

# **REPORT OF STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS 2015**

POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION  
PUBLIC HEALTH  
WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

LEGISLATIVE PLANNING COMMITTEE  
OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA LEGISLATURE

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# INTRODUCTION

The Legislative Planning Committee hereby presents this report to the 2016 South Dakota Legislature.

The committee, during the 2015 interim, worked with representatives of several state agencies to establish dashboard indicators for the following topics: Postsecondary Education and Public Health. The committee also reviewed and updated the work it had done in 2013 to establish objectives and dashboard indicators for Workforce Development in South Dakota. This report is a compilation of the work completed on each of those topics. The data provided herein was provided to the committee by representatives of the Board of Regents, the public postsecondary technical institutes, the SD Department of Health, the SD Department of Labor and Regulation, and the SD Department of Education. The committee thanks them for their efforts and participation in this process.

It is the intent of the committee to continue this work in future years by updating these goals and dashboard indicators and by expanding upon them to include more topics in a consistent, streamlined format. The committee goal is to provide legislators with timely, succinct information to aid them in policymaking.

110 copies of this document were printed by the Legislative Research Council at an estimated cost of \$1.70 per document.

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KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR  
POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION



**SOUTH DAKOTA BOARD OF REGENTS**

THE SOUTH DAKOTA PUBLIC UNIVERSITY SYSTEM  
CORE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

In 2014, the South Dakota Board of Regents adopted a new five-year strategic plan. The plan was based on four strategic priority areas: *Student Success, Academic Quality & Performance, Research & Economic Development, and Affordability & Accountability*. As part of this planning process, a group of twenty performance indicators was identified that would assist in tracking the university system's progress toward its stated goals. These indicators – which tie directly to the plan's four major priority areas – represent the aspects of the university system's overall performance that merit special focus over the coming years.

This report presents data for a core subset of the university system's twenty selected performance indicators. These six measures – plus an additional indicator not included in the strategic plan – were shared in a presentation to the South Dakota Legislative Planning Committee on October 22, 2015:

- Undergraduate Degrees Awarded
- Graduate Degrees Awarded
- Retention Rate, In-System
- Percent of Graduates Passing Licensure Exams
- Grants and Contracts Expenditures
- Percent of Operating Budget Funded by State
- Education and Related Spending Per Degree

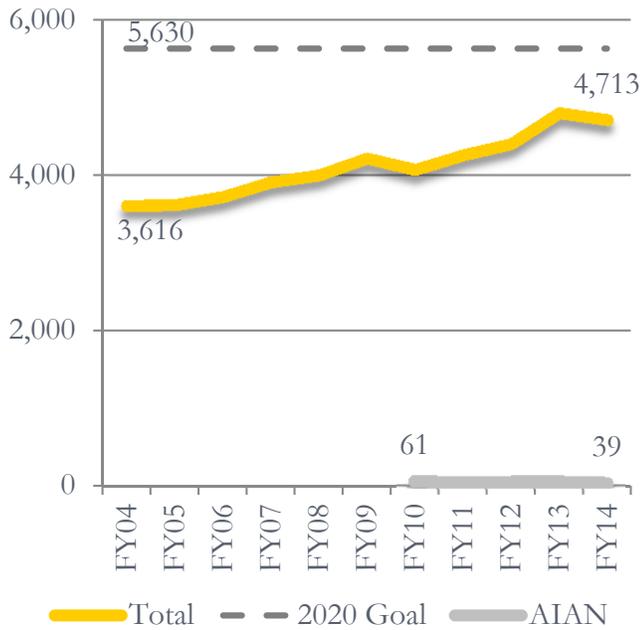
As requested by the Legislative Planning Committee, data is also shown for American Indian/Alaska Native (AIAN) students alone, where available. The AIAN category includes students whose self-reported race is American Indian or Alaska Native alone; multi-racial students are not included.<sup>1</sup>

Full data for SDBOR's latest strategic plan are available at [www.sdbor.edu/theboard/strategieplan](http://www.sdbor.edu/theboard/strategieplan)

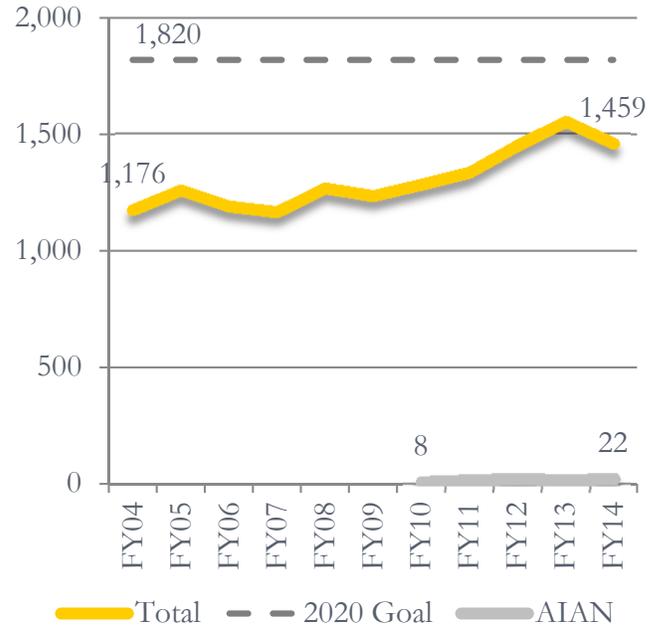
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<sup>1</sup> Where applicable, multi-racial students are not included.

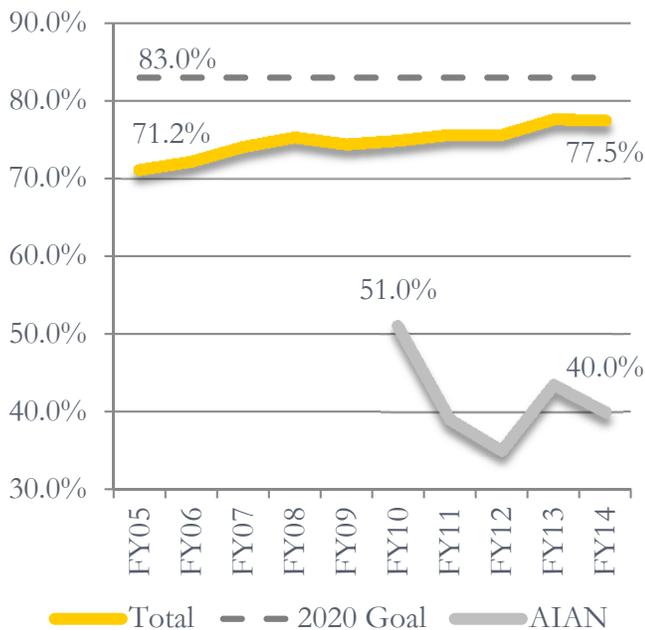
## 1. Undergraduate Degrees Awarded



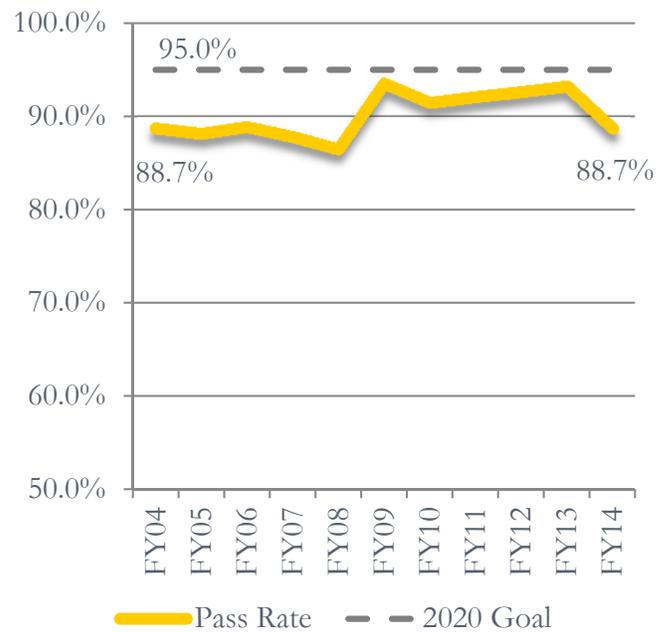
## 2. Graduate Degrees Awarded



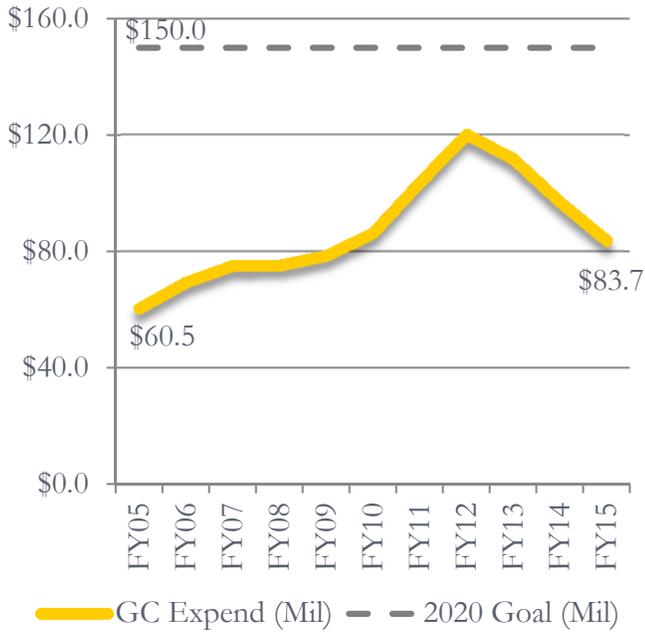
## 3. Retention Rate, In-System



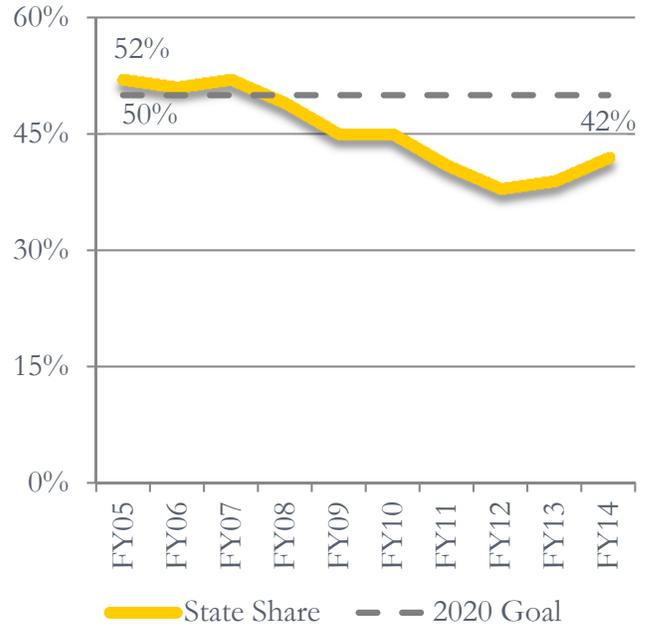
## 4. Percent of Grads Passing Licensure Exams



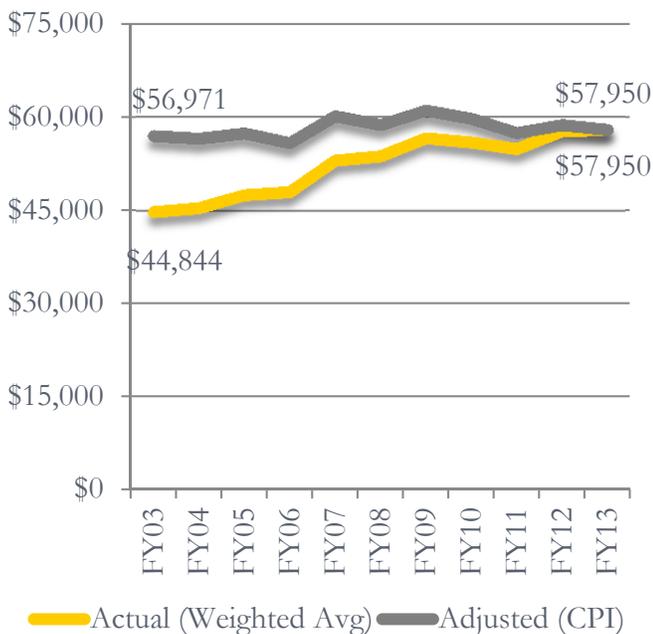
## 5. Grants and Contracts Expenditures



## 6. Percent of Operating Budget from State



## 7. Education & Related Spending per Degree



## Definitions and Sources

1. Total undergraduate degrees awarded. Source: SDBOR Fact Book.
2. Total graduate degrees awarded. Source: SDBOR Fact Book.
3. Percent of first-time, full-time bachelor's degree-seeking students returning to any regental university for a second fall semester. Source: SDBOR Fact Book(s)
4. Percent of graduates who were tested and passed a licensure or certification exam in a professional field. Source: SDBOR Fact Book(s)
5. Total spending on all federal, state, private, and other grant and contract research. Source: SDBOR Fact Book(s)
6. Percent of university operating budgets sourced from state general fund appropriations. Source: SDBOR Fact Book(s)
7. Education and related spending per degree is a measure of spending on direct educational costs per degree; education and related expenses (for all students) are divided by all degrees awarded in the same year. "Education and related spending" includes total spending on direct educational costs, including spending on instruction, student services, and the education share of spending on central academic and administrative support, and operations and maintenance. Source: IPEDS; Delta Cost Project

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR  
POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION



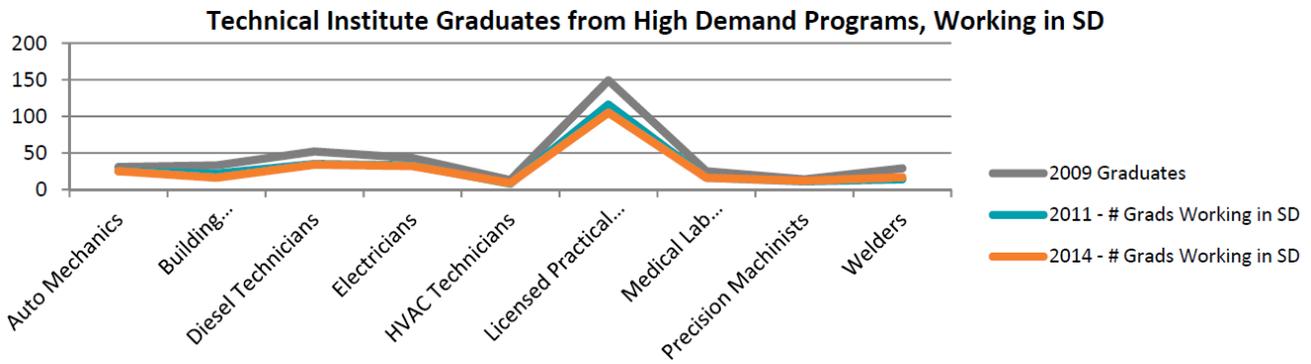
**POSTSECONDARY TECHNICAL INSTITUTES**

BENCHMARKS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES

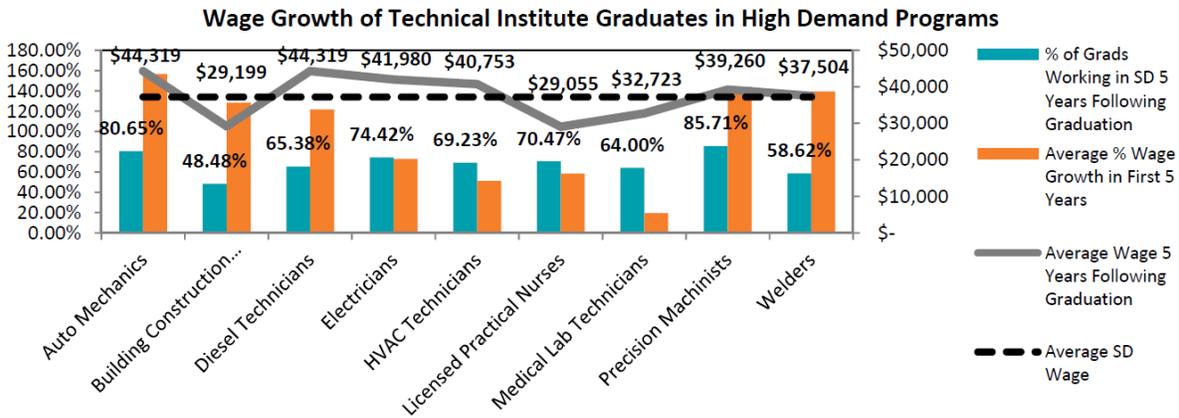
Over the summer of 2015, South Dakota's technical institutes crafted a focused and aggressive strategic plan to ensure, as a system, an adequate number of graduates exit as skilled professionals, equipped to meet the needs of employers throughout the state. The metrics below assist in measuring the success of the technical institute system in achieving its strategic plan.

**Overarching Goal: Provide quality postsecondary education and training to enable South Dakota's workforce and economy to grow.**

- Benchmarks:
  - # of graduates in South Dakota's high-need industries 2 years and 5 years following graduation  
(source: DLR Grad Outcomes – does not include self-employed or federally employed graduates in South Dakota)



- Wage growth of graduates in the first five years following graduation  
(source: DLR Grad Outcomes – does not include self-employed or federally employed graduates in South Dakota – and DLR Wage Data)

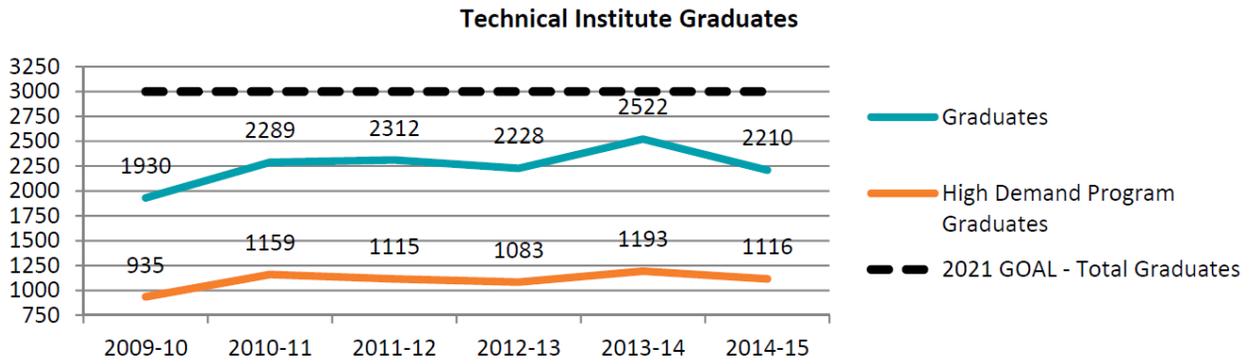


**Product: Grow a technically skilled workforce prepared to meet the challenges of industry and continuing education.**

- **Benchmarks:**

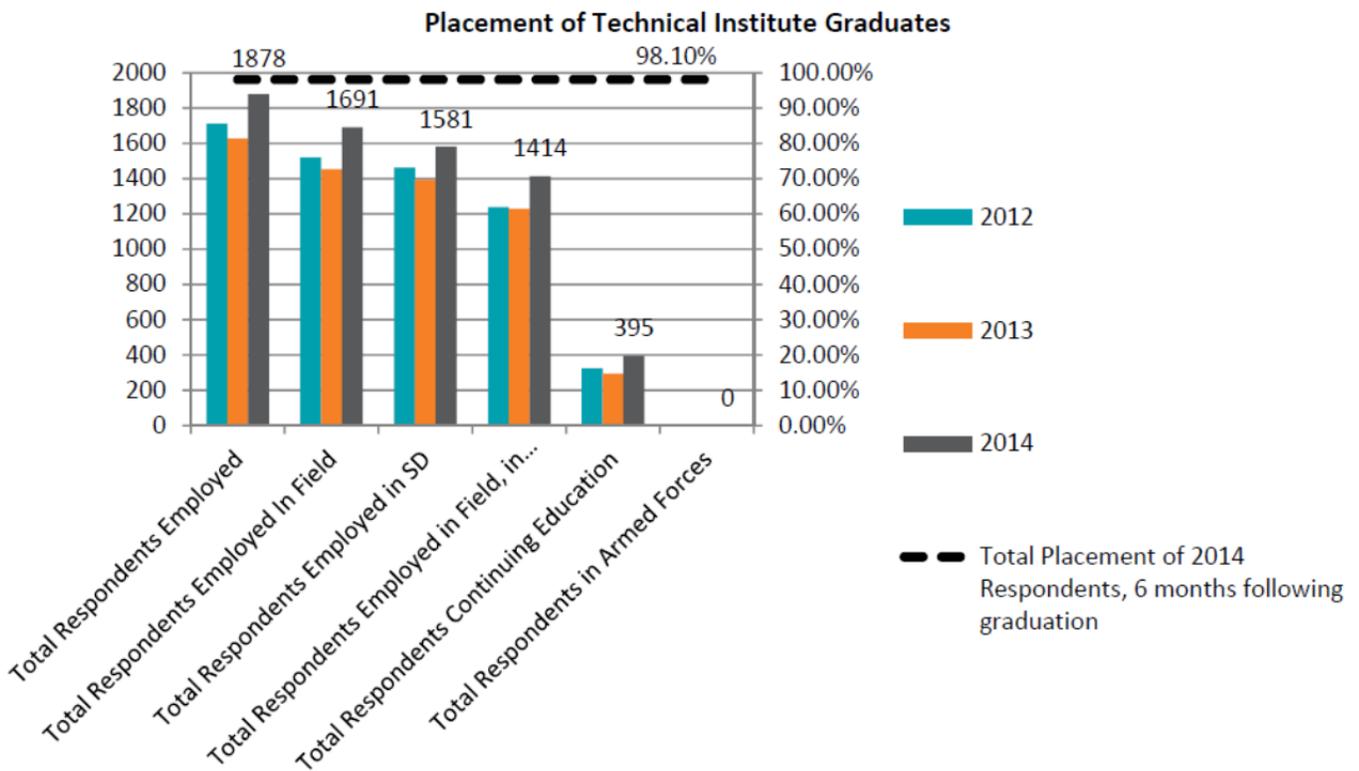
- # of graduates

(source: Appendix A and technical institute survey placement report)

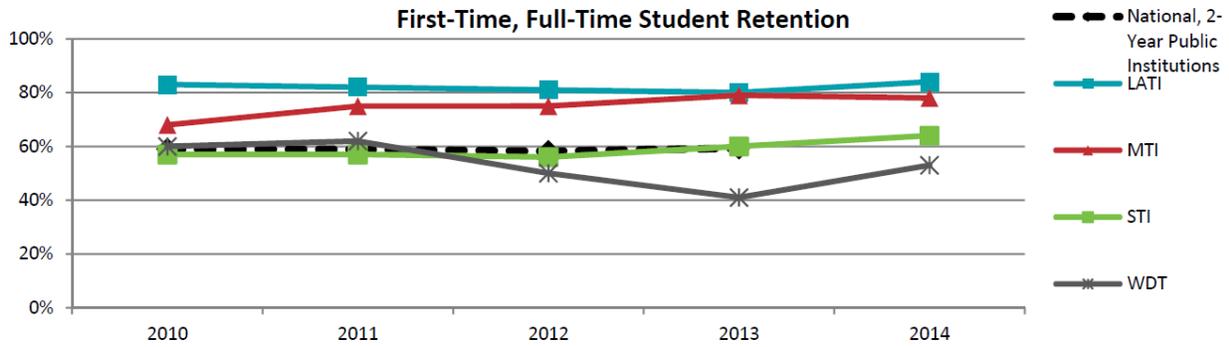


- Placement of responding graduates

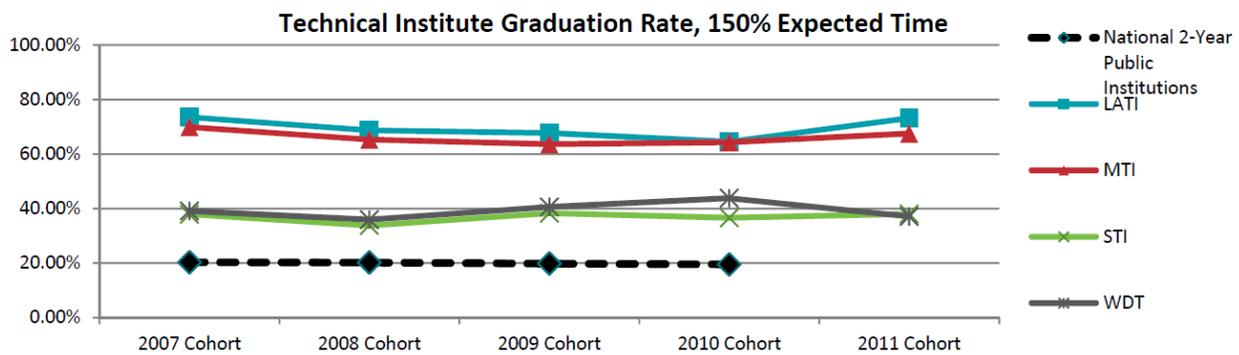
(source: technical institute survey placement report)



- o % of students retained  
(source: IPEDS Data Center)



- o % of students graduating in time and a half  
(source: IPEDS Data Center – First time, full-time students)



- o % of eligible graduates passing applicable licensure  
(source: new report – under development)
- o % of students with internships/clinicals/simulation in their education  
(source: new report – under development) - What percent of students have work-based learning in their field of study prior to entering a career?
- o Affordability for students – cost of education vs. average debt vs. salary after attending  
(source: [College Scorecard](#) in October 2015)

**From College Scorecard:**

	Average Annual Cost	Typical Total Debt	Salary After Attending
LATI	\$12,436	\$12,000	\$35,000
MTI	\$11,327	\$12,000	\$38,000
STI	\$12,271	\$13,229	\$36,000
WDT	\$11,309	\$12,065	\$31,000

**Average Annual Cost:** The average annual net price for federal financial aid recipients, after aid from the school, state, or federal government. For public schools, this is only the average cost for in-state students.

**Typical Total Debt:** The median federal debt of undergraduate borrowers who completed. This figure includes only federal loans; it excludes private student loans and Parent PLUS loans.

**Salary After Attending:** The median earnings of former students who received federal financial aid, at 10 years after entering the school.

**People: Lead a system with the appropriate quality and quantity of instructors, staff and administrators.**

**Plant: Ensure facilities that are adequate, safe and capable of meeting evolving industry demands are conducive to learning.**

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR  
PUBLIC HEALTH



**SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH**

PUBLIC HEALTH KEY BENCHMARKS

**Access to Preventive Care**

Increase the percent of South Dakota adults who have visited a doctor for a routine check-up within the past 2 years from 80.1% in 2014 to 90% by 2020

South Dakota Percent	South Dakota 2020 Target	U.S. Percent
80.1%		81.3%

**Significance:**

Regular health exams and tests can help find problems before they start. They may also help identify problems early, when the chances for treatment and cure are better. By receiving the right health services, screenings, and treatments, individuals are taking steps that improve their chances for living a longer, healthier life. Age, health, family history, lifestyle choices (i.e., diet, physical activity, smoking), and other important factors impact what and how often an individual needs healthcare.

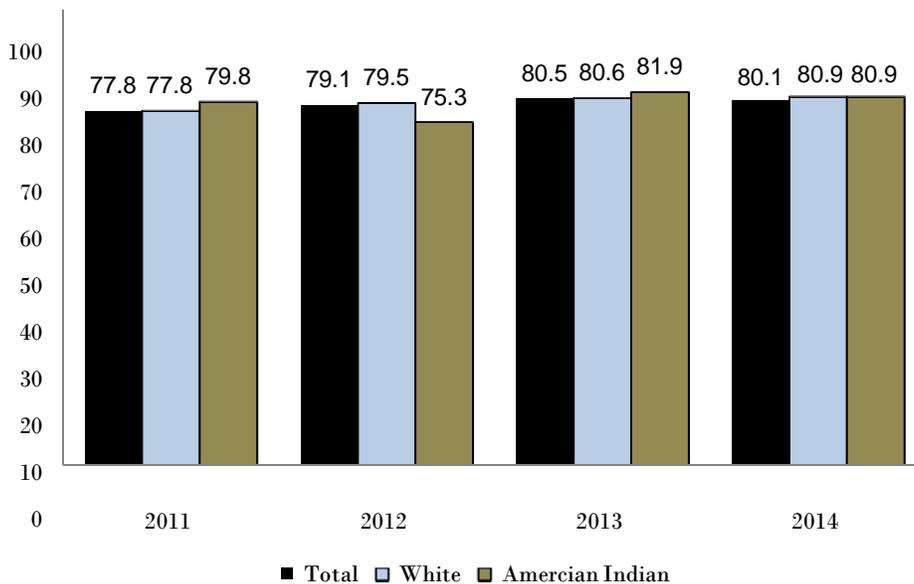
A routine check-up is a good step to staying healthy and developing a relationship with a healthcare provider. It is important to have a regular healthcare provider who can recommend and encourage patients to receive preventive health screenings such as mammograms, clinical breast exams, colorectal cancer screening, and pap smears. Routine check-ups also help establish a line of communication and that in turn helps to build trust with the healthcare providers who are typically the gatekeepers to healthcare services for their patients.

**Definition:** Percent of adults who visited a doctor for a routine check-up in the past 2 years

**Data Source:** Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

**Statistical Trend:**

**Percent of Adults Who Visited a Doctor for a Routine Check-up in the Past 2 Years**



## Infant Mortality

Reduce the 5-year infant mortality rate from 6.9 per 1,000 births in 2010-2014 to 6.0 by 2020

South Dakota Rate	South Dakota 2020 Target	U.S. Rate
6.9		6.0

### Significance:

Infant mortality is considered a gold standard for measuring the health of a population. Every year since 2000, approximately 11,000 infants were born to residents of South Dakota. Tragically, each year 50 to 100 of these babies die within their first year of life.

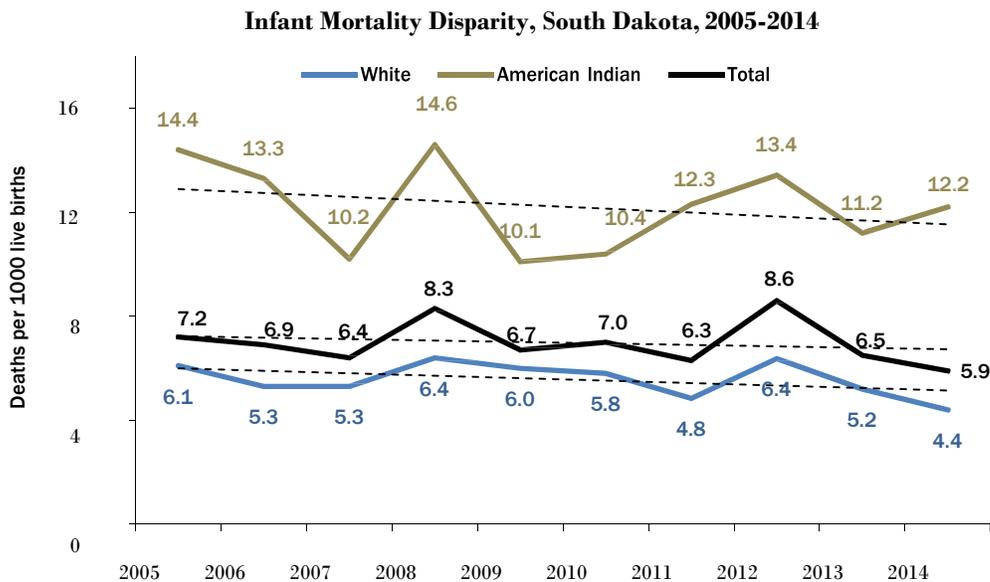
The infant mortality rate among American Indians in South Dakota is twice as high as the white infant mortality rate. In addition, is the highest rate of any state in the nation at 11.9 per 1,000 births. South Dakota had a higher infant mortality rate due to preterm births than the U.S. as a whole. Low levels of early prenatal care correlate directly with high infant mortality rates. There are 8 counties in South Dakota that have less than 50% of pregnant women receiving prenatal care in the first trimester. These same counties also have higher infant death rates than the state rate. The rate of adult pregnant women smoking in South Dakota in 2014 was 14.8%. Parental smoking is a risk factor for SIDS, complications from prematurity and low birth weight, and other pregnancy problems.

The causes of infant mortality vary widely from case to case and can be attributed to many things including the health of the mother before and during pregnancy, how early the pregnancy was identified, the amount and quality of prenatal care received, the home environment, and the type of care the baby receives at home. For 2010-2014, the leading causes of infant mortality were: (1) congenital anomalies; (2) SIDS; (3) short gestation/low birth weight; and (4) accidents. Many of these deaths are preventable which means we can make a difference by recognizing the early signs of pregnancy, starting prenatal care as soon as possible, and using safe sleep practices

**Definition:** Infant deaths per 1,000 live births [Data](#)

**Source:** South Dakota Vital Statistics Data [Statistical](#)

### Trends:



## Smoking

Reduce the percentage of adults that currently smoke from 18.6% in 2014 to 14.5% by 2020

South Dakota Percent	South Dakota 2020 Target	U.S. Percent
18.6		16.8

### Significance:

Cigarette smoking is the single most preventable cause of death and disease in the U.S. Cigarette smoking causes approximately 1,100 deaths each year in South Dakota – nearly 3 people each day. Half of all long-term smokers die prematurely from smoking-related causes. The health consequences of tobacco use include heart disease, multiple types of cancer, lung and respiratory disease, negative reproductive effects, and the worsening of chronic health conditions such as diabetes and asthma.

Tobacco use costs South Dakota \$373 million in health care expenditures and another \$233 million in lost productivity each year. The portion of this cost covered by the state Medicaid program is \$68 million. These amounts do not include health costs caused by exposure to secondhand smoke, smoking-caused fires, smokeless tobacco use, or cigar/pipe smoking.

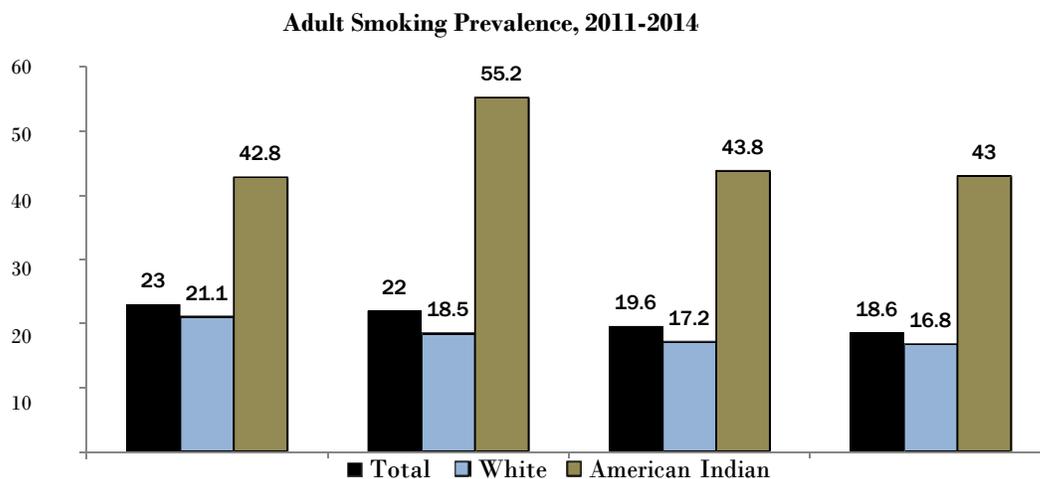
Even though tobacco use rates are slowly declining among the population overall, the rates are still troubling among several groups who are disproportionately affected by tobacco.

- Most smokers begin smoking as children and almost all first tobacco use occurs before age 18. Smoking prevalence among South Dakota’s high school students is 16.5%. If current trends continue, more than 21,000 South Dakota kids alive today will die prematurely of tobacco-caused diseases. According to CDC, 16.7% of young adults (age 18-24) smoke nationwide vs. 16.4% in South Dakota. (2014 data)
- American Indians in South Dakota are much more likely to have smoked cigarettes than whites – 43% vs. 16.8%
- The Medicaid population smoking prevalence is 44% vs. the overall state rate of 18.6% (2014 data)
- The rate of adult pregnant women smoking in South Dakota is 14.8%. Parental smoking is a risk factor for SIDS, complications from prematurity and low birth weight, and other pregnancy problems. (2014 data)

**Definition:** Percent of adults who currently smoke cigarettes

**Data Source:** Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

### Statistical Trend:



## Childhood Immunizations

Increase the percent of children aged 19-35 months who receive recommended vaccinations from 76.3% in 2014 to 80% by 2020

South Dakota Percent	South Dakota 2020 Target	U.S. Percent
76.3%		71.6%

### Significance:

Vaccination is one of the greatest public health achievements of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, resulting in dramatic declines in morbidity and mortality for many infectious diseases. Childhood vaccination in particular is considered among the most cost-effective preventive services available as it can prevent a potential lifetime lost to death and disability. Sustaining vaccination rates requires a constant effort to reach new children.

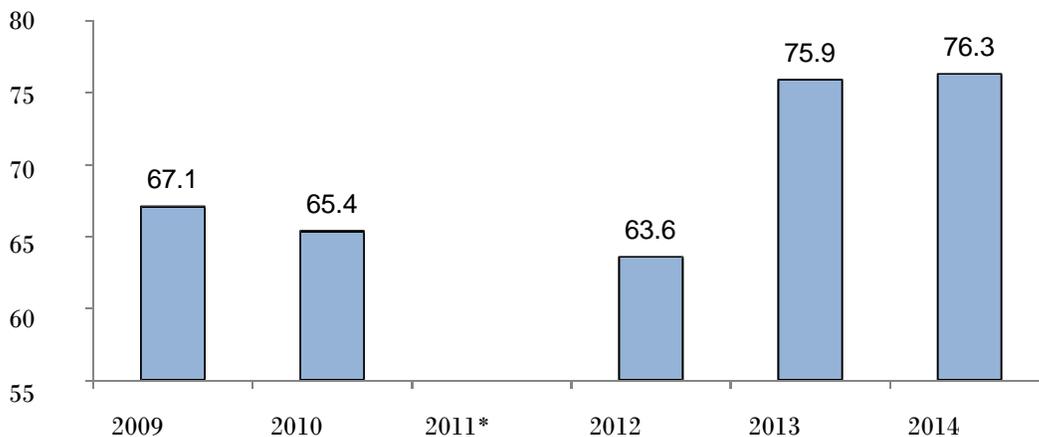
South Dakota has achieved high immunization coverage rates for many childhood vaccines with a 97% coverage rate for DTaP, MMR and Polio and a 95% coverage rate for Varicella in 2014-2015 kindergarten survey. Where South Dakota falls short is getting children immunized for the 4<sup>th</sup> dose of DTaP and 4<sup>th</sup> dose of Pneumococcal vaccines. In order to reach the South Dakota target of 80% of children aged 19-35 months who received the recommended vaccinations, the DOH will need to work with parents and healthcare providers to increase the coverage rate for these vaccines. Some parents remain reluctant to vaccinate their children due to anxiety about adverse effects. But serious reactions to childhood vaccination are very rare. Other parents don't perceive vaccination to be a high priority, partly because vaccine-preventable diseases are relatively uncommon. However, as the measles outbreak in late 2014/early 2015 shows, continued vigilance is needed to maintain the state's immunization coverage rate.

**Definition:** Percent of children, ages 19-35 months that completed the 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 (4 DTaP, 3 polio, 1 MMR, 3 Hib, 3 Hep B, 1 Varicella, 4 Pneumococcal) combined series of vaccines

**Data Source:** National Immunization Survey (SD data by race is not available due to insufficient sample size)

### Statistical Trend:

Percent of children aged 19-35 months who receive recommended vaccinations, 2009-2014



\*2011 data not available due to insufficient sample size

## Suicide

Reduce the suicide age-adjusted death rate for South Dakota from 17.1 per 100,000 in 2014 to 12.6 per 100,000 by 2020

South Dakota Rate	South Dakota 2020 Target	U.S. Rate
17.1		12.6

### Significance:

Suicide is a serious public health problem that can have lasting harmful effects on individuals, families, and communities. While the causes of suicide are complex and determined by multiple factors, the goal of suicide prevention is to reduce factors that increase risk and increase factors that promote resilience. Ideally, prevention addresses all levels of influence: individual, relationship, community, and societal. Effective prevention strategies are needed to promote awareness of suicide and encourage a commitment to social change.

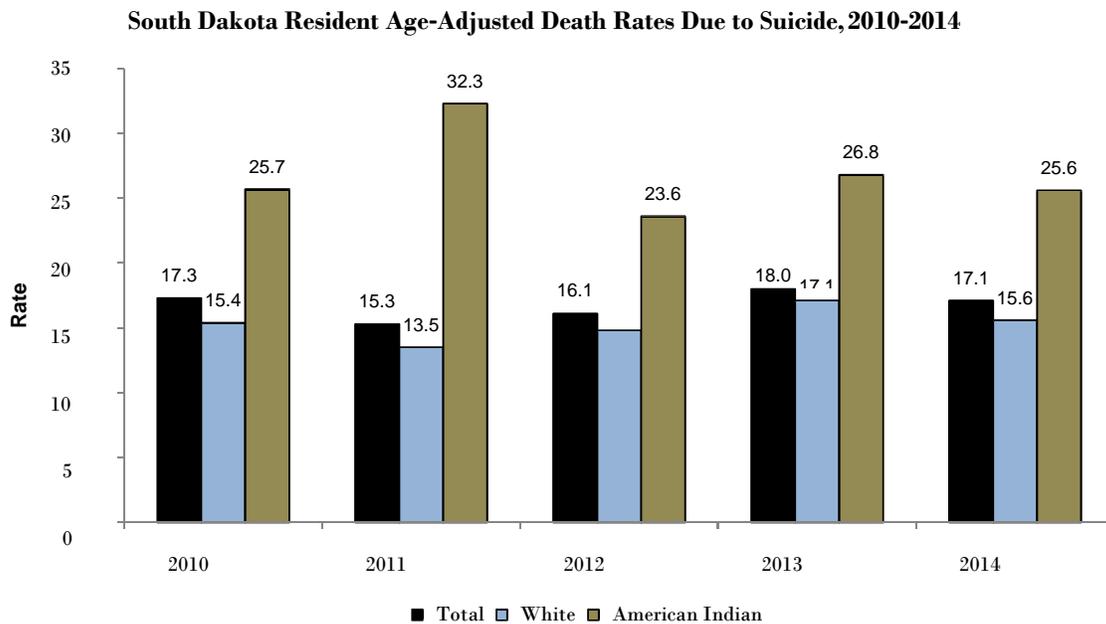
A combination of individual, relational, community and societal factors contribute to the risk of suicide. Risk factors are those characteristics associated with suicide – they may or may not be direct causes – and may include family history of suicide, family history of child abuse/neglect, previous suicide attempts, history of mental health disorder, alcohol/substance abuse, local epidemics of suicide, loss (relationship, financial, job), etc.

Suicide was the ninth leading cause of death in South Dakota in 2014 with 141 deaths. Suicide was the second leading cause of death for residents age 1-34 accounting for 56 deaths in 2014. Among the American Indian population, suicide was tied for the sixth leading cause of death with 20 deaths in 2014.

**Definition:** Age-adjusted death rate due to suicide per 100,000 population

**Data Source:** South Dakota Vital Records Data

### Statistical Trend:



KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR  
**WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT**



**SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

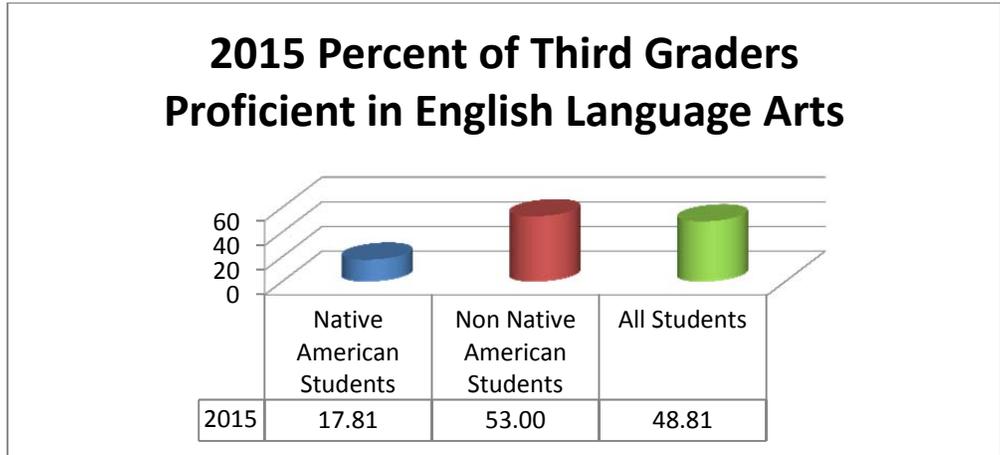
**SOUTH DAKOTA BOARD OF REGENTS**

**SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOR AND REGULATION**

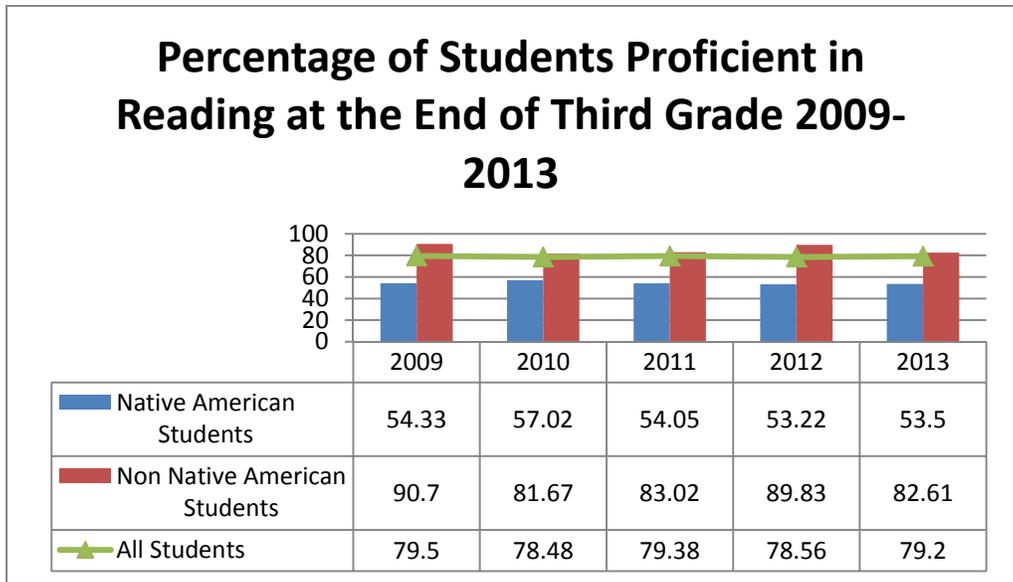
WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND CORE MEASURES

**Strategic Objective #1:** SD’s K-12 system will produce students who are prepared career and life ready as they enter postsecondary education or the workforce.

**Core Measures:**

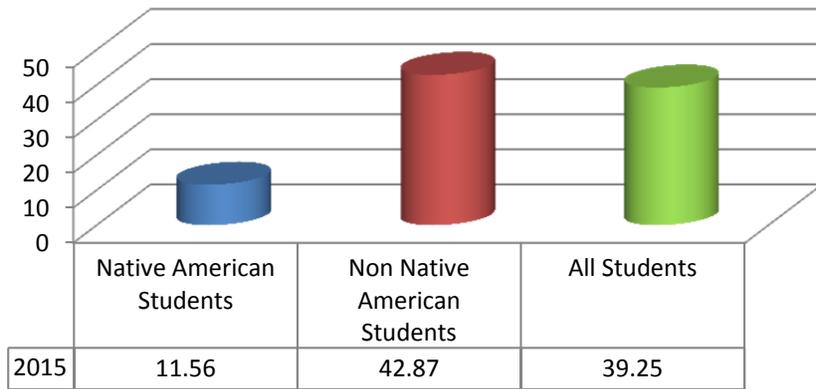


**SOURCE:** 2015 post-appeal state report card roster; full-academic year students



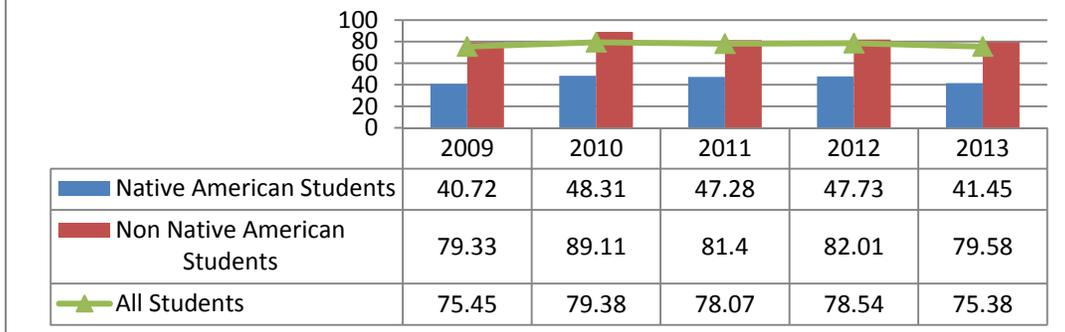
**SOURCE:** Dakota STEP files; all students included in a district for AYP reporting (full-academic year students)

## 2015 Percent of Eighth Graders Proficient Mathematics



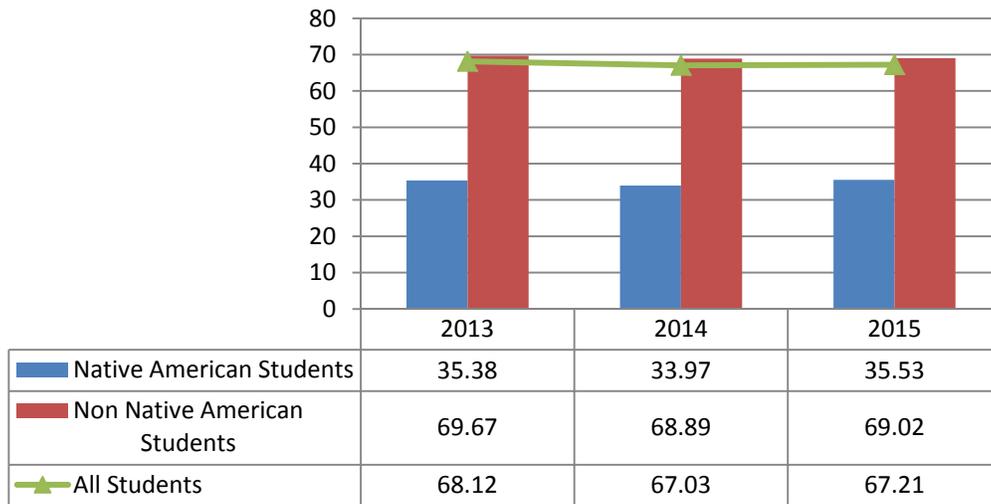
**SOURCE:** 2015 post-appeal state report card roster; full-academic year students

## Percentage of Students Proficient in Mathematics at the End of Third Grade 2009-2013



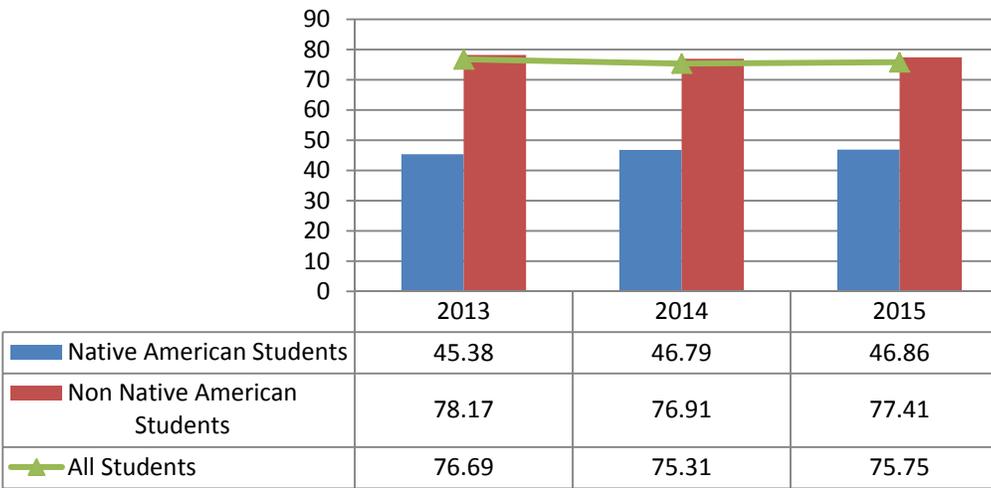
**SOURCE:** Dakota STEP files; all students included in a district for AYP reporting (full-academic year students)

### Percent of Prior Year Graduating Class Meeting ACT Benchmark in Math



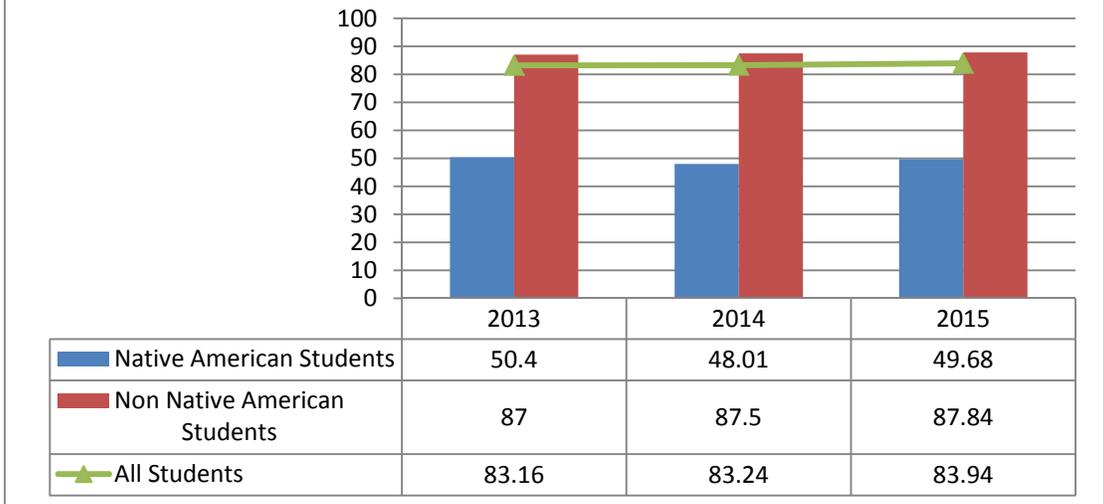
SOURCE: 2015 post-appeal state report card rosters

### Percent of Prior Year Graduating Class Meeting ACT Benchmark in English



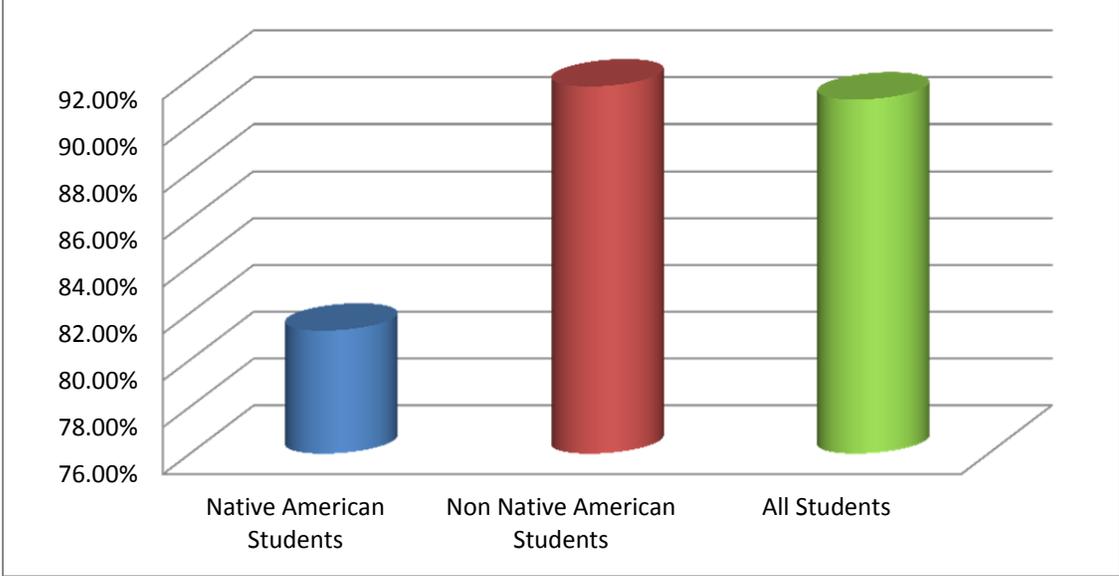
SOURCE: 2015 post-appeal state report card rosters

## Four Year Cohort High School Graduation Rate



SOURCE: 2015 post-appeal state report card rosters

## 2014-15 Percent of National Career Readiness Certificate Assessment Test Takers Earning a Certificate



	Test Takers	Certificate Earners	Percentage Earning a Certificate
<b>Native American Students</b>	144	117	81.25%
<b>Non Native American Students</b>	2,533	2,322	91.67%
<b>All Students</b>	2,677	2,439	91.11%

SOURCE: DLR 2014-15 NCRC student data files

**Strategic Objective #2:** Create stronger and more meaningful collaborative working relationships between the state and the tribal communities within South Dakota in the area of human capital investment and economic development within the basis of their respective cultural authority.

**Core Measures:** Data for all strategic objectives should be divided for Native Americans and non-Native Americans.

SOUTH DAKOTA BOARD OF REGENTS | 2015

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WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND CORE MEASURES

**Strategic Objective #3:** Insure South Dakota’s regental system and postsecondary technical institutes are preparing capable graduates to meet the workforce needs of the state in a financially competitive educational marketplace.

**Core Measures:**

**Retention of New Degree-Seeking Undergraduates from Fall 2013-2014, by Race**

Population	Fall 2013 Federal Cohort	Enrolled in System Fall 2014	Retention Rate
New Degree-Seeking SD Resident Undergraduates, AIAN	77	34	44.2%
New Degree-Seeking SD Resident Undergraduates, not AIAN	2,736	2,213	80.9%
New Degree-Seeking SD Resident Undergraduates, All	2,813	2,247	79.9%

**SOURCE:** Regents Information Systems (RIS)

**Comments:** This table corresponds to our standard retention table, as presented in our annual Fact Book. However, the table has been amended to include only those populations requested. In all tables, “AIAN” represents students with a racial self-classification of American Indian and Alaska Native alone.

**First-Year In-State Placement, FY2013 Graduates, by Race**

Ethnic2	Outcome3		Total
	Empl/Enrl	NotPlaced	
AIAN	85	57	142
	59.86	40.14	100.00
Other	3,948	2,621	6,569
	60.10	39.90	100.00
Total	4,033	2,678	6,711
	60.10	39.90	100.00

**SOURCE:** Regents Information Systems (RIS), SD Department of Labor and Regulation (DLR), National Student Clearinghouse (NSC)

**Comments:** These data are taken from our annual graduate placement dataset, which is sourced from DLR wage records and NSC enrollment data. A number of exclusions apply; see our latest [narrative report](#) or [placement dashboard](#) for details. “Empl/Enrl” represents the number of students found to be either working in SD or enrolled in further education in South Dakota one year after graduation from a public university.

**First-Year In-State Placement, FY2013 Graduates, by Race and Original State**

OrigSD	Ethnics2 and Outcome3								
	----- AIAN -----			----- Other -----			----- TOTAL -----		
	Empl/Enrl	NotPlaced	TOTAL	Empl/Enrl	NotPlaced	TOTAL	Empl/Enrl	NotPlaced	TOTAL
FromSD	79	41	120	3202	1135	4337	3281	1176	4457
	65.83	34.17	100.00	73.83	26.17	100.00	73.61	26.39	100.00
NotFromSD	6	16	22	746	1486	2232	752	1502	2254
	27.27	72.73	100.00	33.42	66.58	100.00	33.36	66.64	100.00
TOTAL	85	57	142	3948	2621	6569	4033	2678	6711
	59.86	40.14	100.00	60.10	39.90	100.00	60.10	39.90	100.00

**SOURCE:** Regents Information Systems (RIS), SD Department of Labor and Regulation (DLR), National Student Clearinghouse (NSC)

**Comments:** These data are sourced from the same DLR/NSC dataset discussed above. The “OrigSD” labels distinguish between students who originally were/weren’t from South Dakota, as indicated by state of residence and high school state.

**First-Year In-State Placement, FY2013 Graduates, by Major Field**

<b>Cip2Name</b>	<b>Empl/Enrl</b>	<b>NotPlaced</b>	<b>Total</b>
Agriculture	116 44.62	144 55.38	260 100.00
Biological Sciences	179 60.88	115 39.12	294 100.00
Business, Management	374 60.91	240 39.09	614 100.00
Communications	108 58.38	77 41.62	185 100.00
Computer Science	108 50.00	108 50.00	216 100.00
Education	521 68.19	243 31.81	764 100.00
Engineering	168 38.01	274 61.99	442 100.00
Engineering Tech	72 56.69	55 43.31	127 100.00
English, Literature	81 62.31	49 37.69	130 100.00
Fam & Cons Sciences	99 63.87	56 36.13	155 100.00
Foreign Languages	35 54.69	29 45.31	64 100.00
Health	910 66.47	459 33.53	1,369 100.00
History	75 63.56	43 36.44	118 100.00
Law Enforcement	40 67.80	19 32.20	59 100.00
Legal	35 47.95	38 52.05	73 100.00
Liberal Arts	140 57.14	105 42.86	245 100.00
Mathematics	59 68.60	27 31.40	86 100.00
Multidisciplinary	26 61.90	16 38.10	42 100.00
Natural Resources	34 49.28	35 50.72	69 100.00
Parks, Rec, Leisure	110 50.69	107 49.31	217 100.00
Physical Sciences	46 56.10	36 43.90	82 100.00
Psychology	231 67.54	111 32.46	342 100.00

<b>Cip2Name</b>	<b>Empl/Enrl</b>	<b>NotPlaced</b>	<b>Total</b>
Public Administration	68 57.14	51 42.86	119 100.00
Social Science	277 65.80	144 34.21	421 100.00
Transportation	8 47.06	9 52.94	17 100.00
Visual & Perf Arts	101 54.89	83 45.11	184 100.00
X Other (Low-n)	12 70.59	5 29.41	17 100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,033</b> <b>60.10</b>	<b>2,678</b> <b>39.90</b>	<b>6,711</b> <b>100.00</b>

**SOURCE:** Regents Information Systems (RIS), SD Department of Labor and Regulation (DLR), National Student Clearinghouse (NSC)

**Comments:** These data are sourced from the same DLR/NSC dataset discussed above. This table disaggregates students by federal CIP (Classification of Instructional Program) category of student majors. The results are not broken down by race because too many of the cells would be smaller than 10 (the minimum n-value allowed under SDBOR data disclosure practices).

#### **First-Year In-State Median Wages, FY2013 Placed Graduates**

<b>Ethnic2</b>	<b>N (SDWage~d)</b>	<b>med (SDWage~d)</b>
AIAN	53	37,820
Other	2,676	37,786
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,729</b>	<b>37,792</b>

**SOURCE:** Regents Information Systems (RIS), SD Department of Labor and Regulation (DLR), National Student Clearinghouse (NSC)

**Comments:** These data are sourced from the same DLR/NSC dataset discussed above. Wage data have been annualized (multiplied by four) from quarterly earnings data from DLR, and reflect cumulative earnings from all jobs held during the queried quarter. Wage data are reported for those graduates whose annualized earnings are indicative of full-time employment (i.e., working 35 hours per week at the federal minimum wage rate) and are not still enrolled in a postsecondary institution.

## WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND CORE MEASURES

**Strategic Objective #4:** Create an environment within South Dakota communities that allows for the development of economic activity and quality jobs, including support for facilities, technology, and other infrastructure.

**Core Measures:**

<b>South Dakota</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Median household income	\$45,904	\$48,321	\$48,362	\$48,947	\$50,979
Percentage of population below the federal poverty level	14.4%	13.9%	13.4%	14.2%	14.2%
Annual average unemployment rate	5.0%	4.7%	4.3%	3.8%	3.4%
Percent of population employed					
65 to 74 years of age	29.6%	33.1%	32.6%	34.1%	34.0%
75 years and over	6.7%	7.9%	8.4%	8.7%	8.6%
Selected demographics of labor force employment					
Percent of veteran labor force who are employed ages 18-64	94.3%	95.4%	97.3%	96.4%	97.2%
Persons with a disability who are employed ages 18-64	85.9%	89.1%	91.9%	91.2%	91.3%

<b>United States</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Median household income	\$50,046	\$50,502	\$51,371	\$52,250	\$53,657
Percentage of population below the federal poverty level	15.3%	15.9%	15.9%	15.8%	15.5%
Annual average unemployment rate	9.6%	8.9%	8.1%	7.4%	6.2%
Percent of population employed					
65 to 74 years of age	22.9%	23.0%	23.8%	24.3%	24.2%
75 years and over	5.3%	5.4%	5.6%	5.9%	6.0%
Selected demographics of labor force employment					
Percent of veteran labor force who are employed ages 18-64	90.1%	90.9%	92.0%	92.6%	93.8%
Persons with a disability who are employed ages 18-64	79.8%	79.9%	81.4%	82.7%	84.6%

Note: Selected demographics of labor force employment include those who are currently in the labor force; they do not include people who are not in the labor force.

**Sources:**

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates (<http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/>), December 2015;

South Dakota unemployment rates: South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, Labor Market Information Center in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics ([http://dlr.sd.gov/lmic/menu\\_laborForce.aspx](http://dlr.sd.gov/lmic/menu_laborForce.aspx)), provided December 2015;

Nationwide unemployment rates: Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics (<http://www.bls.gov/cps>), December 2015.

Prepared by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, December 2015.

