation* reported in previous years. This estimated percentage was derived by polling a nationally representative sample of Americans ages 25-64. The surveys were conducted by NORC at the University of Chicago, an independent research institution. See the **methodology for certificate estimates**.

At the state level, the estimated percentage of state residents who have earned high-value certificates was derived by labor market experts at Georgetown University's Center on Education and the Workforce.

- The National Education and Attainment Survey (NEAS) from NORC at the University of Chicago
- Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System
- Georgetown University's Center on Education and the Workforce

Defining metro areas

Metro-area data in *A Stronger Nation* are those that apply to the nation's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). The term MSA refers to "a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of social and economic integration with that core." MSAs comprise one or more entire counties, except in New England, where cities and towns are the basic geographic units. The federal Office of Management and Budget defines MSAs by applying published standards to Census Bureau data.

Lumina Foundation is an independent, private foundation in Indianapolis that is committed to making opportunities for learning beyond high school available to all. We envision a system that is easy to navigate, delivers fair results, and meets the nation's need for talent through a broad range of credentials. Our goal is to prepare people for informed citizenship and for success in a global economy.



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