



A STRONGER NATION

In South Dakota, postsecondary learning builds the talent that helps us rise

A policy brief from Lumina Foundation



South Dakota

The need to increase postsecondary attainment — the number of Americans who hold degrees and other high-quality credentials — has never been clearer. State leaders are responding to the growing global demand for talent by setting goals and enacting policies to increase attainment. Like Lumina Foundation, states have come to understand the scope of the effort required. Much is left to be done, but real progress is being made through the efforts of those who are committed to assuring that millions more Americans benefit from postsecondary education.

Lumina began reporting the attainment rate (associate degree and higher) in 2008. That year, the rate in South Dakota stood at 39.4 percent. In 2014, the most recent year for which data are available, the rate reached 45.1 percent.

However, the degree attainment rate doesn't tell the whole story. Lumina has always said that other postsecondary credentials — including certificates and certifications — should count toward national and state goals for attainment, with one important caveat. To count, non-degree credentials should be of high quality, which we define as having clear and transparent learning outcomes leading to further education and employment.

This year, for the first time, we have nationally representative data on the number of Americans who hold high-quality postsecondary certificates; we now feel confident we can count these credentials toward attainment goals. In states, we are able to use estimates from the Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce on the number of residents who hold high-quality certificates as their highest earned credential. In South Dakota, 2 percent of residents between the ages of 25 and 64 hold a high-quality certificate. This brings the state's overall postsecondary attainment rate to 45.1 percent.

As the data in this report make clear, increasing overall attainment is not the only challenge South Dakota faces. There are also significant gaps in attainment that must be closed. While current systems work very well for many students, more postsecondary credentials must be earned by Americans who, by definition, are *post-traditional* learners. Compared with current students, they will be older; more will be African-American, Hispanic and Native American; and they will have lower incomes. Most will be first-generation students. The data in this report show the extent of the attainment gaps in South Dakota by race and ethnicity.

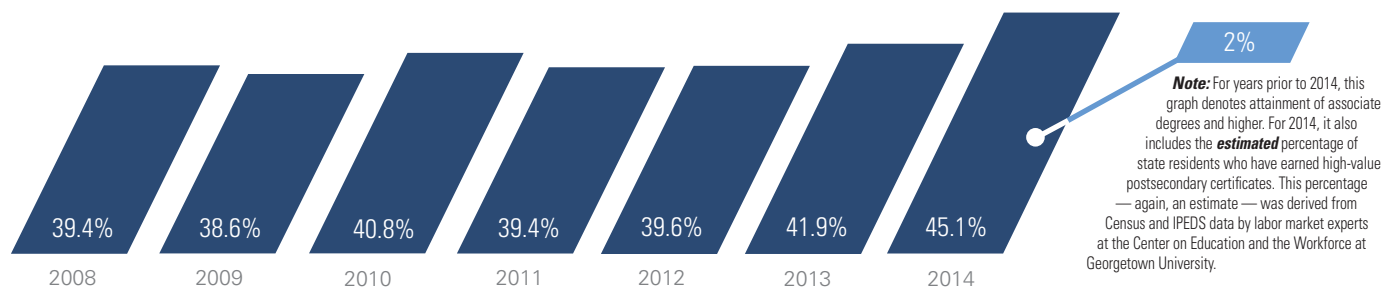
To date, 26 states have responded to the need to increase attainment by setting state attainment goals that meet Lumina's criteria for rigor and efficacy (i.e., the goal is quantifiable, challenging, long term, addresses gaps, and is in statute and/or a strategic plan). Our analysis shows that South Dakota has not set a goal that meets Lumina's criteria; we urge state leaders to do so.

There is much more that states can do to increase attainment. It begins with assuring that all prospective students, including working adults, have access to affordable programs that lead to quality credentials. State policies such as outcomes-based funding can encourage colleges and universities to direct resources to approaches that increase student success. States can also help assure that students get full recognition for *all* of their learning — whether it was obtained in an institution, in the military or on the job — and can apply it to further education and credentials.

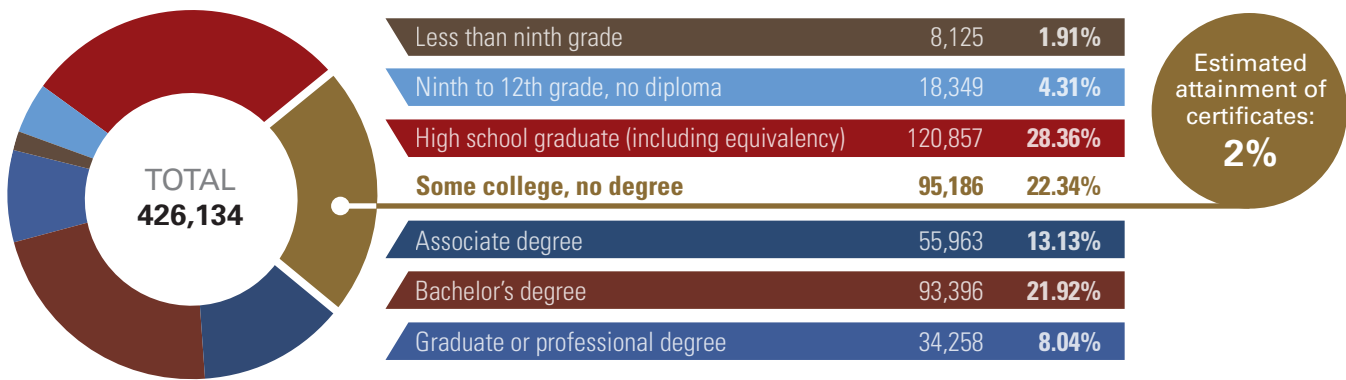
Lumina is working with state leaders from around the nation to expand postsecondary opportunity and success. More information on that work, including our full state policy agenda and additional data, is available on Lumina's Strategy Labs website (<http://strategylabs.luminafoundation.org/>).

Tracking the trend

Percentage of the state's working-age population (25-64) with a quality postsecondary credential

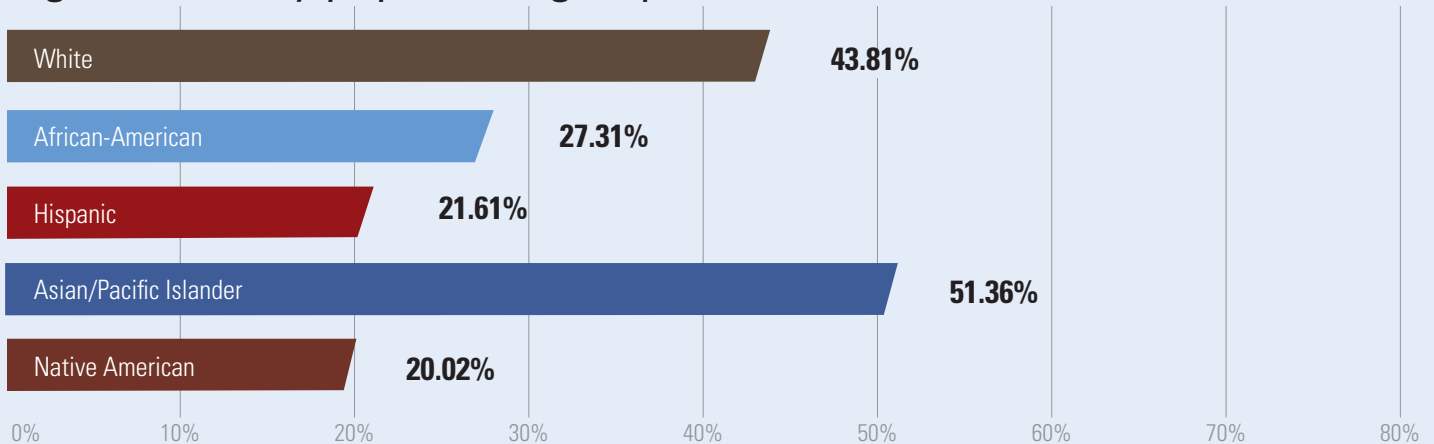


Levels of education for South Dakota residents, ages 25-64



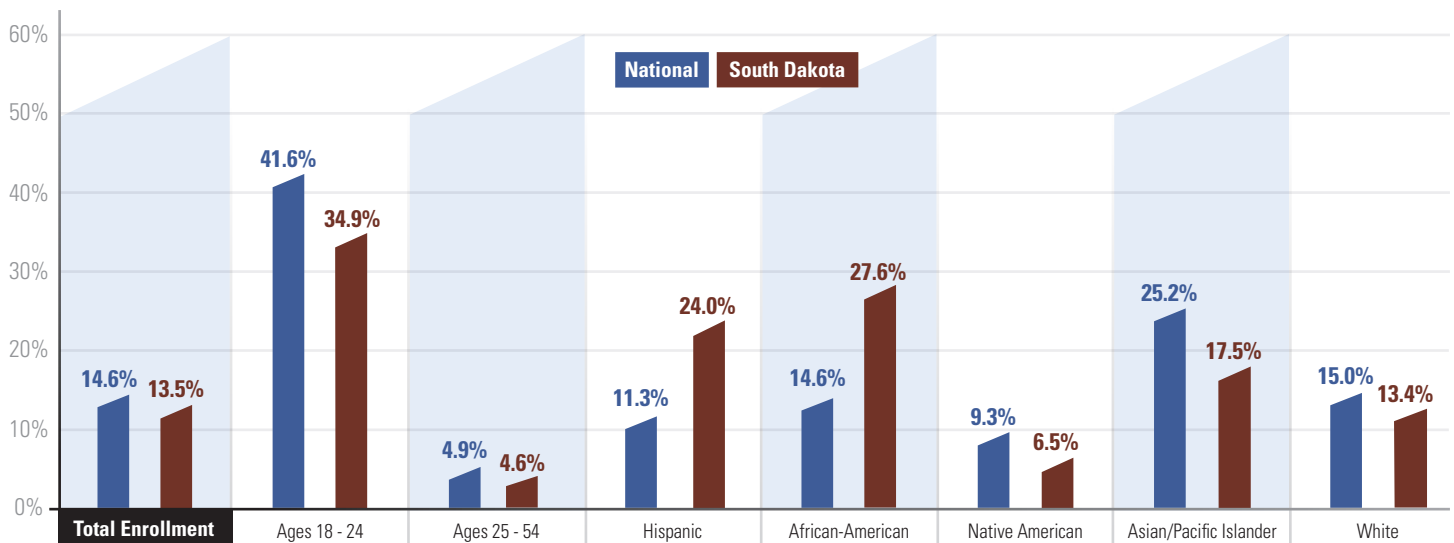
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey

Degree-attainment rates among South Dakota residents (ages 25-64), by population group



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012, 2013, and 2014 American Community Survey One-Year PUMS Files

College enrollment among South Dakota residents, ages 18-54



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey One-Year Public Use Microdata Sample

Note: These percentages reflect the enrollment of non-degree-holding students, ages 18-54, at public and private, two-year and four-year postsecondary institutions

Percentage of South Dakota residents (ages 25-64) with at least an associate degree, by county

Aurora	37.90	Clark	35.35	Fall River	35.67	Hyde	33.05	Marshall	42.08	Shannon	22.34
Beadle	33.41	Clay	52.92	Faulk	46.04	Jackson	32.48	Meade	36.58	Spink	35.86
Bennett	30.32	Codington	34.50	Grant	30.31	Jerauld	31.08	Mellette	30.71	Stanley	39.83
Bon Homme	29.09	Corson	29.00	Gregory	31.71	Jones	24.67	Miner	39.82	Sully	43.23
Brookings	54.24	Custer	44.09	Haakon	32.63	Kingsbury	40.72	Minnehaha	43.64	Todd	20.71
Brown	41.88	Davison	47.28	Hamlin	33.03	Lake	42.32	Moody	39.62	Tripp	36.44
Brule	37.17	Day	30.95	Hand	35.75	Lawrence	40.90	Pennington	40.12	Turner	37.73
Buffalo	16.78	Deuel	36.13	Hanson	43.43	Lincoln	57.17	Perkins	28.82	Union	49.53
Butte	30.66	Dewey	26.34	Harding	41.36	Lyman	31.55	Potter	35.57	Walworth	40.46
Campbell	38.30	Douglas	32.93	Hughes	46.58	McCook	39.96	Roberts	31.55	Yankton	36.83
Charles Mix	30.98	Edmunds	44.90	Hutchinson	41.23	McPherson	31.21	Sanborn	36.32	Ziebach	24.86

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-14 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



Lumina Foundation is an independent, private foundation committed to increasing the proportion of Americans with degrees, certificates and other high-quality credentials to 60 percent by 2025. Lumina's outcomes-based approach focuses on helping to design and build an equitable, accessible, responsive and accountable higher education system while fostering a national sense of urgency for action to achieve Goal 2025.