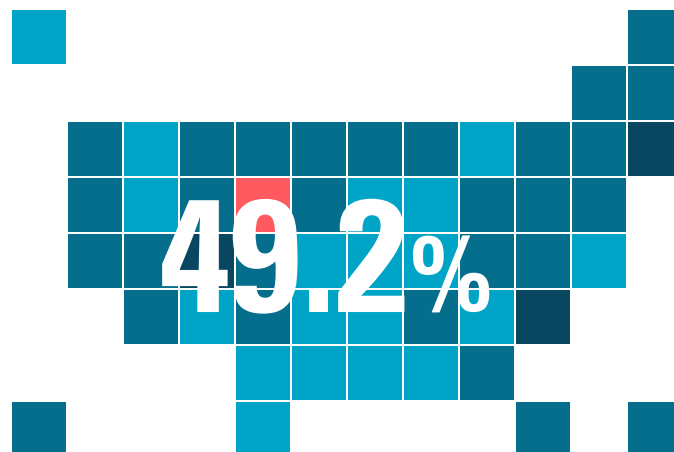


A STRONGER NATION

Learning beyond high school builds American talent



South Dakota's Report 2019



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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 49 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 65 percent by 2025.**

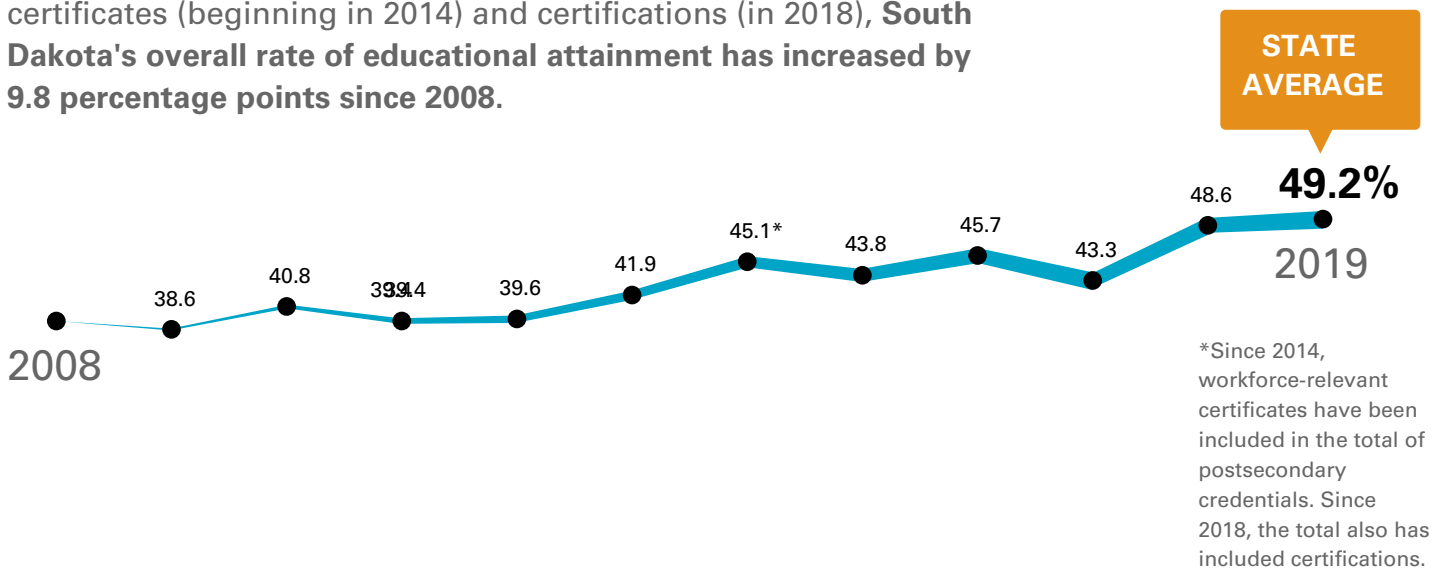
How South Dakota compares to the nation

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



South Dakota's progress

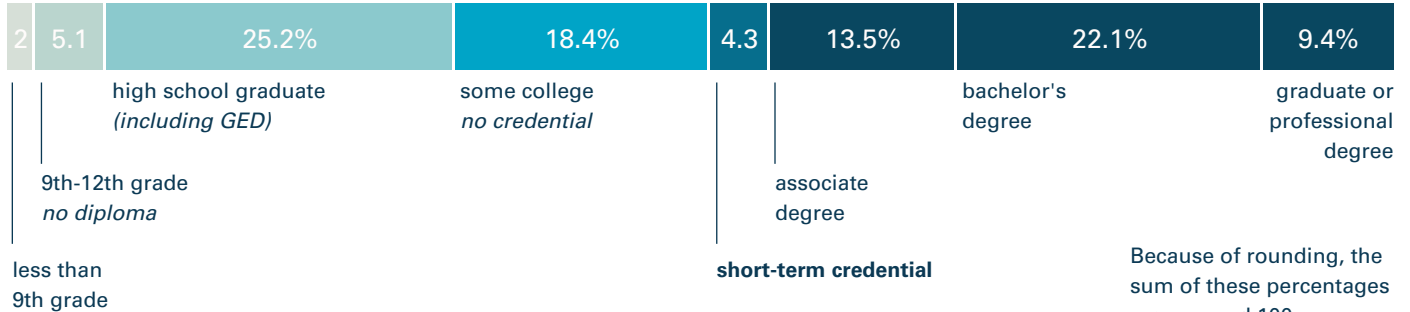
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014) and certifications (in 2018), **South Dakota's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 9.8 percentage points since 2008.**



Highest Education Level Across South Dakota

SOUTH DAKOTA AGES 25-64

49.2% attainment



Because of rounding, the sum of these percentages may exceed 100.

Short-term credentials include certifications (2.5%) and certificates (1.7%).

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 ▼▲

Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank
45.6%	Aurora	1,283	52	29.9%	Corson	1,852	41
35.5%	Beadle	8,988	12	34.3%	Custer	4,374	19
24.6%	Bennett	1,489	47	45.2%	Davison	9,959	10
32.3%	Bon Homme	3,620	23	39.0%	Day	2,500	35
53.9%	Brookings	14,436	5	39.6%	Deuel	2,095	38
45.5%	Brown	19,062	4	26.5%	Dewey	2,543	33
43.3%	Brule	2,644	31	34.3%	Douglas	1,345	51
14.9%	Buffalo	887	61	42.9%	Edmunds	1,903	40
26.6%	Butte	4,904	17	32.5%	Fall River	3,343	25
46.0%	Campbell	741	62	41.1%	Faulk	1,052	55
35.4%	Charles Mix	4,039	22	41.6%	Grant	3,508	24
34.8%	Clark	1,693	43	35.5%	Gregory	1,928	39
60.6%	Clay	5,299	16	28.3%	Haakon	945	58
39.5%	Codington	14,303	6	34.2%	Hamlin	2,718	29

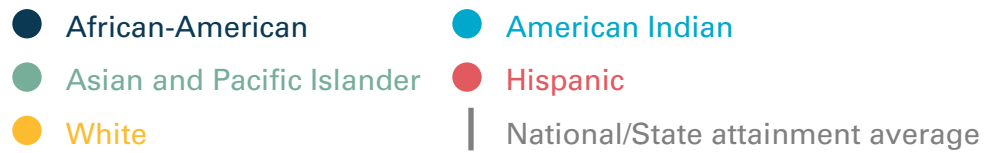
 43.7% Hand	1,490	46	 30.2% Miner	1,068	54
 42.0% Hanson	1,567	44	 47.7% Minnehaha	99,934	1
 38.1% Harding	675	63	 35.8% Moody	3,167	27
 47.7% Hughes	9,257	11	 16.4% Oglala Lakota	6,296	14
 46.4% Hutchinson	3,305	26	 43.3% Pennington	56,379	2
 44.3% Hyde	655	64	 44.3% Perkins	1,362	50
 28.7% Jackson	1,458	48	 41.5% Potter	1,014	56
 45.8% Jerauld	906	60	 35.5% Roberts	4,557	18
 37.7% Jones	435	66	 41.9% Sanborn	1,184	53
 39.8% Kingsbury	2,387	36	 38.7% Spink	3,123	28
 43.2% Lake	6,075	15	 40.9% Stanley	1,510	45
 44.3% Lawrence	12,344	8	 41.4% Sully	599	65
 55.6% Lincoln	29,588	3	 19.6% Todd	4,166	20
 31.1% Lyman	1,761	42	 33.5% Tripp	2,686	30
 48.5% Marshall	2,264	37	 43.9% Turner	4,089	21
 41.5% McCook	2,601	32	 45.6% Union	7,906	13
 40.9% McPherson	941	59	 40.9% Walworth	2,532	34
 44.4% Meade	14,086	7	 38.0% Yankton	11,692	9
 20.3% Mellette	964	57	 26.5% Ziebach	1,383	49

Results by race and ethnicity in South Dakota

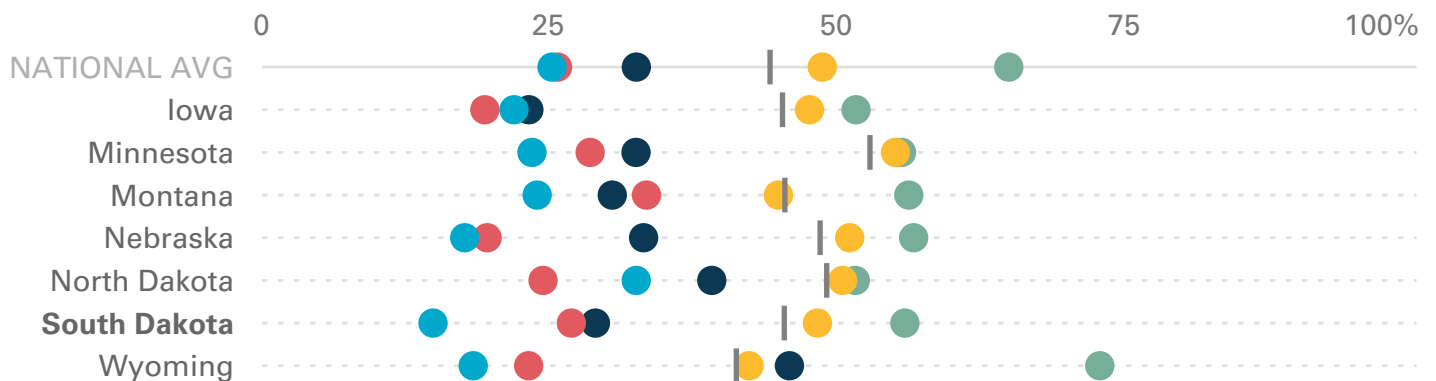
A growing proportion of today's learners are African-American, Hispanic, and American Indian; and data show persistent and troubling gaps between their attainment levels and those of their white peers. Addressing these gaps – and expanding post-high-school learning opportunities for all – is essential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

filtered by RACE AND ETHNICITY



sorted by STATE NAME ▼▲



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 working-age 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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February 2021