



The State of The State, What the Data Tells Us

2014 Demography Conference

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To be discussed:

- About BHKN
- How we Use Data
- The State of State
 - Demographics
 - Economy
 - Health
- Summary
- Questions



About BHK

- Online community information service
- Work with librarians and community organizations
- Aggregate and organize **local news, resources, historical archives, and data**
- Educate engaged citizens and community leaders regarding the value of local information for decision-making and strategic planning



How We Use Data

- To give greater understanding and context to local news
- To identify trends, opportunities, and challenges for our community
- To help organizations, government, and businesses plan and strategize



THE STATE OF THE STATE



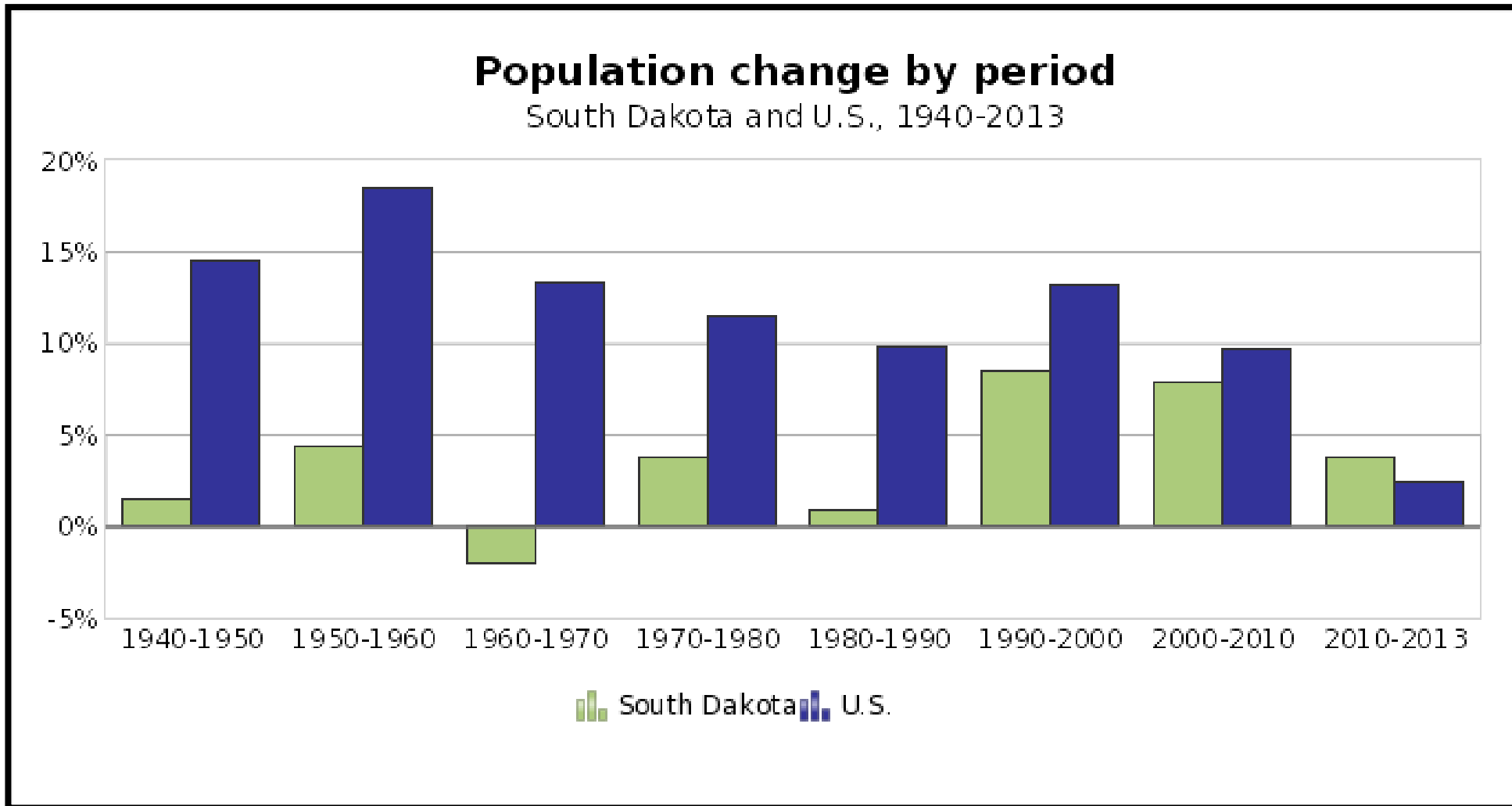
DEMOGRAPHICS



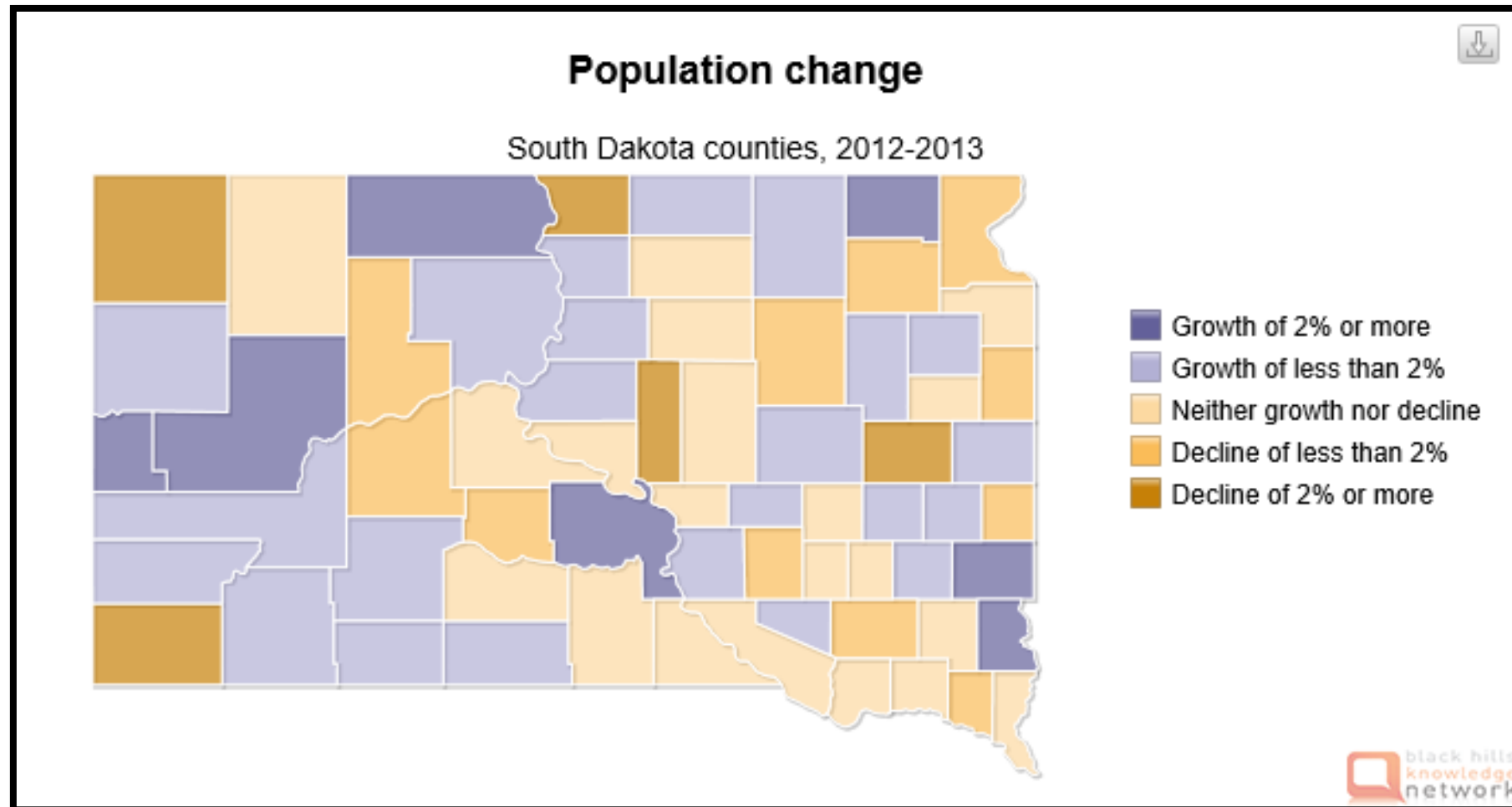
Population



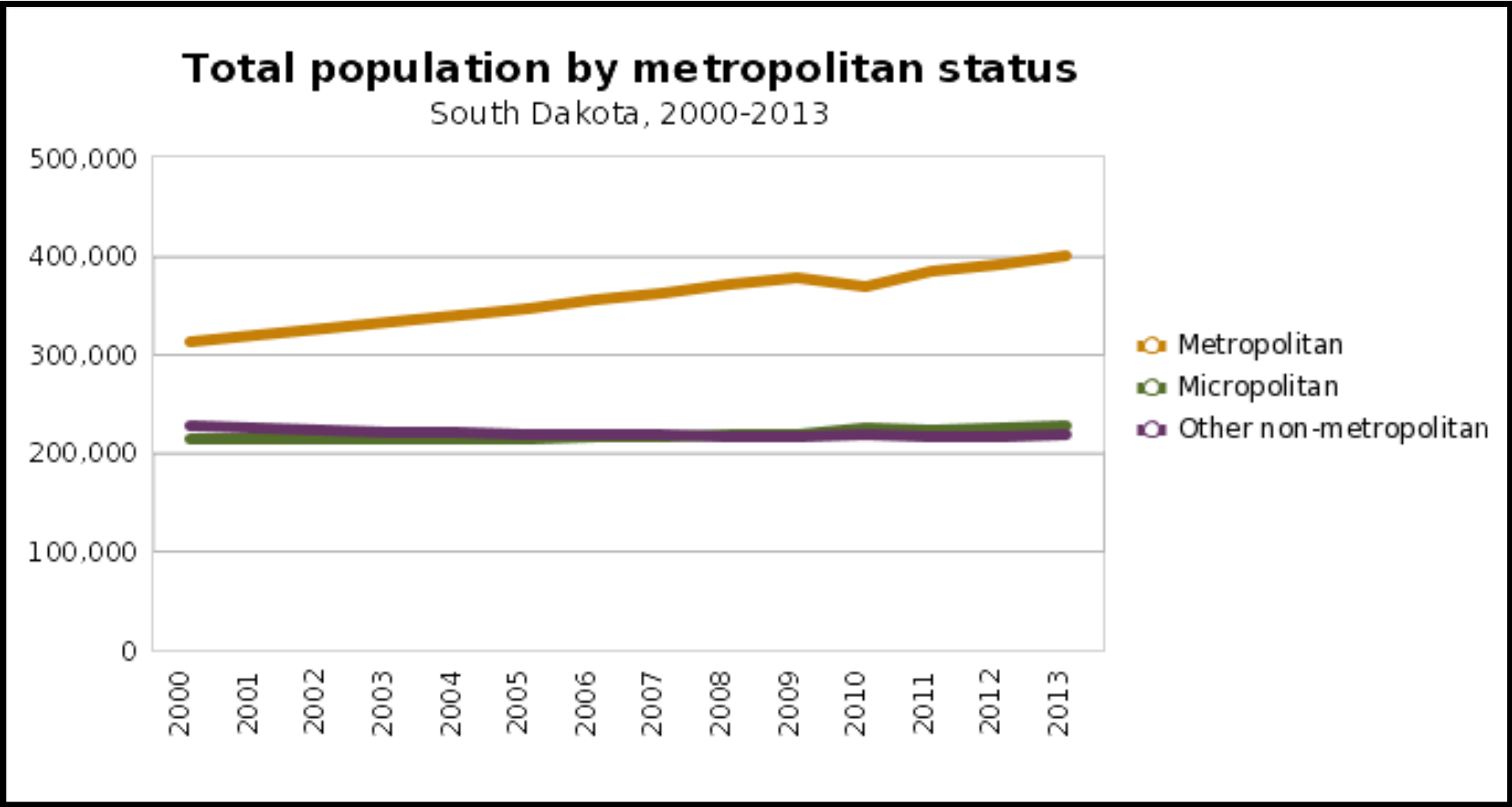
South Dakota has outpaced the country in terms of Population Growth, but only recently is this the case.



The Black Hills area is growing at a faster pace than South Dakota as a whole.



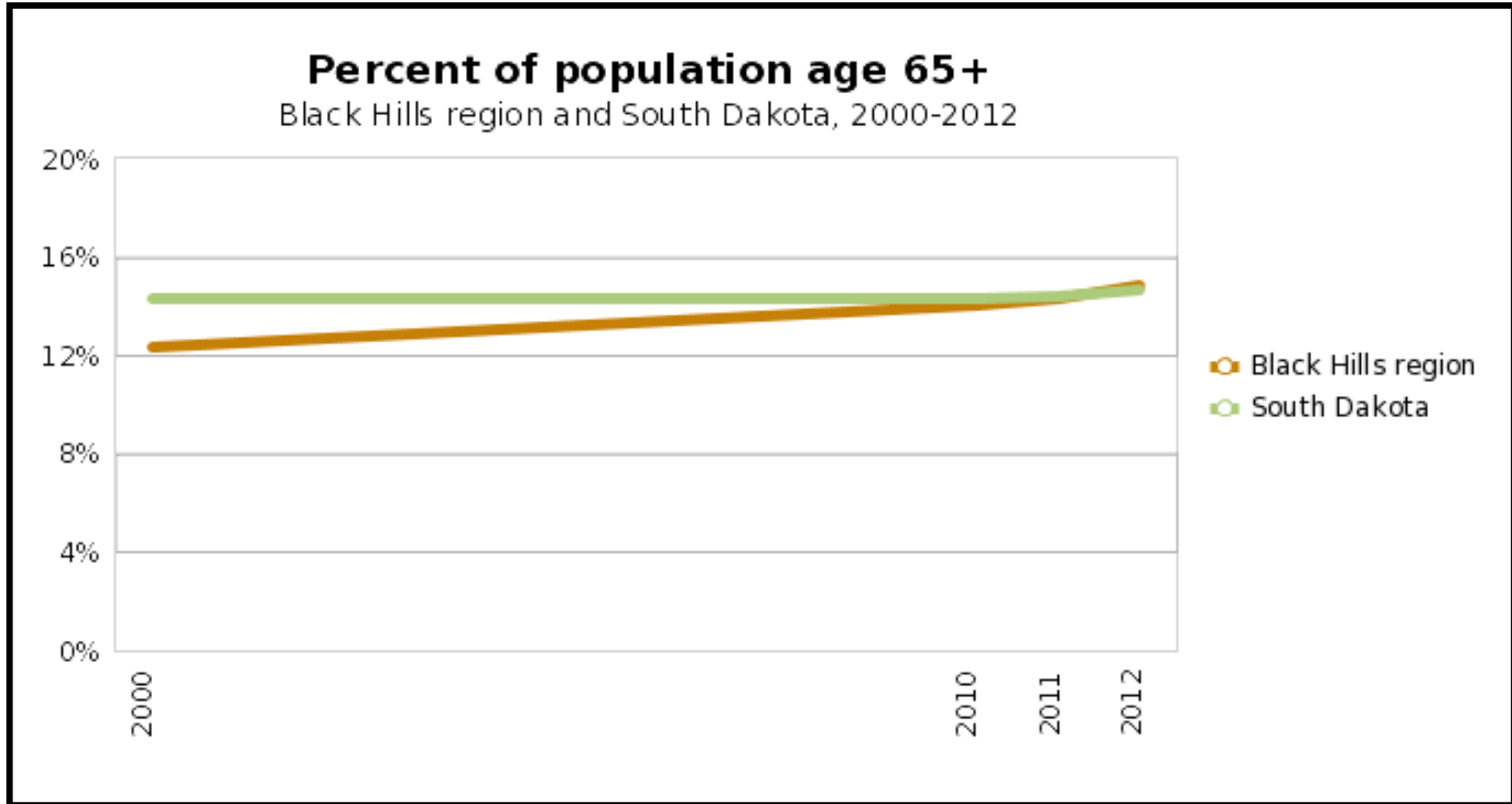
Metropolitan counties (50,000<) are increasing in population, whereas micro (10-50,000) and rural counties (<10,000) are staying steady.



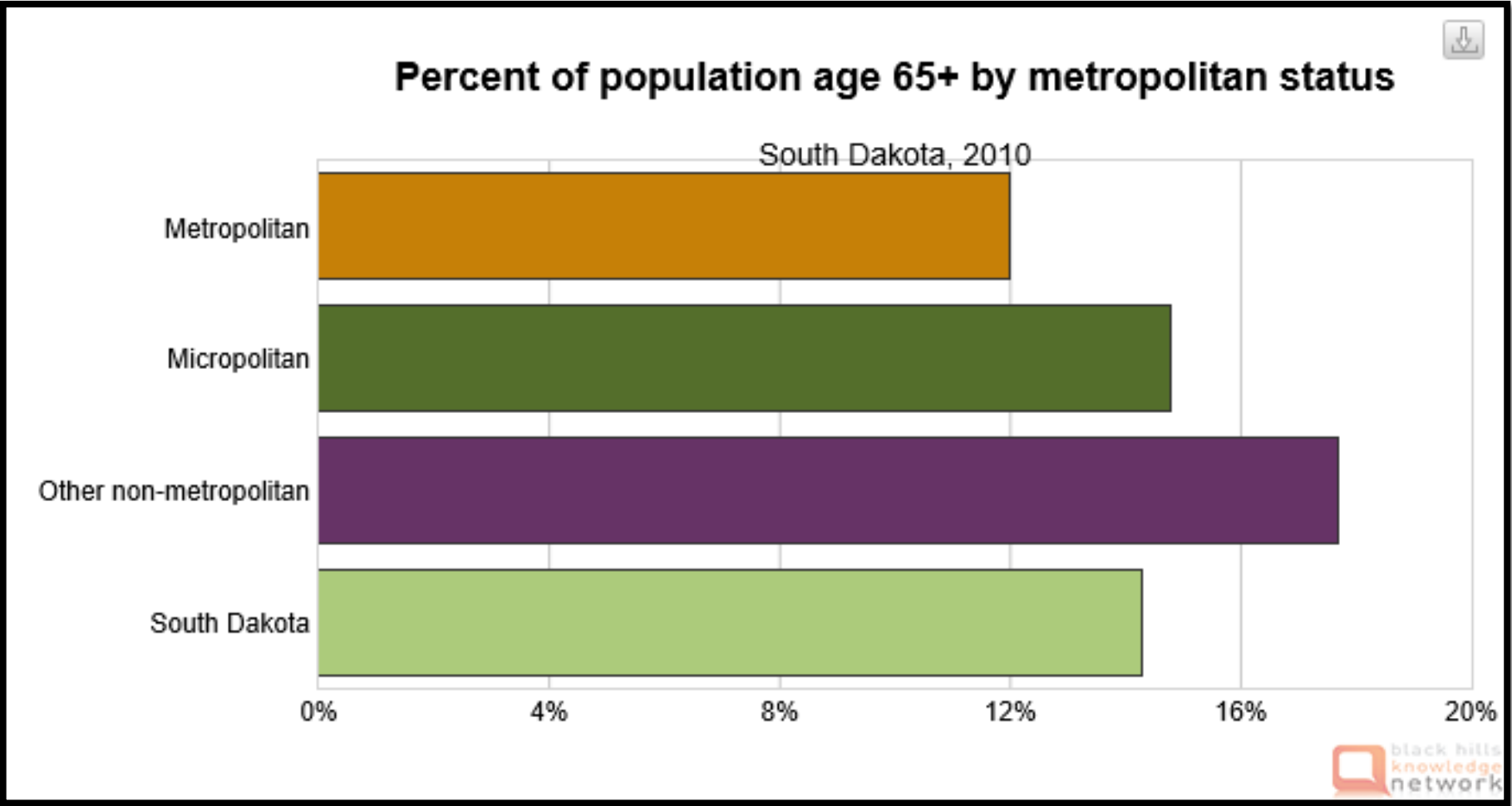
Age and Aging



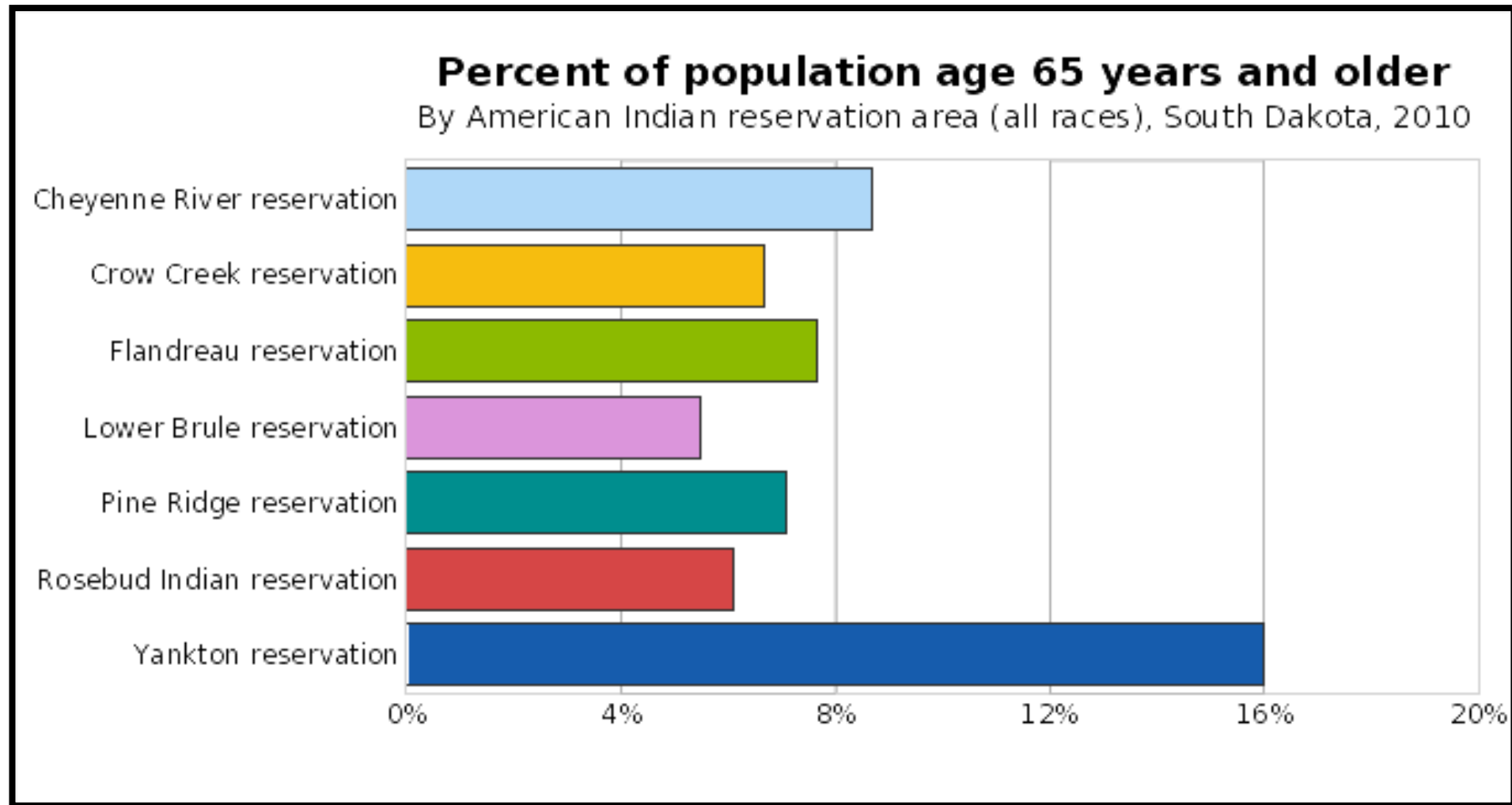
South Dakota's senior population has remained flat as a percentage while the Black Hills' senior population has increased.



Rural counties have the largest percentages of seniors by population.



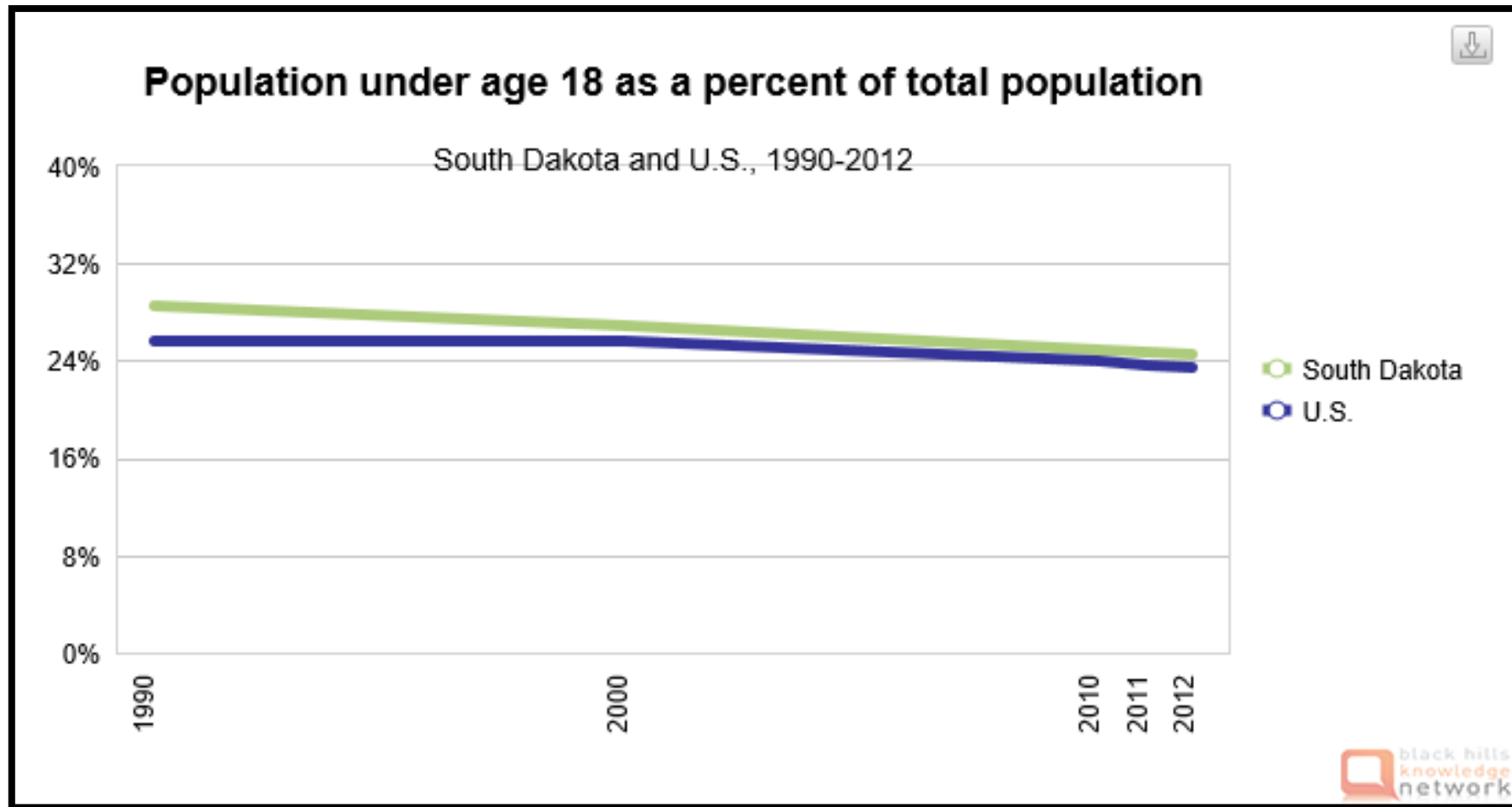
Most reservations have a far younger population than the rest of the state, except for Yankton Reservation.



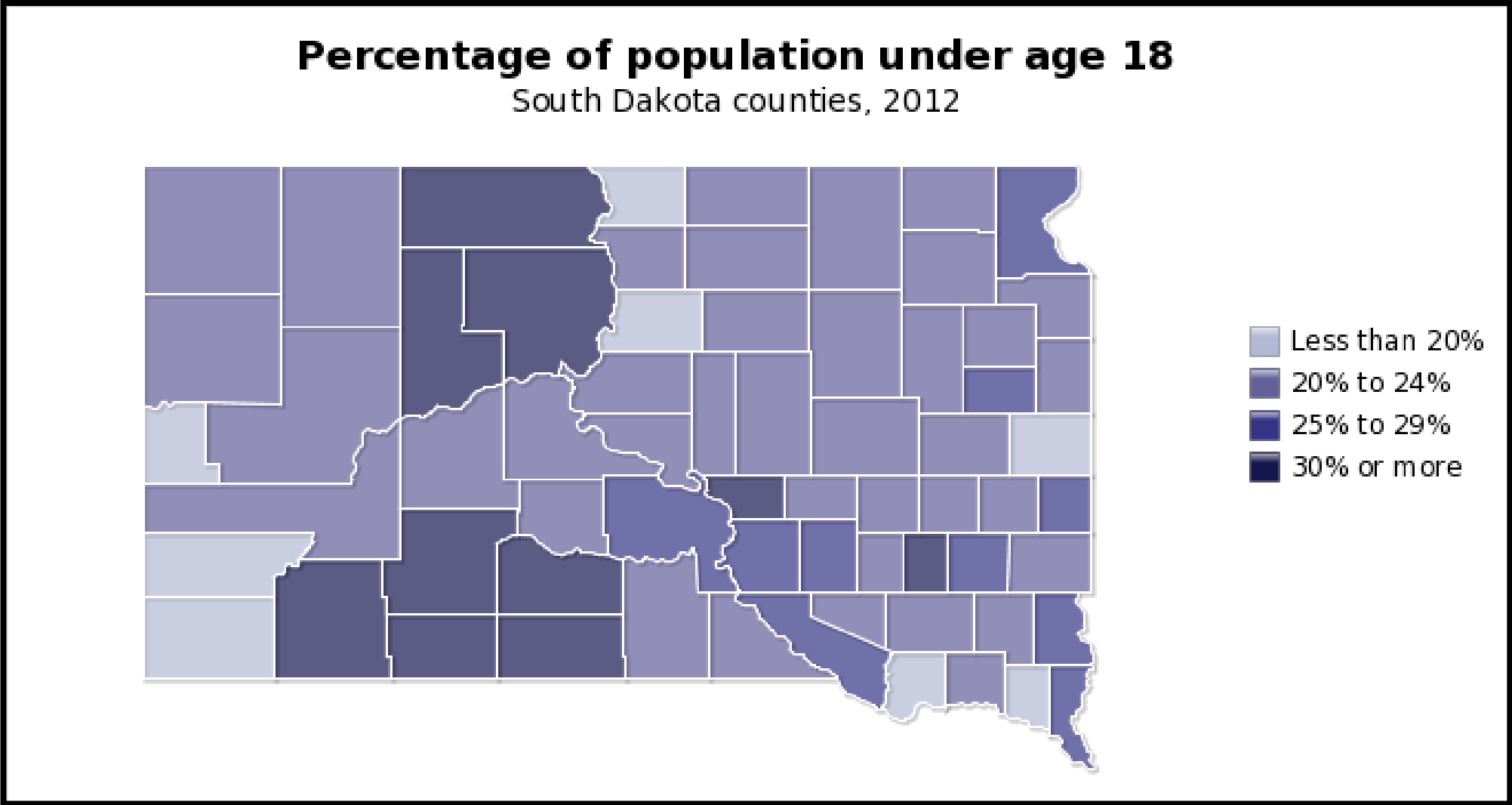
Children and Youth



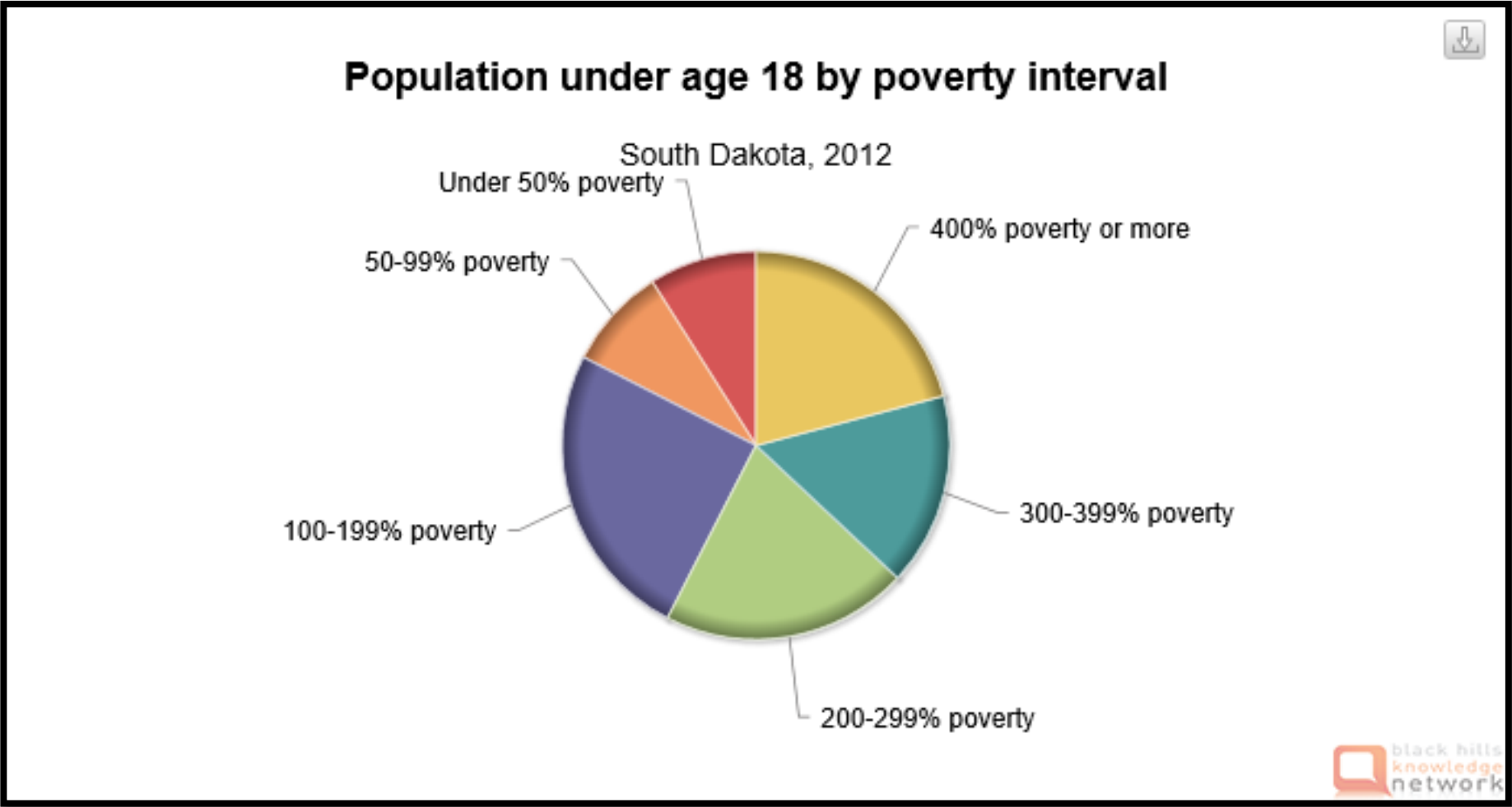
South Dakota began to closely follow the national average for percent of youth since year 2000.



Reservations have the highest growth percentages among youth.



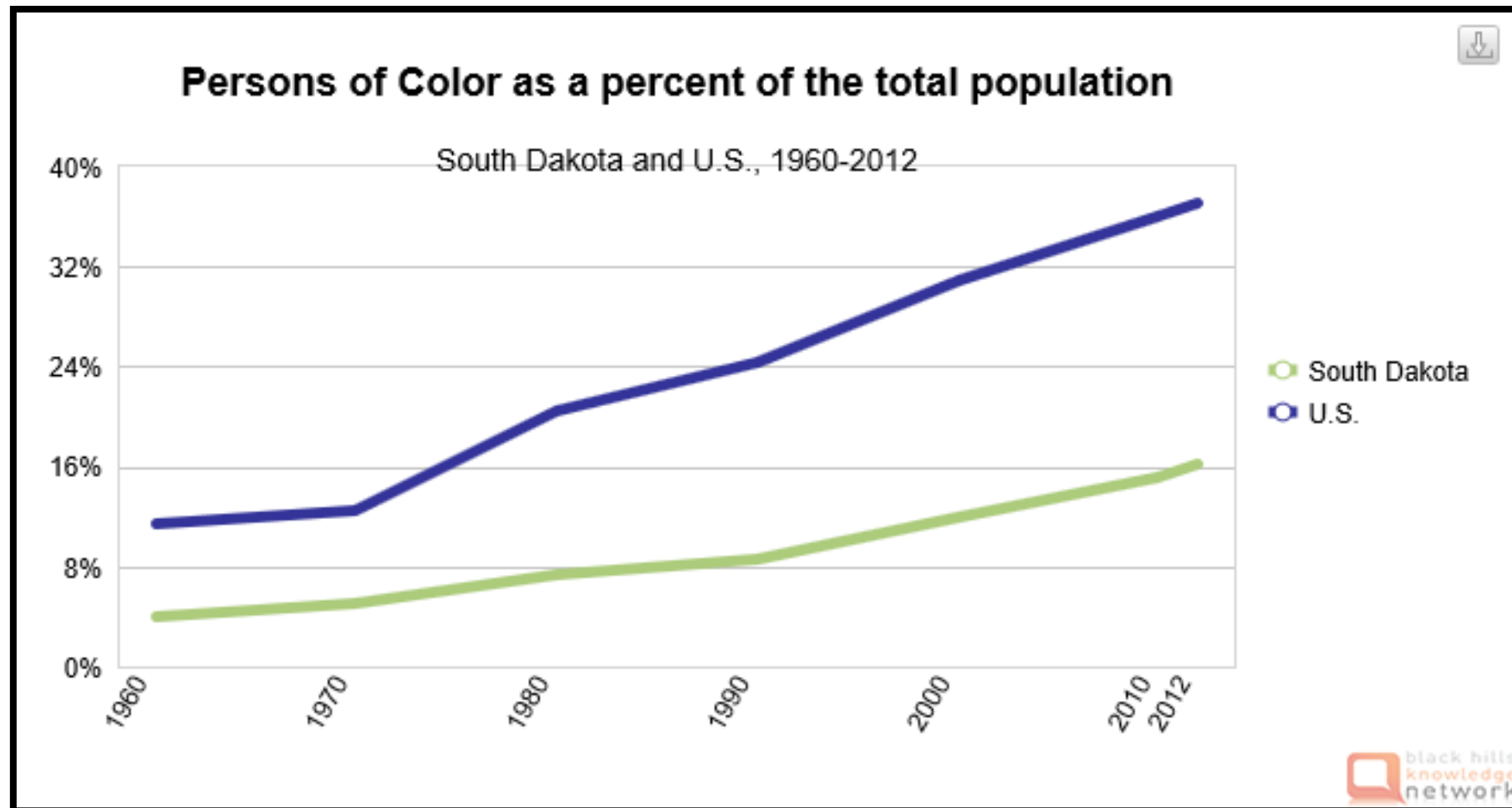
Almost 18% of children are living in poverty in South Dakota.



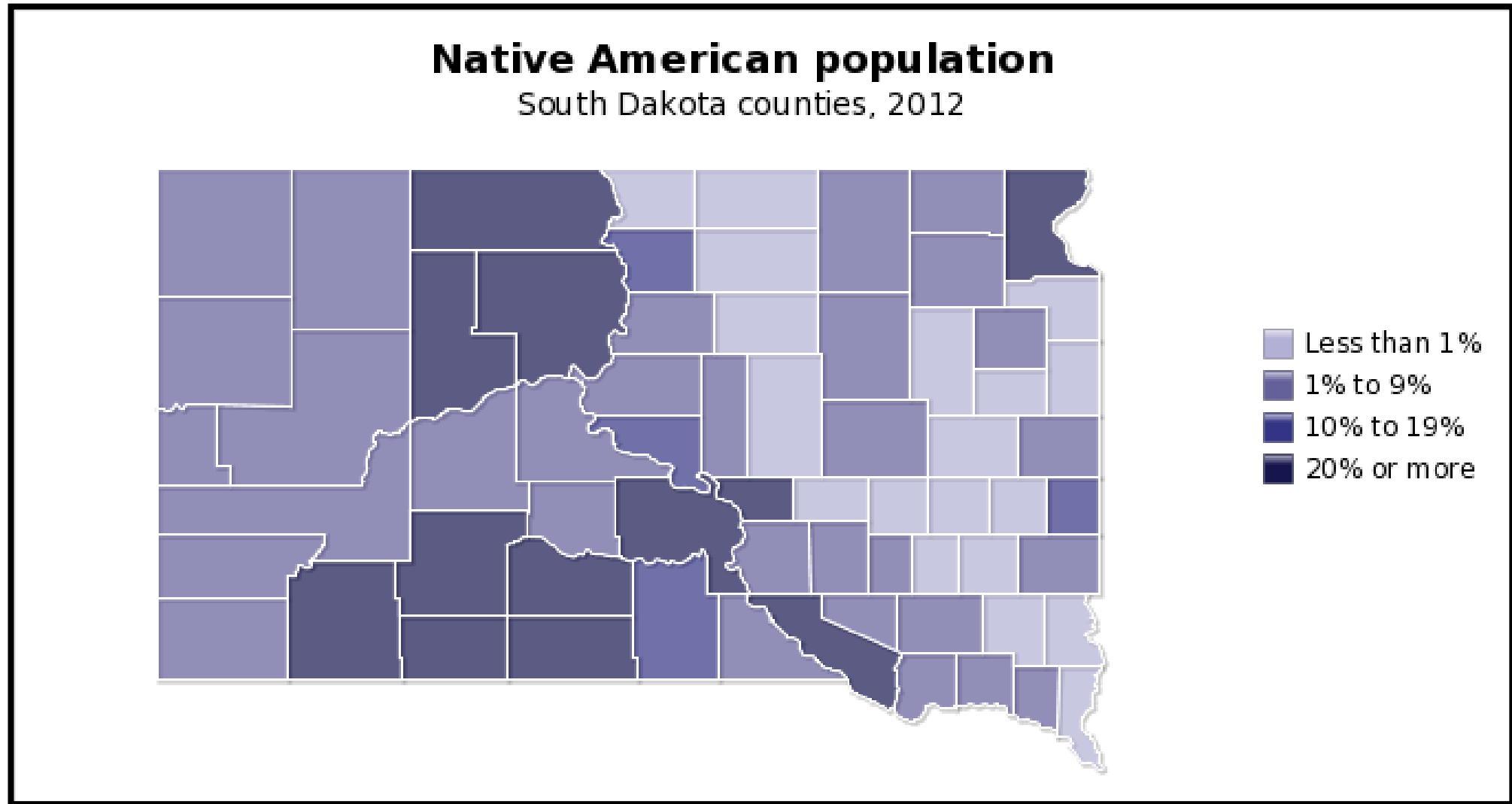
Race



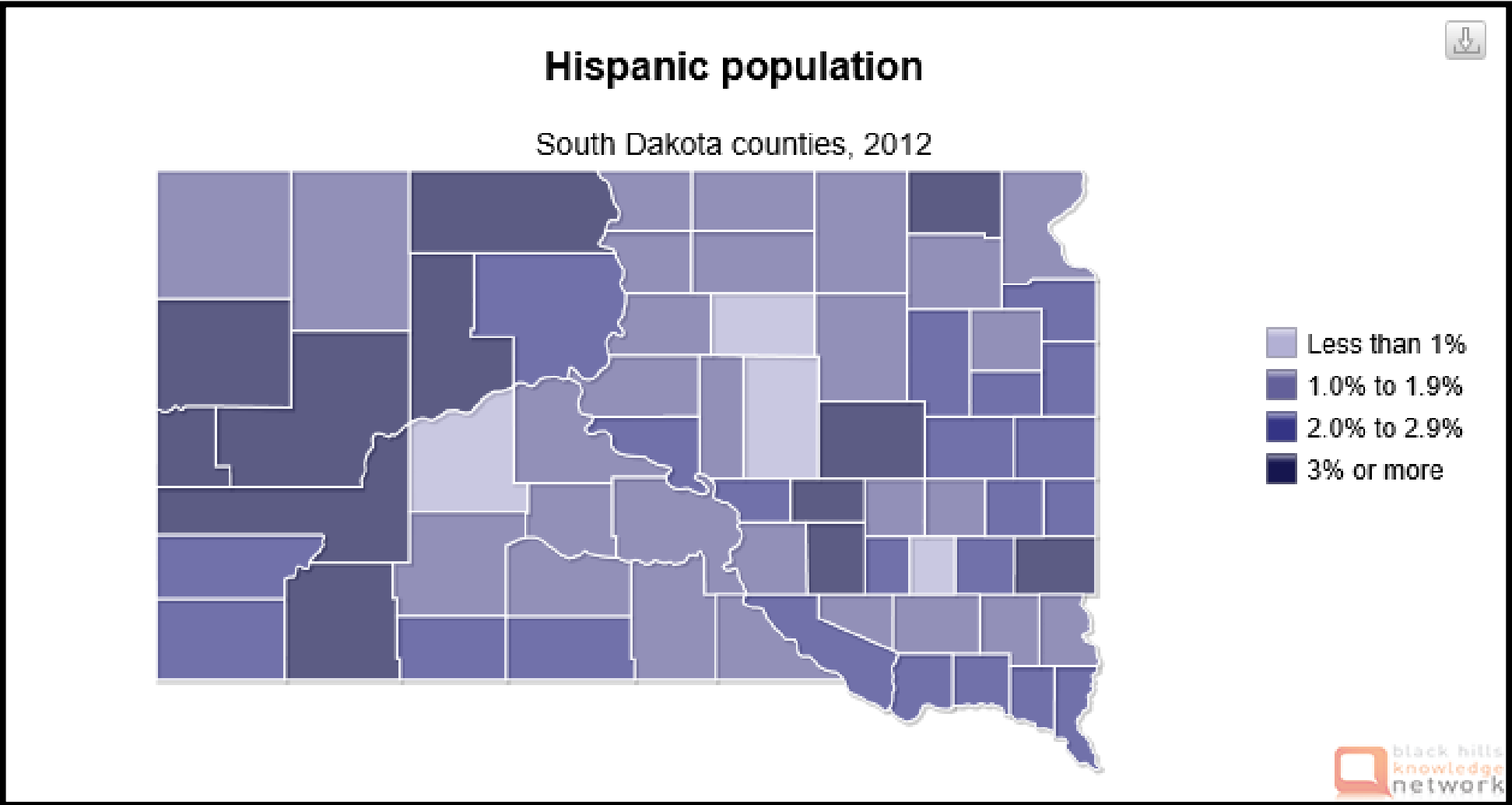
South Dakota's share of persons of color is growing as a percent, but still lagging behind the country.



West River has a greater proportion of Native Americans than East River.



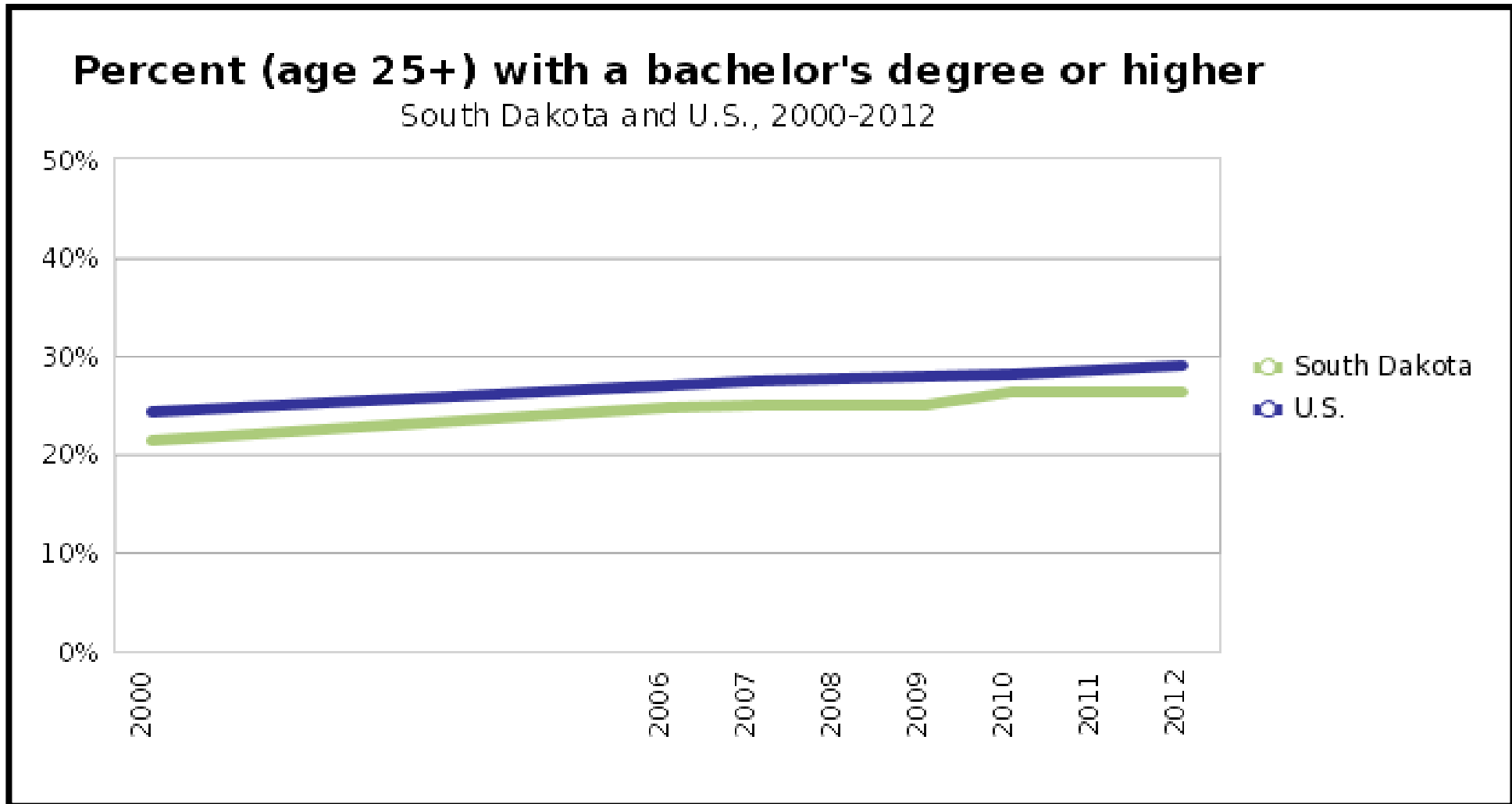
There are more Hispanics as a percentage of population than Blacks and Asians in South Dakota.



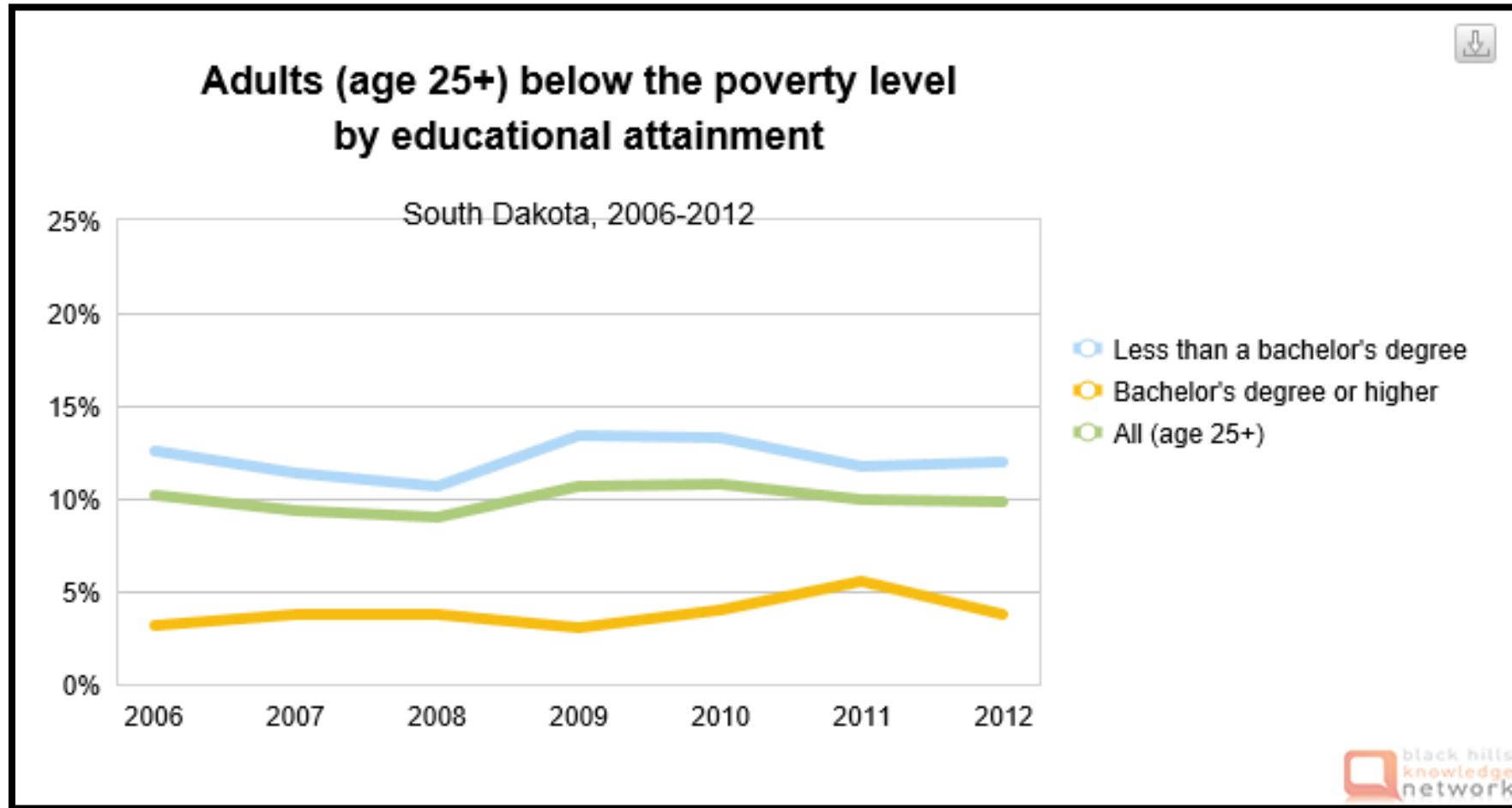
Educational Attainment



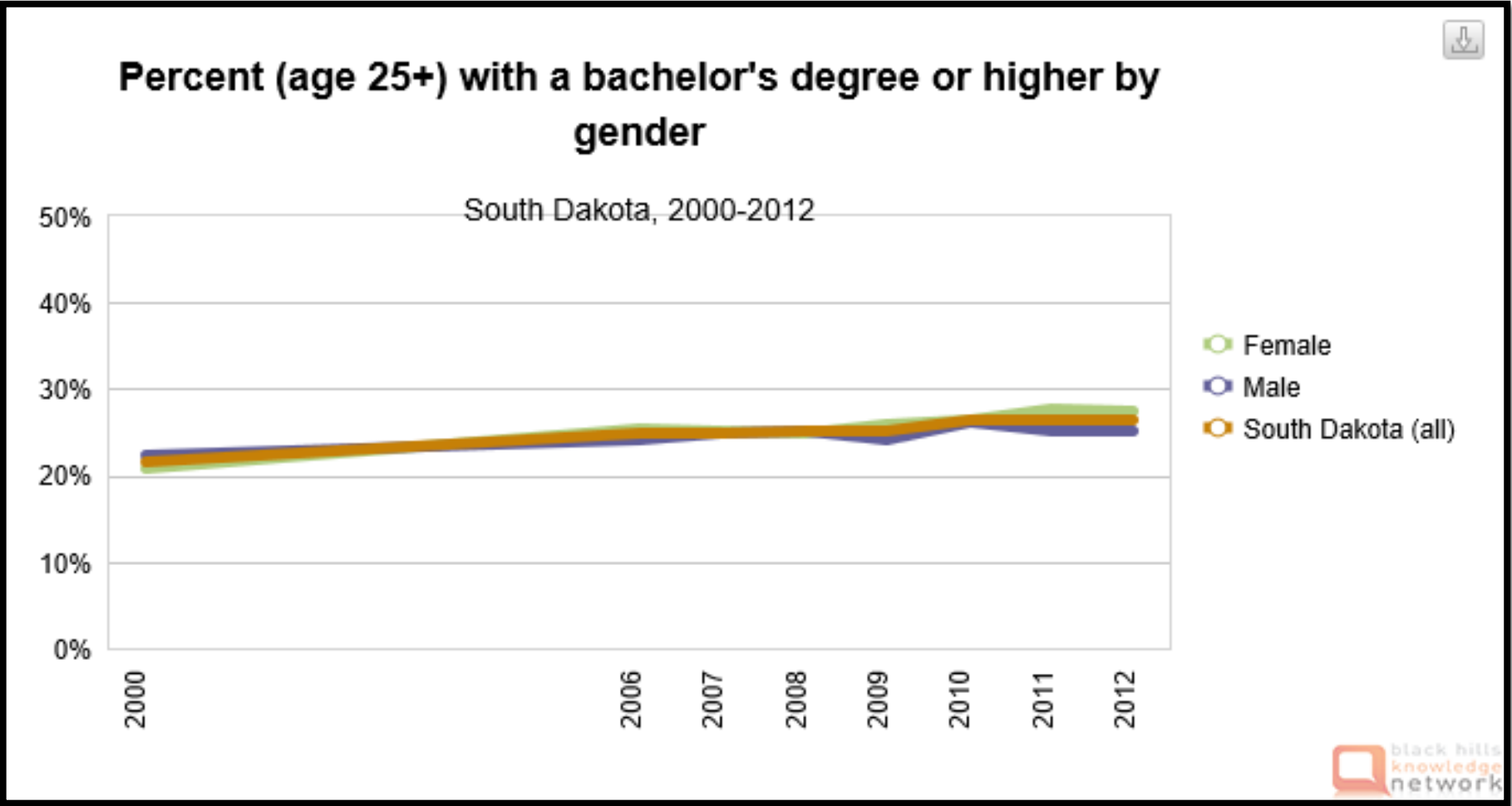
South Dakotans are less likely to have a college degree compared to the US as a whole.



Poverty and Educational Achievement are highly correlated.



Women are now more likely than men to have a bachelor's degree or higher.



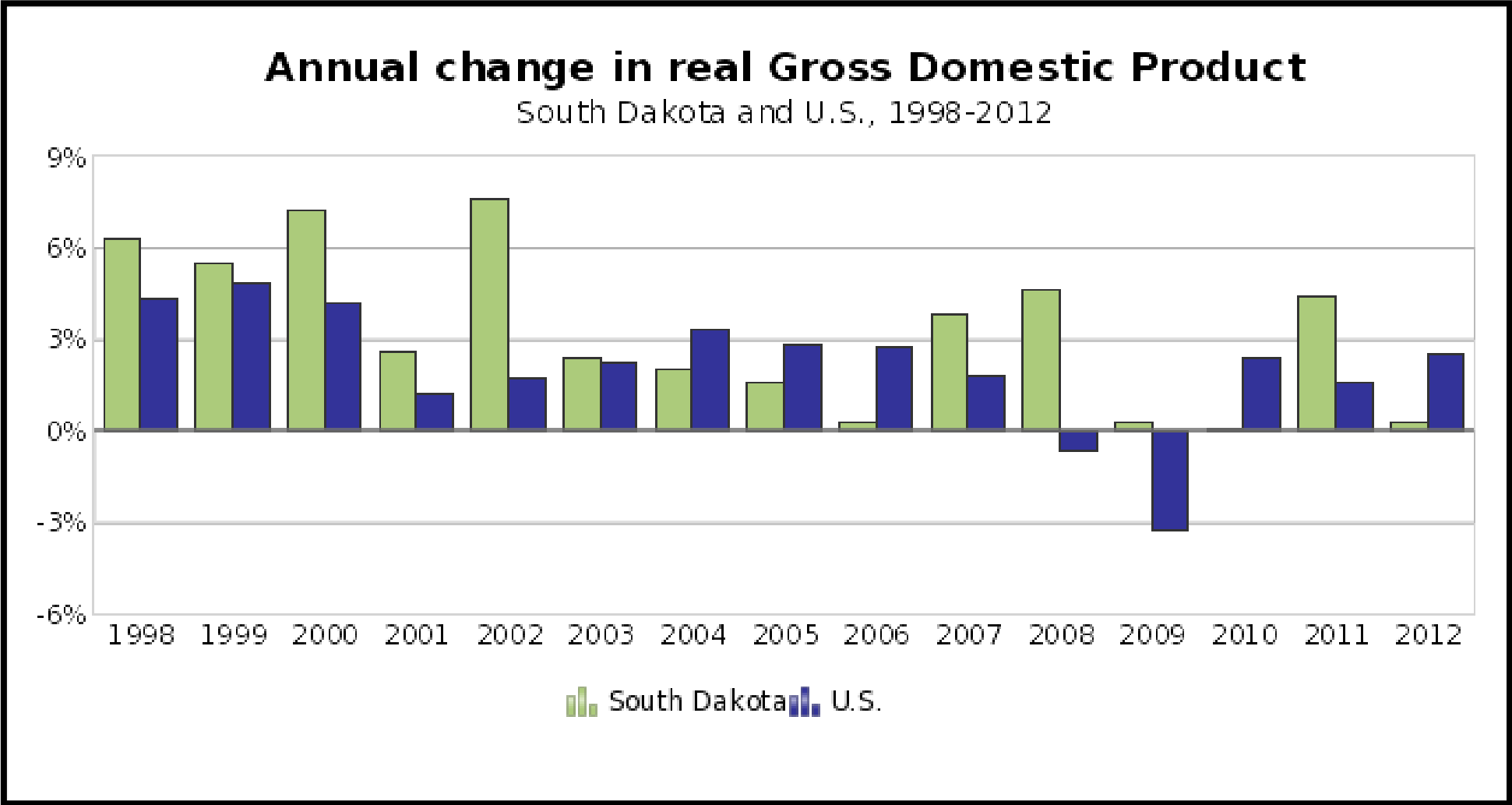
ECONOMY



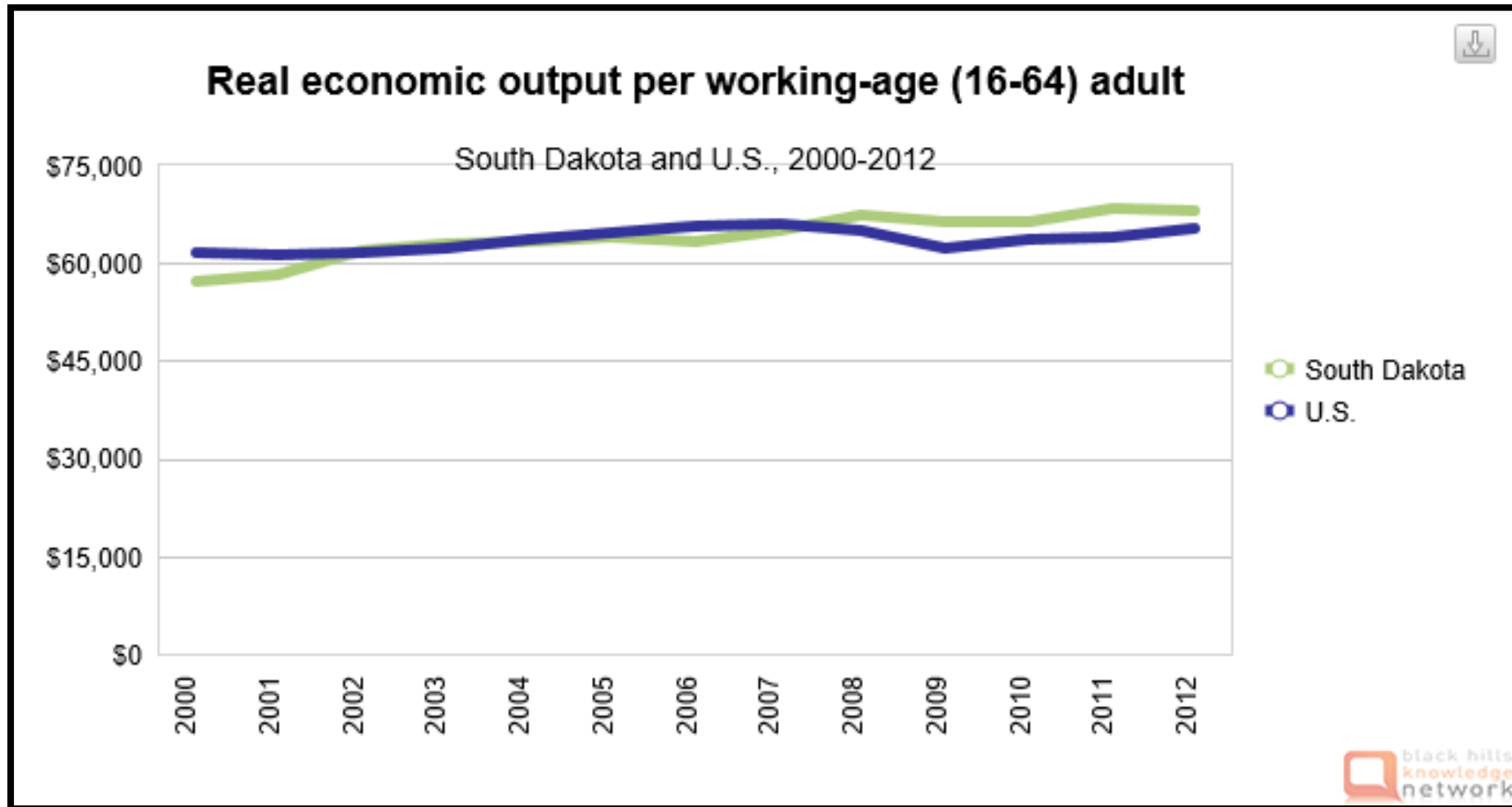
Economic Output (GDP)



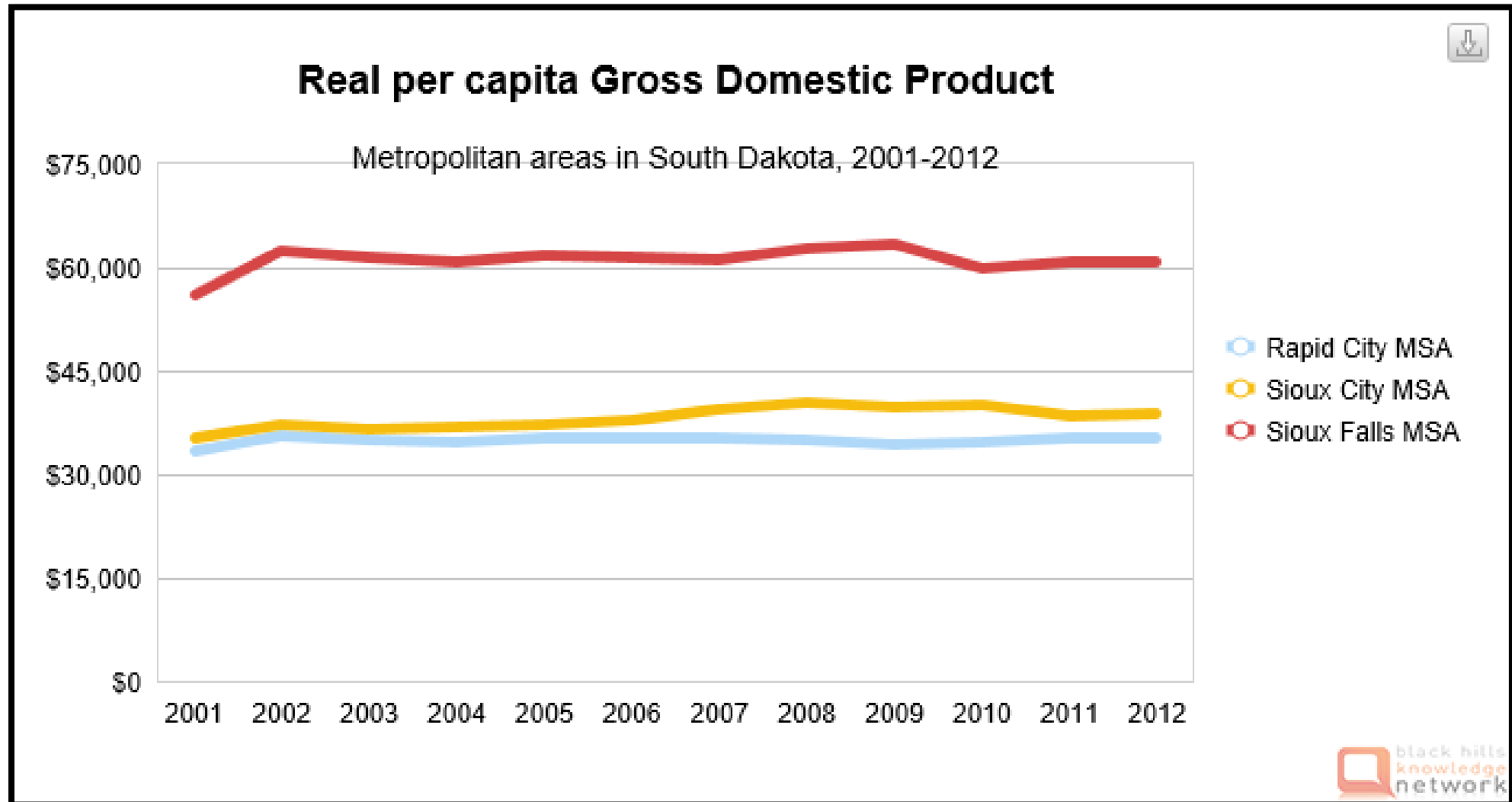
South Dakota has had very low growth rates in recent years (47th in the nation for 2011-12), with 2011 being the exception.



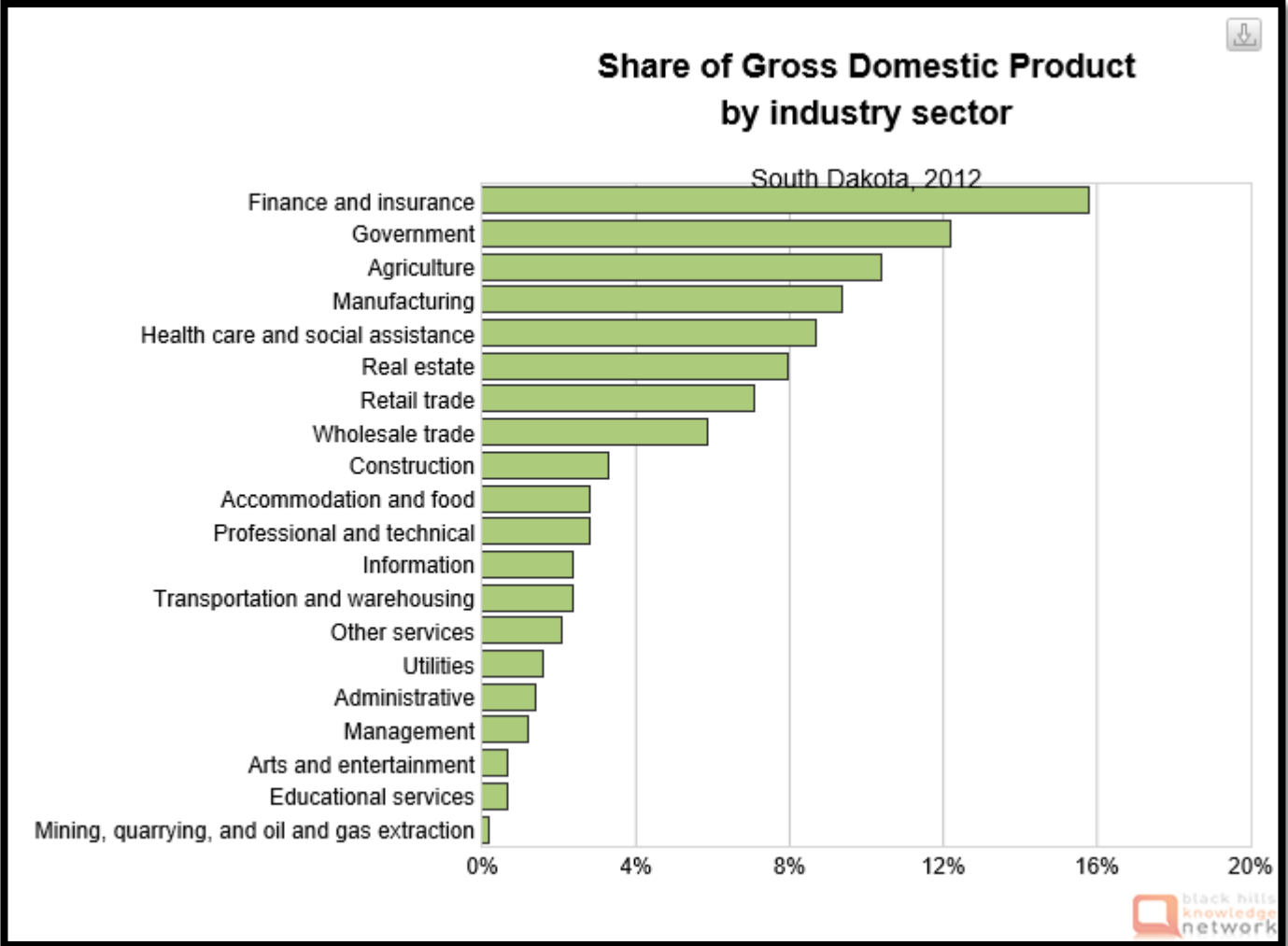
Yet South Dakota adults are producing more output than the US average – gradually improving since year 2000.



Sioux Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) GDP is almost twice as large as that of Rapid City's MSA GDP.



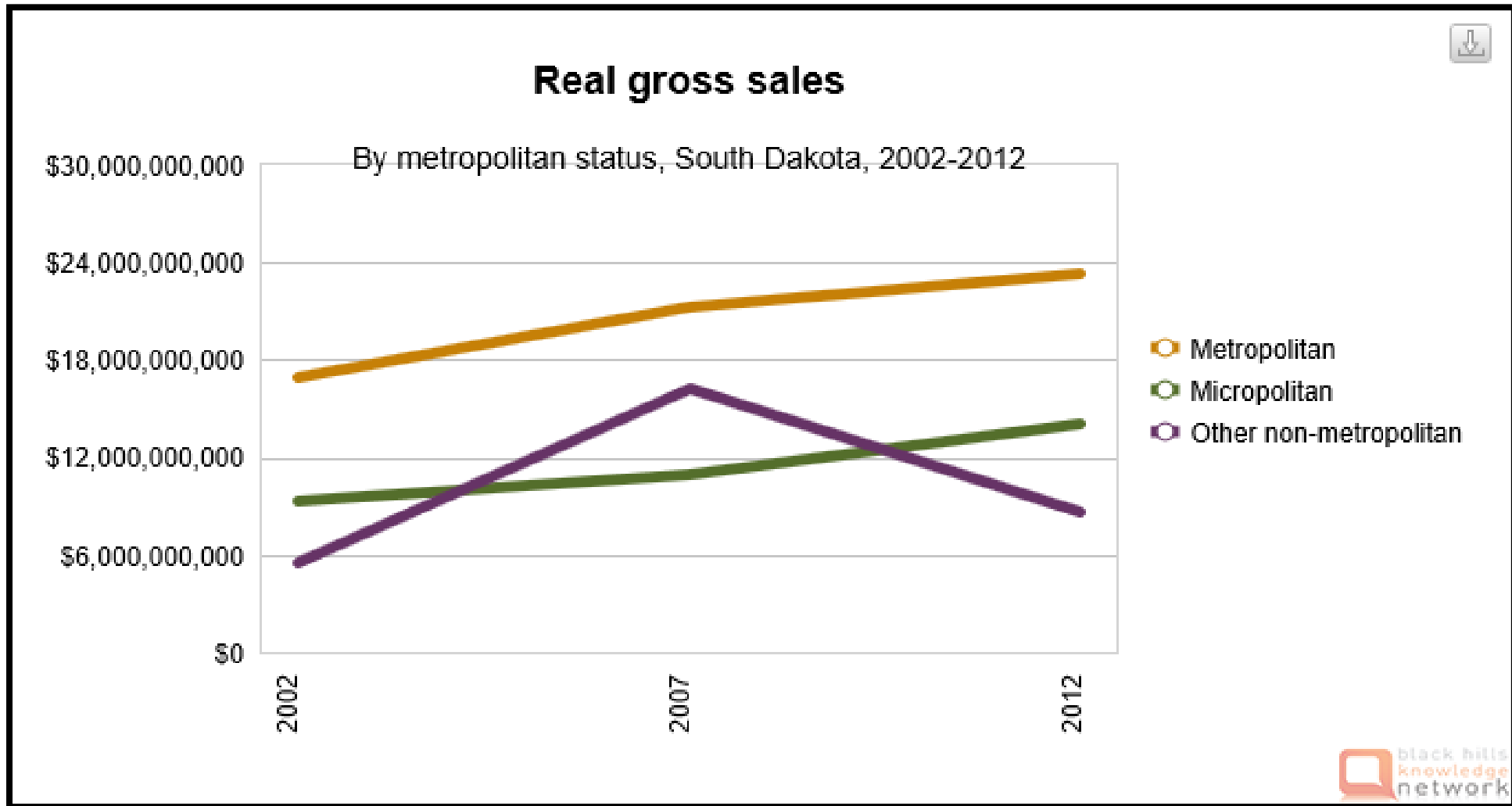
Finance and Insurance is South Dakota's biggest industry in terms of GDP.



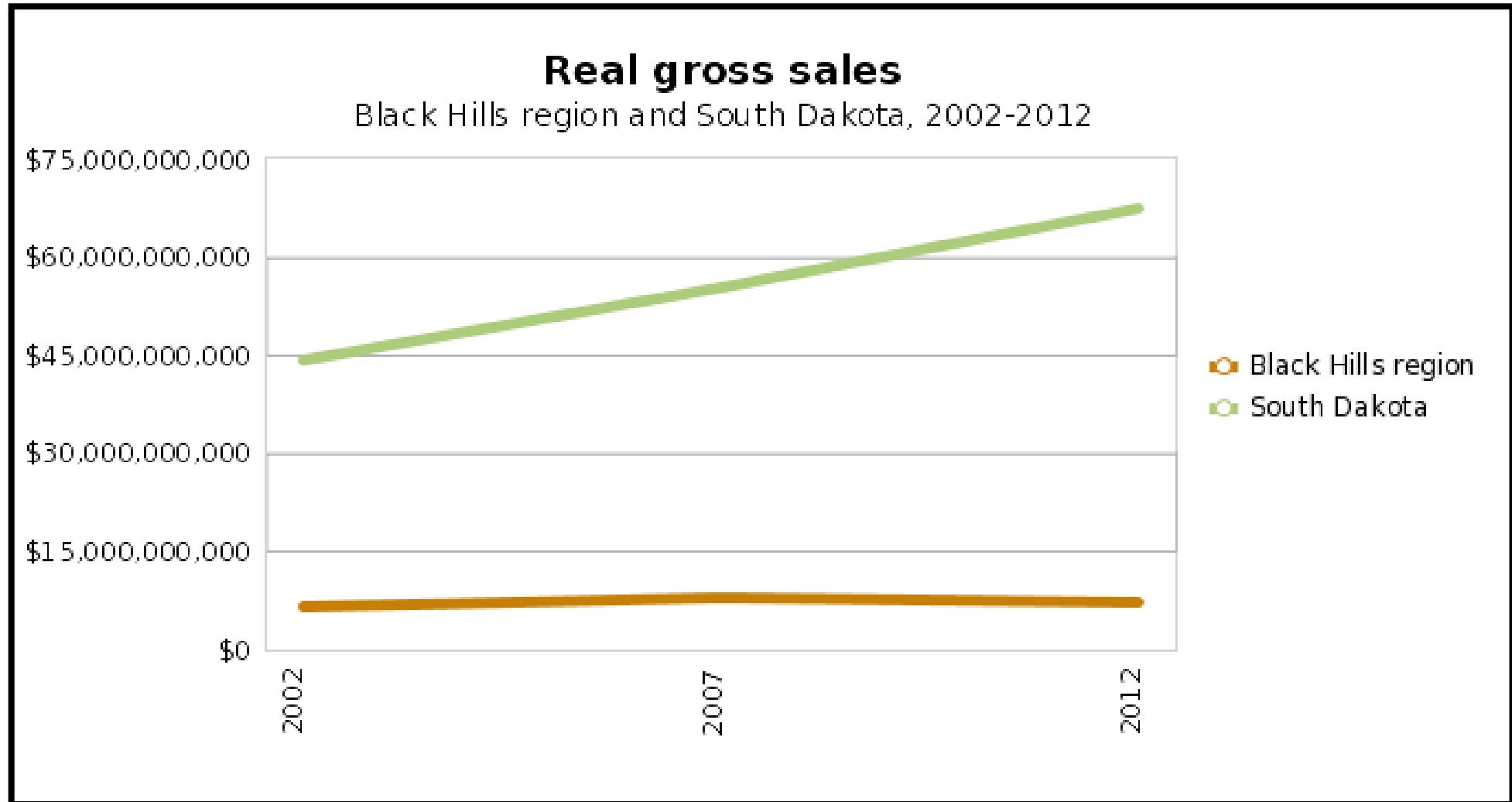
Gross Sales



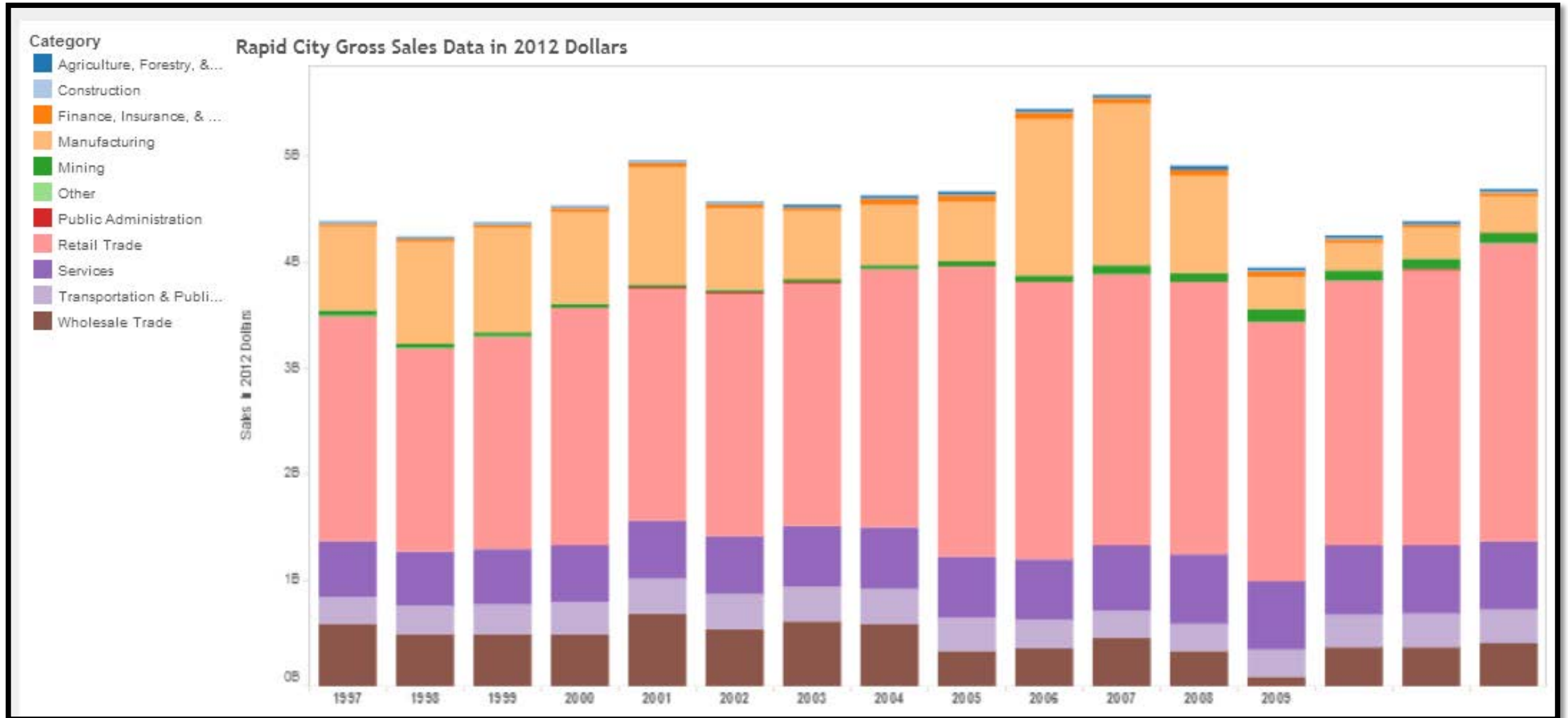
Rural counties greatly increased their real gross sales until 2007, when it trended downward.



The Black Hills' real gross sales stayed flat since 2002, while South Dakota's trended upward.



This is partly due to the manufacturing sector's fall in sales in Rapid City.



Tourism Tax

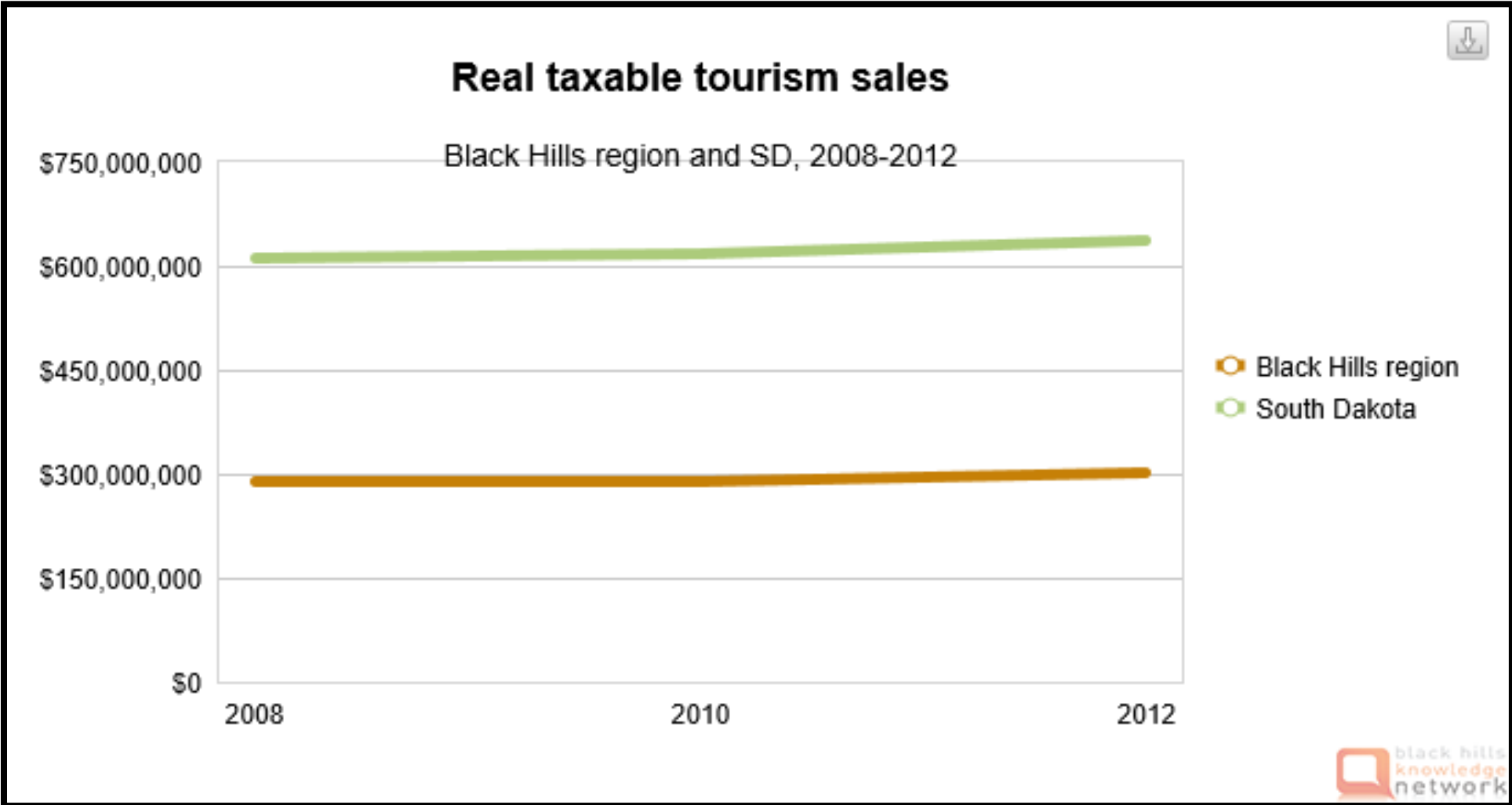


Pennington brings in \$100,000,000 more in tourism sales than Minnehaha, with other Black Hills counties following.

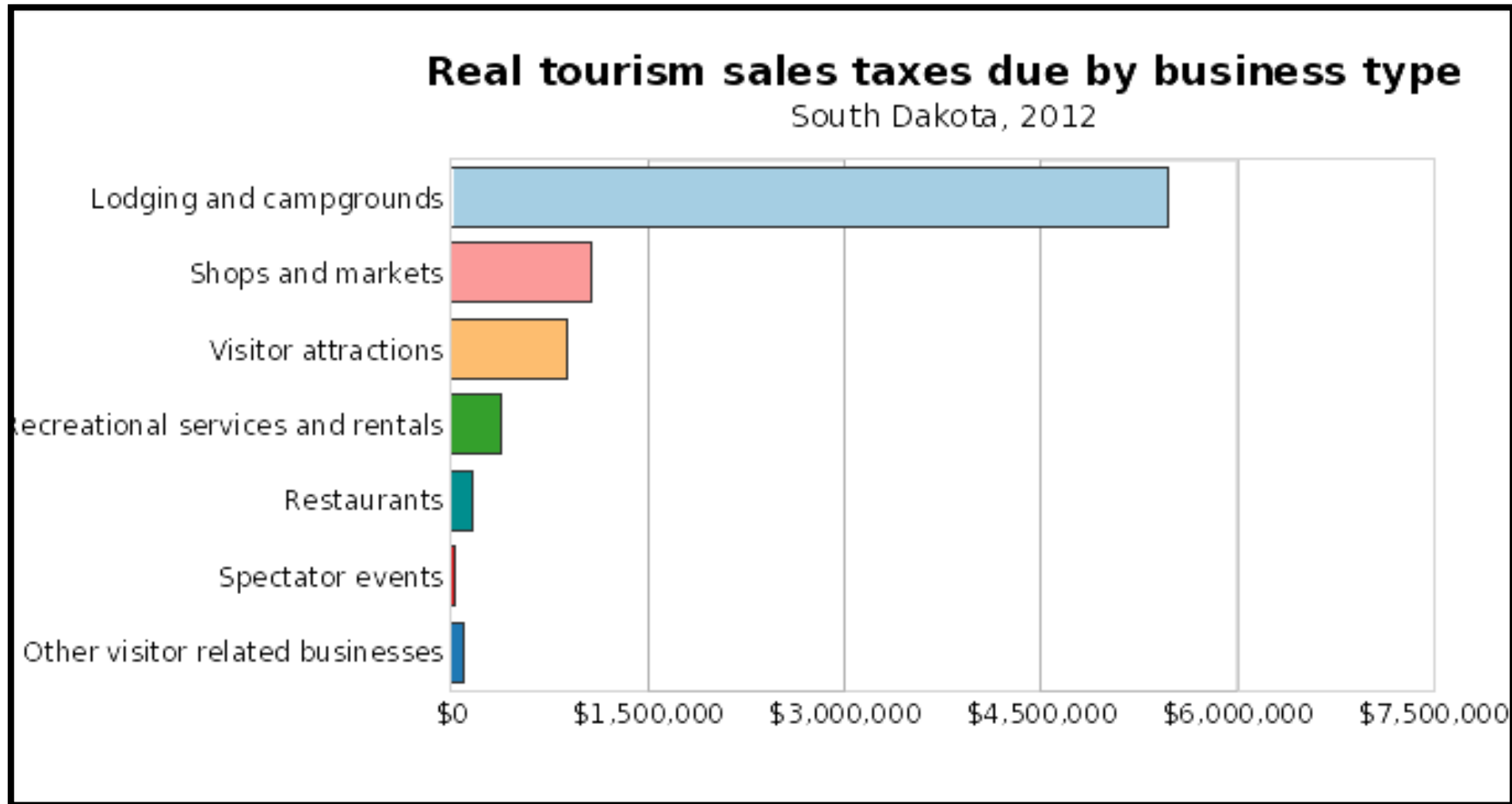
Real taxable tourism sales
Rank of South Dakota counties, 2012

Rank	County (1=highest)	2012
1	Pennington	\$185,917,576
2	Minnehaha	\$86,040,865
3	Lawrence	\$57,420,372
4	Custer	\$27,131,483
5	Meade	\$24,103,031
6	Davison	\$18,361,318
7	Brown	\$17,479,509
8	Hughes	\$13,189,945
9	Codington	\$10,614,281
10	Brookings	\$9,250,994

Tourism sales have stayed relatively flat since 2008.



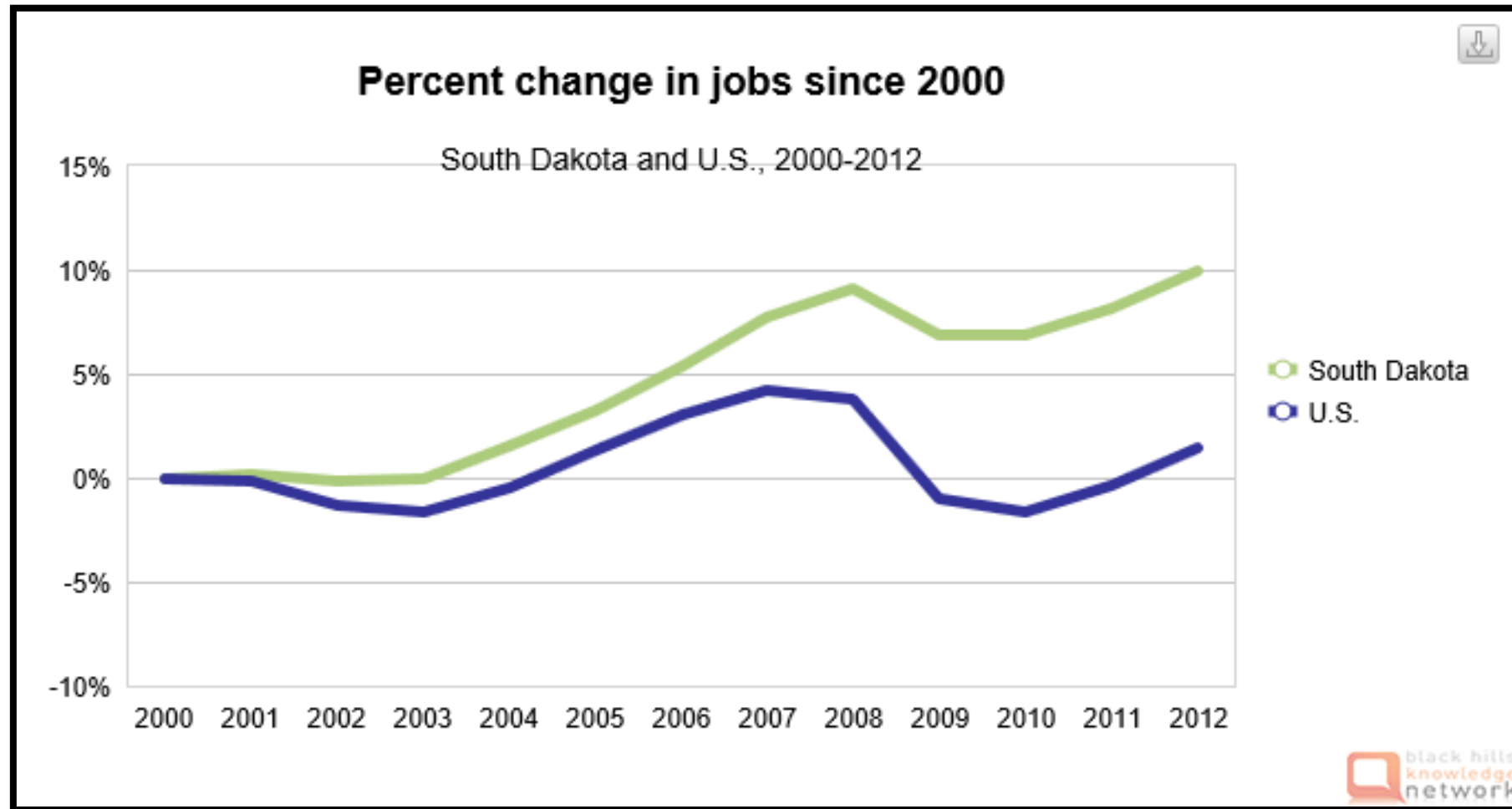
Lodging and Campgrounds are tourism's biggest business.



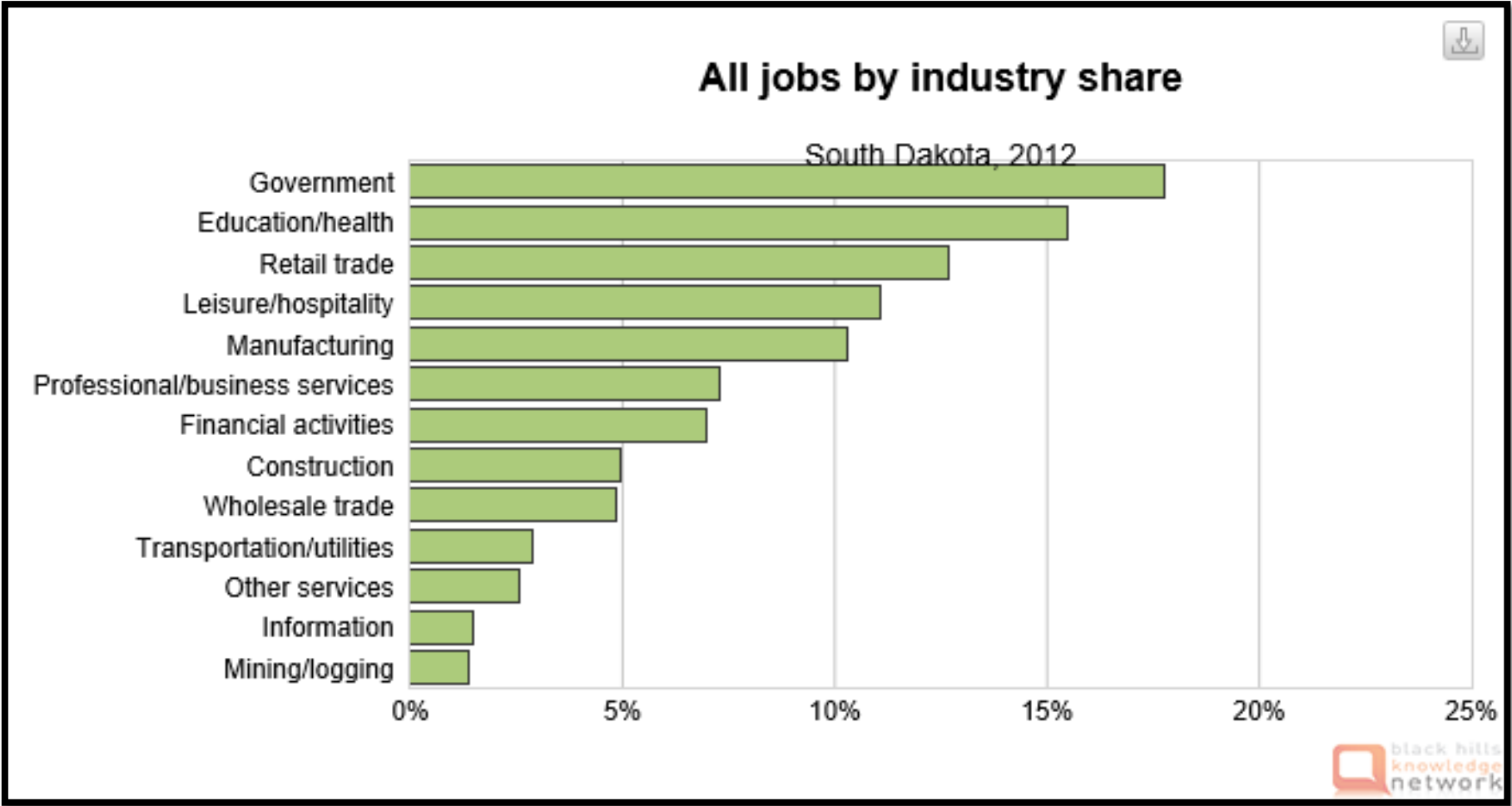
Jobs



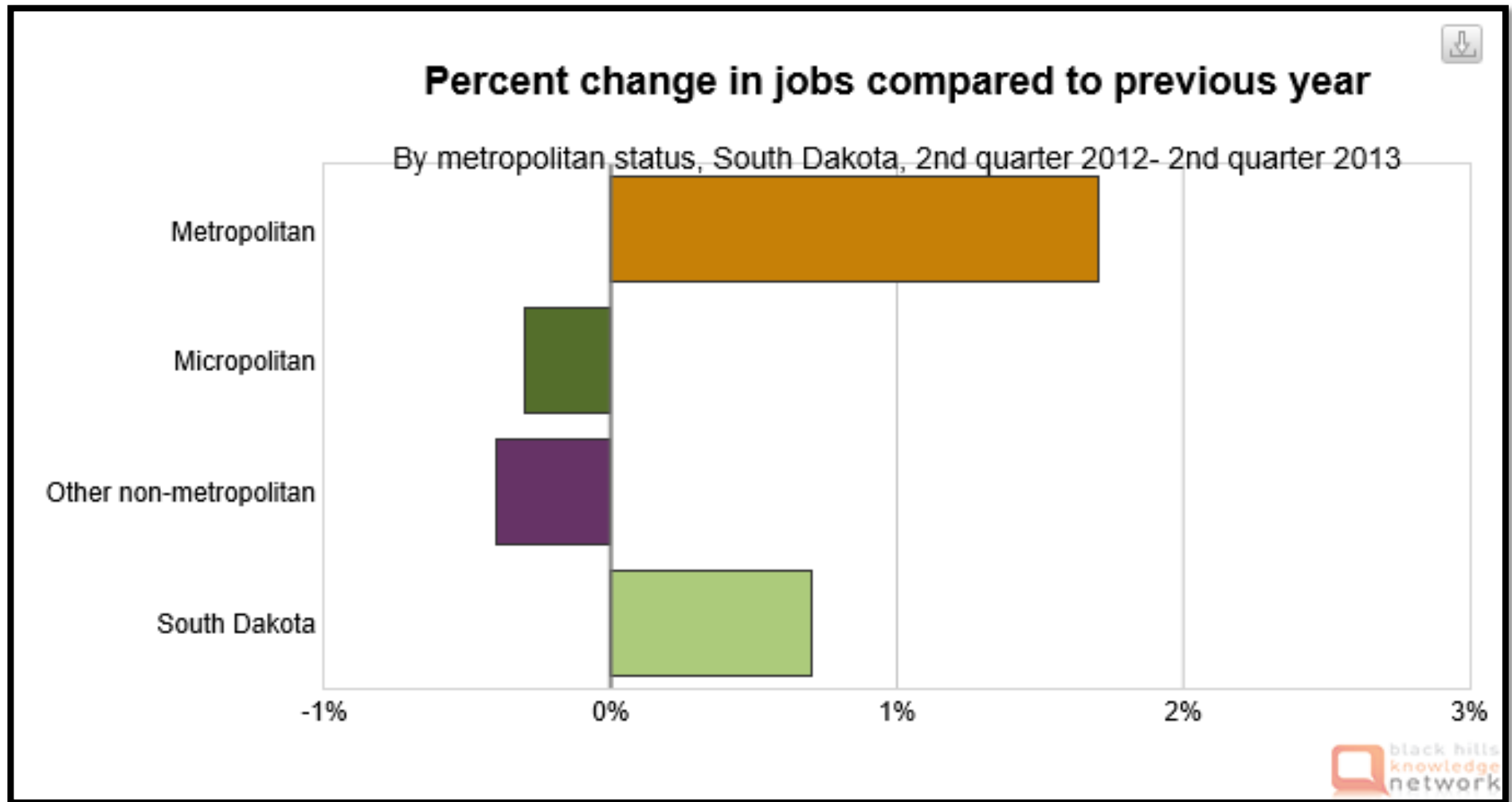
South Dakota has fared better than the nation in terms of job growth since 2000.



Government leads the way for jobs in South Dakota.



Micropolitan and Rural Counties are losing jobs, while metropolitan areas are gaining.



Working Adults



South Dakota ranks fourth in the nation for percentage of adults working.

Proportion of adults (age 16-64) working

Rank of states, 2012

Rank	States (1=best)	2012
1	North Dakota	78.6%
2	Nebraska	76.4%
3	Minnesota	76.0%
4	South Dakota	75.8%
5	Iowa	75.4%
6	New Hampshire	74.1%
7	Wisconsin	72.8%
8	Vermont	72.6%
9	Wyoming	72.6%
10	Kansas	72.0%

South Dakota ranks almost last in the nation for proportion of American Indian adults working.

Proportion of American Indian adults (age 16-64) working

Rank of states, 2010-2012

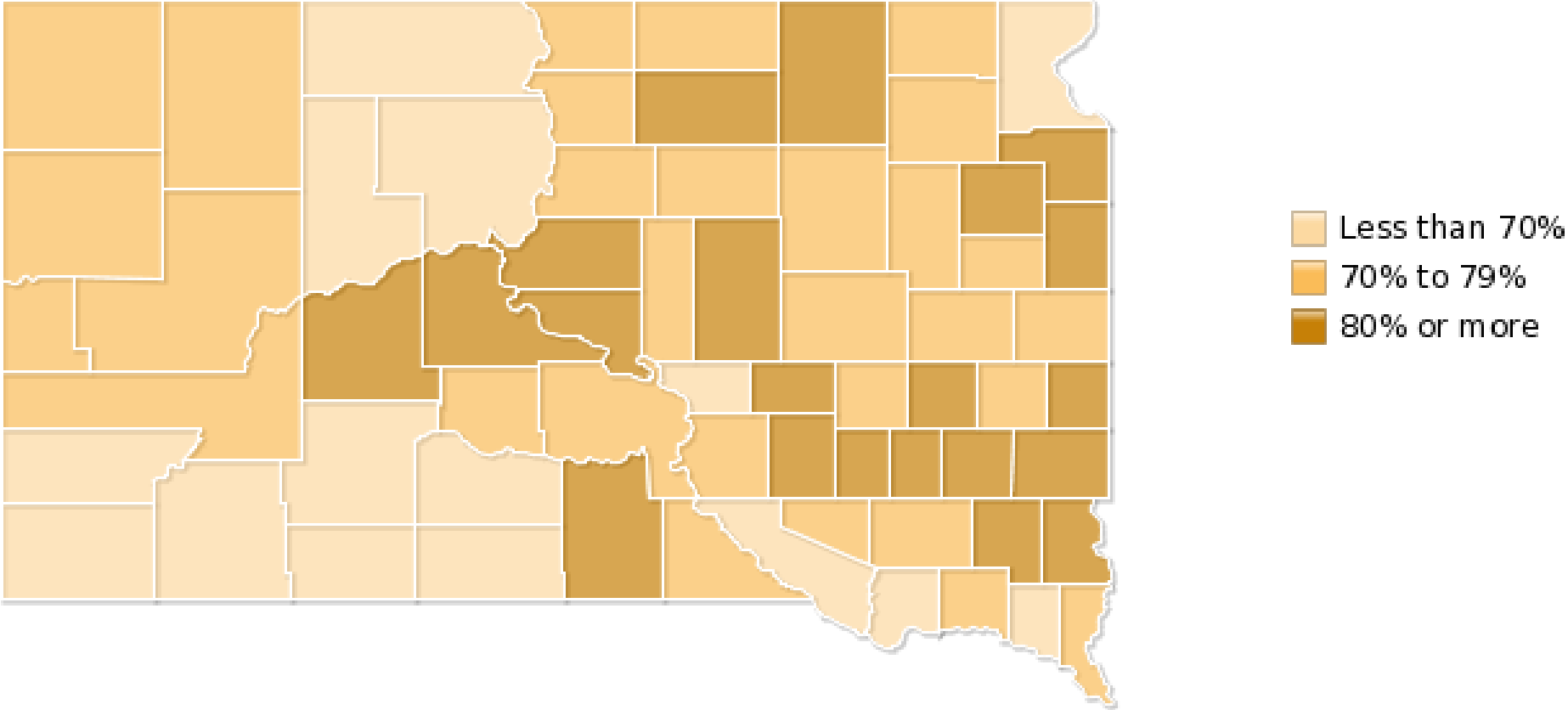
Rank	States (1=best)	2010-2012
1	Maryland	70.0%
2	Vermont	68.1%
3	New Hampshire	65.9%
4	Texas	63.6%
5	Virginia	63.5%

45	New Mexico	50.5%
46	Maine	49.8%
47	Rhode Island	48.8%
48	Arizona	46.6%
49	South Dakota	43.7%
50	West Virginia	39.0%

East River has greater proportions of adults working than West River.

Proportion of adults (age 16-64) working by county

South Dakota counties, 2008-2012



Income



In 2012 dollars, Household Income is actually lower now than it was in 1999 in South Dakota, and in the US as a whole.

▼ Rapid City	1999	2008-2012
Median household income in 2012 dollars	\$49,583	\$45,707
Median household income (nominal)	\$35,978	\$45,707
▼ Sioux Falls	1999	2008-2012
Median household income in 2012 dollars	\$56,809	\$51,882
Median household income (nominal)	\$41,221	\$51,882

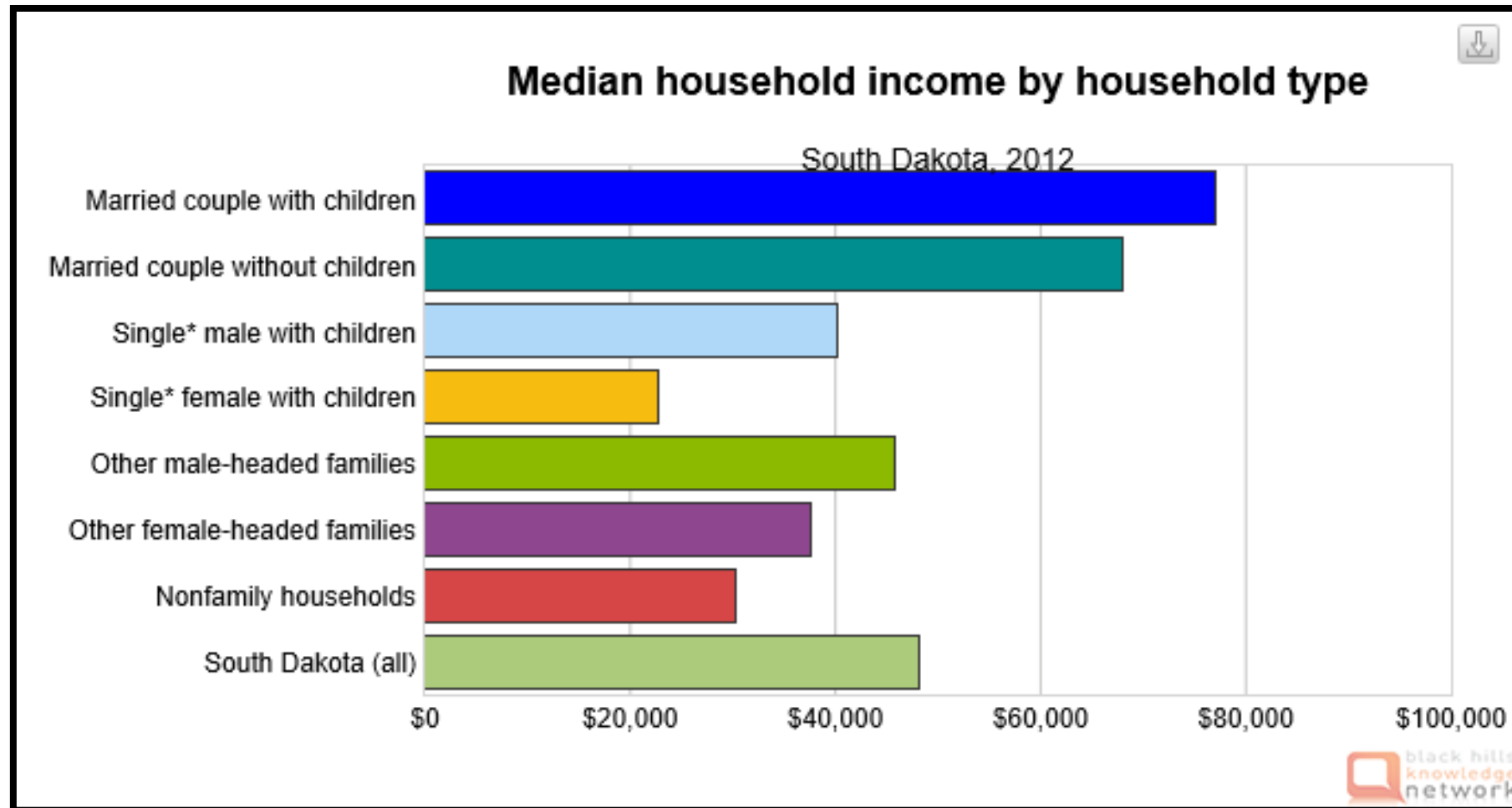
East River cities are fairing better than West River cities for median household income.

Median household income

Rank of major cities, South Dakota, 2008-2012

Rank	Cities (1=highest)	2008-2012
1	Tea	\$73,448
2	Harrisburg	\$69,838
3	Brandon	\$66,766
4	Hartford	\$62,617
5	North Sioux City	\$56,557
6	Pierre	\$56,125
7	Dell Rapids	\$51,979
8	Sioux Falls	\$51,882
9	Yankton	\$48,966
10	Aberdeen	\$46,073
11	Rapid City	\$45,707

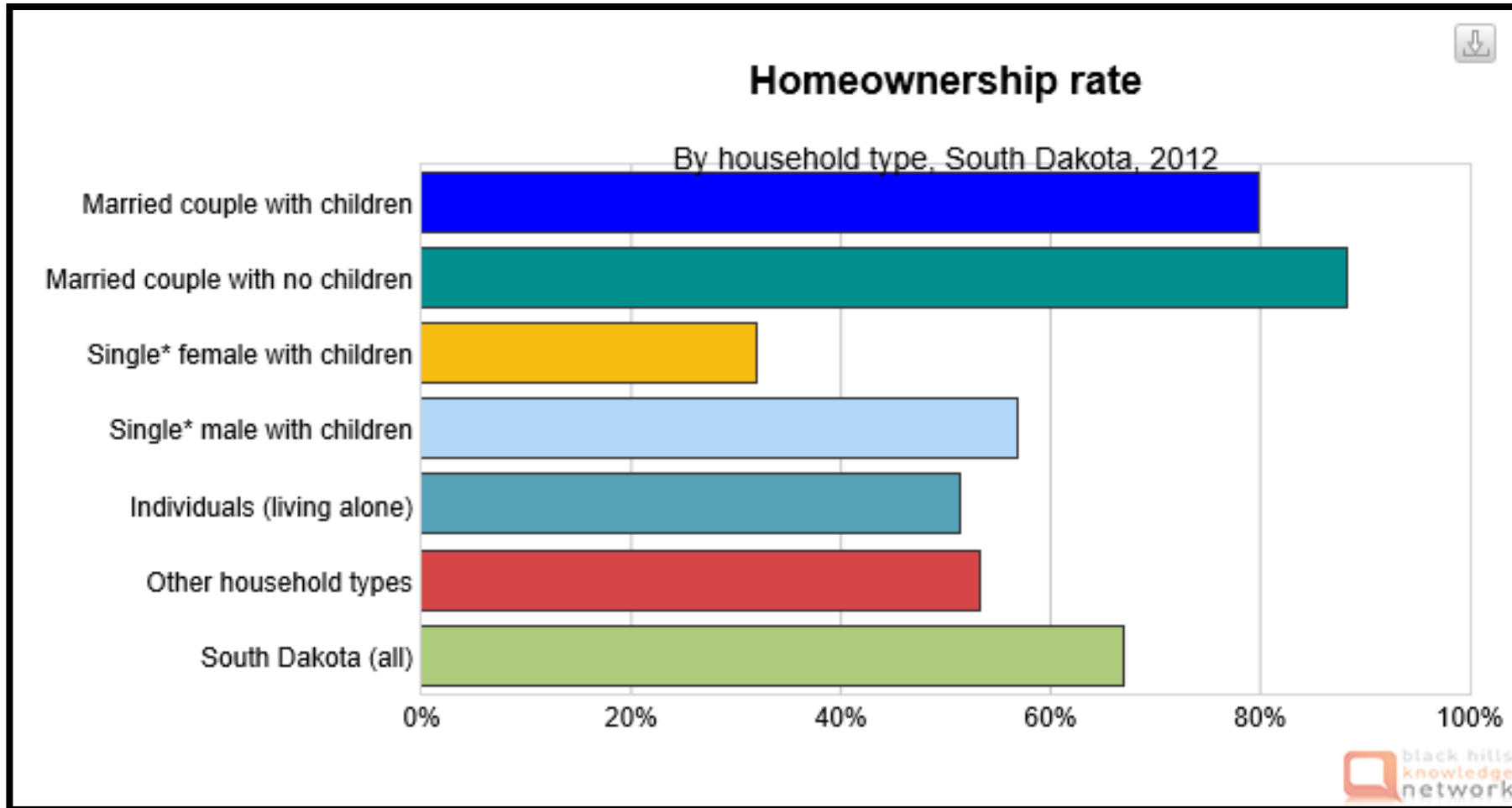
Many single mothers in South Dakota are supporting their children on incomes of less than \$23,000.



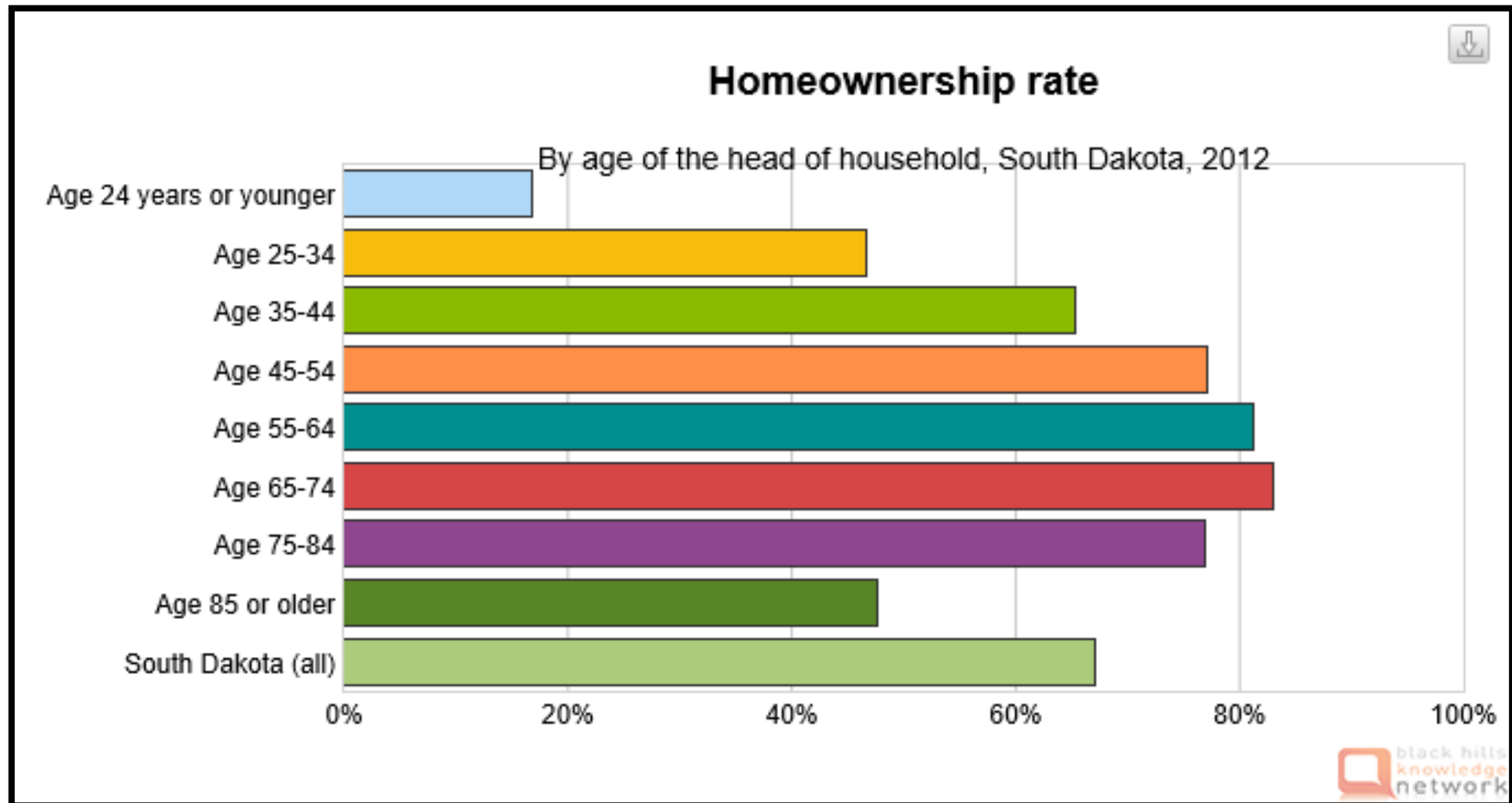
Homeownership



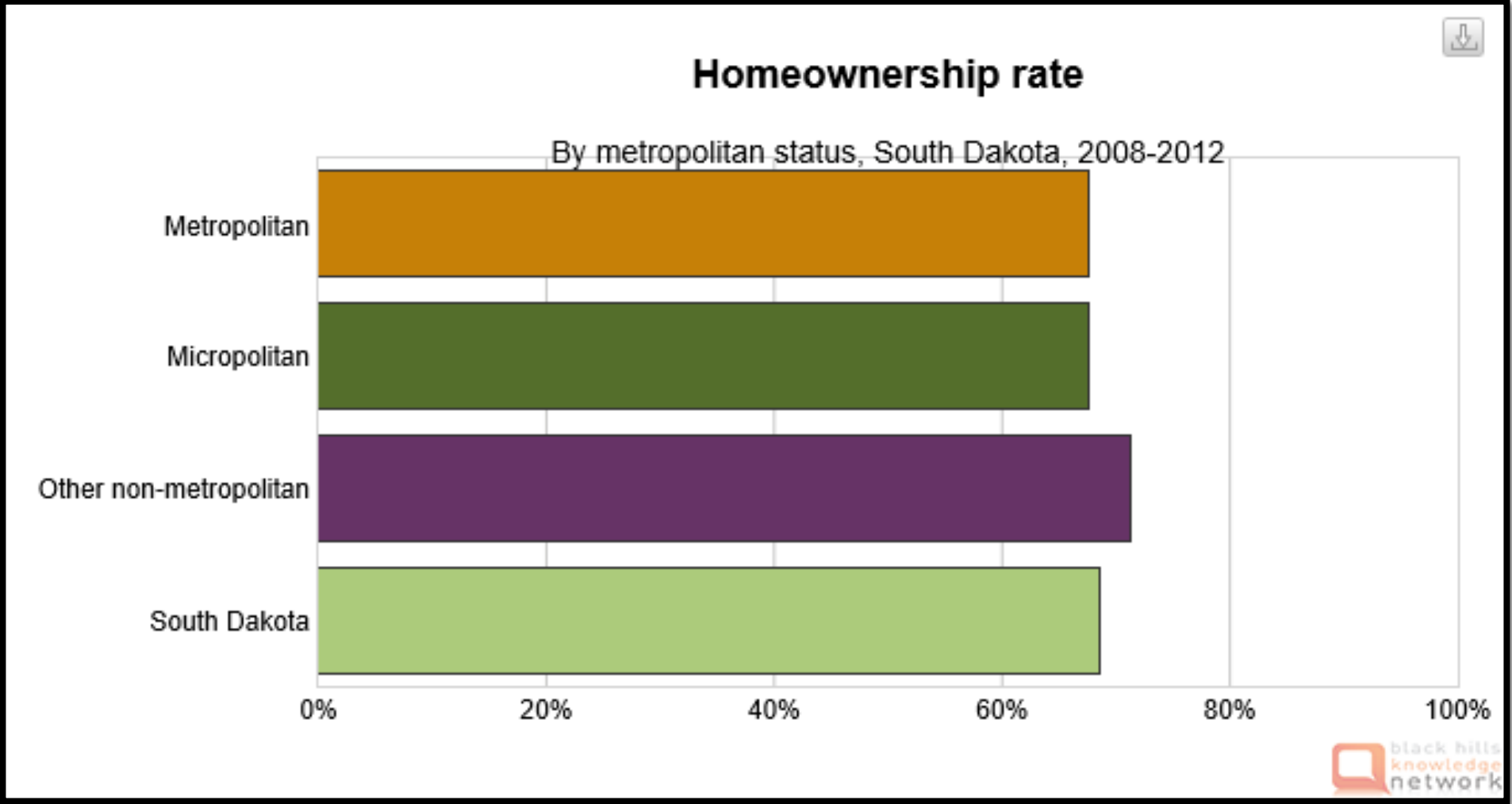
Married couples without children are more likely to own a house than married couples with children.



There is a sharp increase in homeownership in the age range of 25-34, and a sharp decrease after 85.



Homeownership rates are about equal in rural, micro and metro counties.



Housing Cost Burden



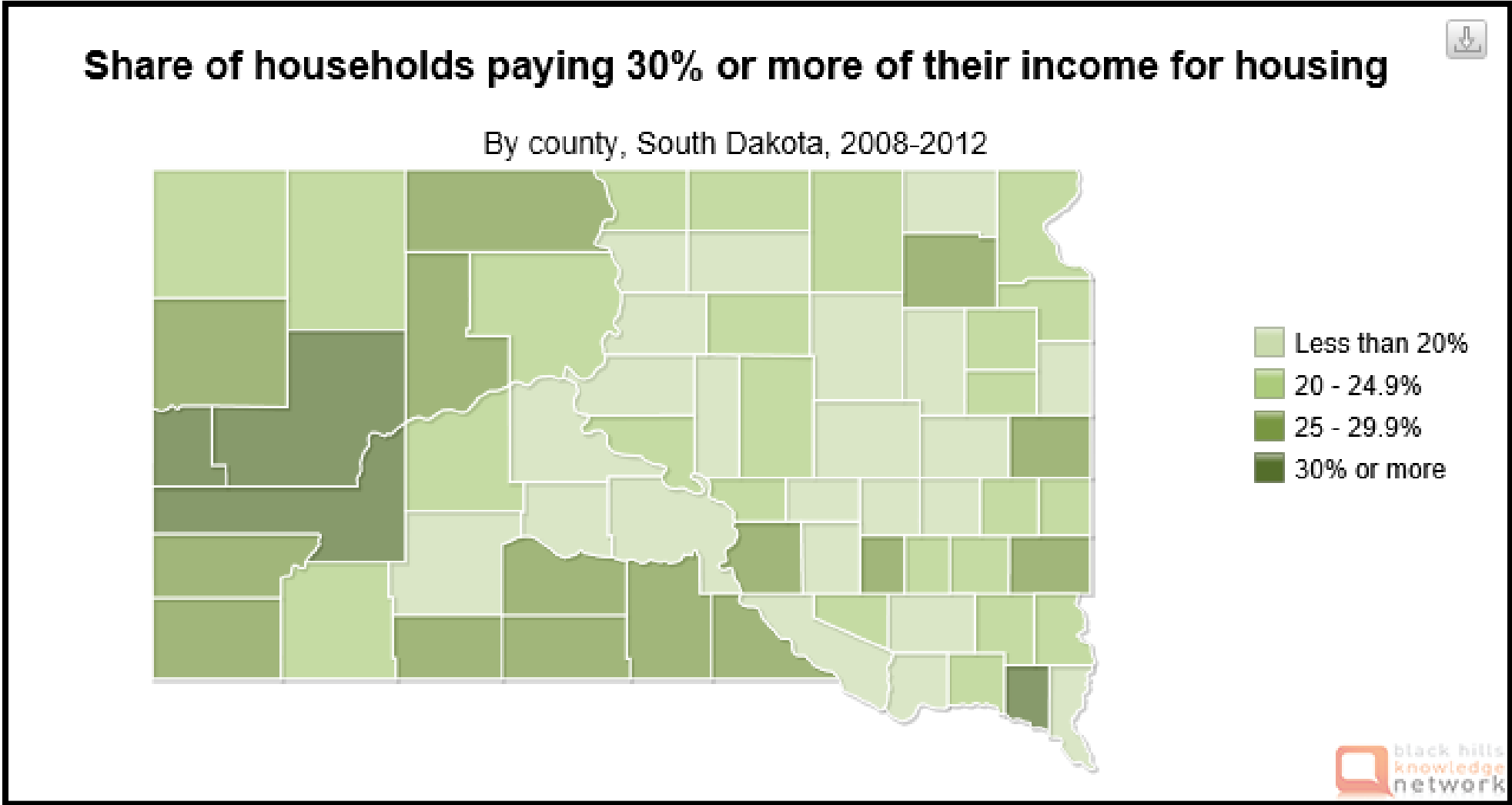
South Dakota claims the bronze medal in the contest for lowest percentage of cost-burdened households.

Share of households paying 30% or more of their income for housing

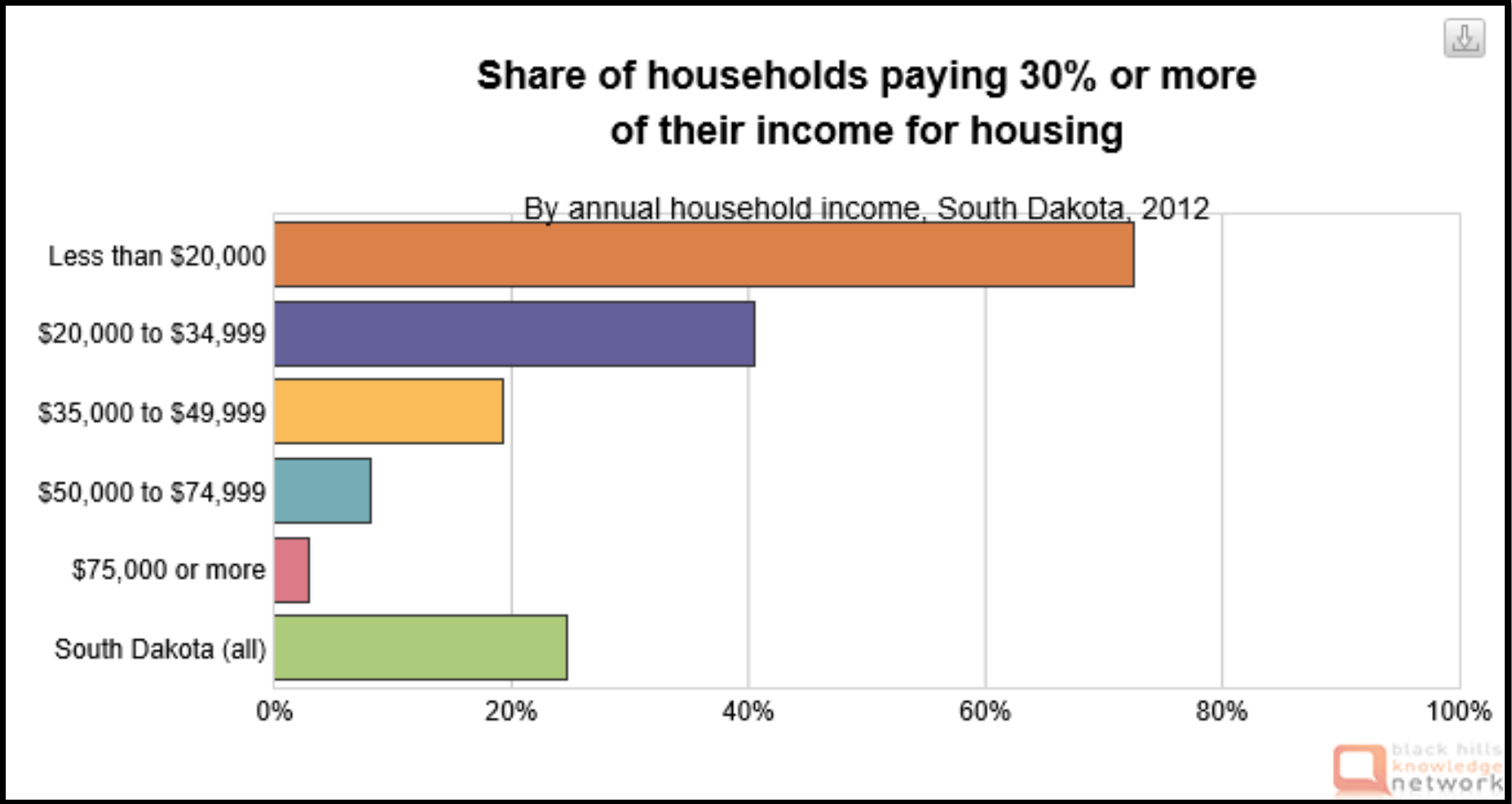
Rank of states, 2012

Rank	States (1=best)	2012
1	North Dakota	20.5%
2	West Virginia	23.4%
3	South Dakota	24.7%
4	Iowa	25.2%
5	Wyoming	25.8%
6	Nebraska	27.0%
7	Kansas	27.8%
8	Indiana	28.2%
9	Arkansas	28.3%
10	Oklahoma	28.5%

Black Hills residents are more burdened by housing costs than residents of the whole state.



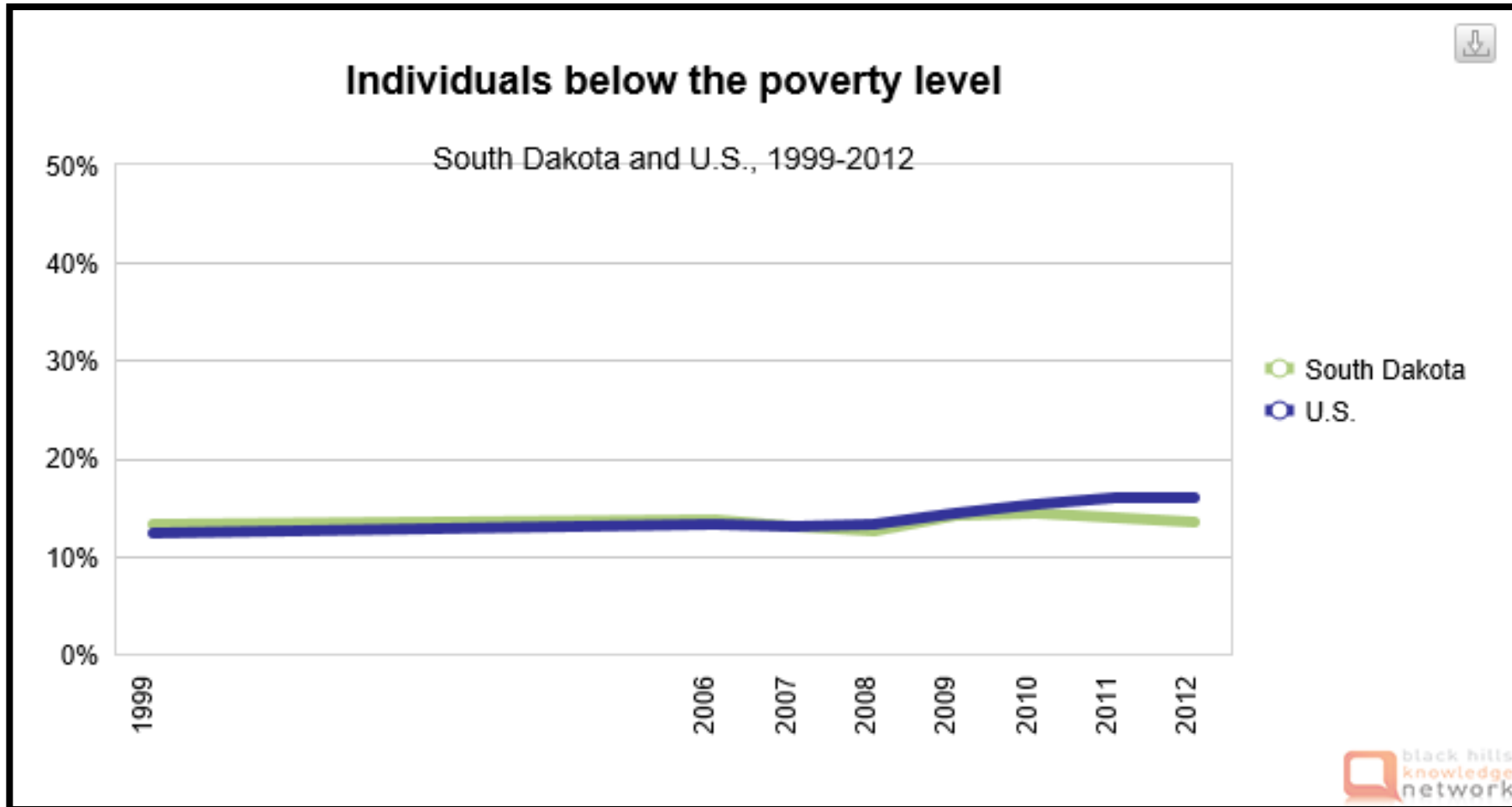
South Dakotans making \$20,000 or less have a 72.7% chance of being burdened by housing costs.



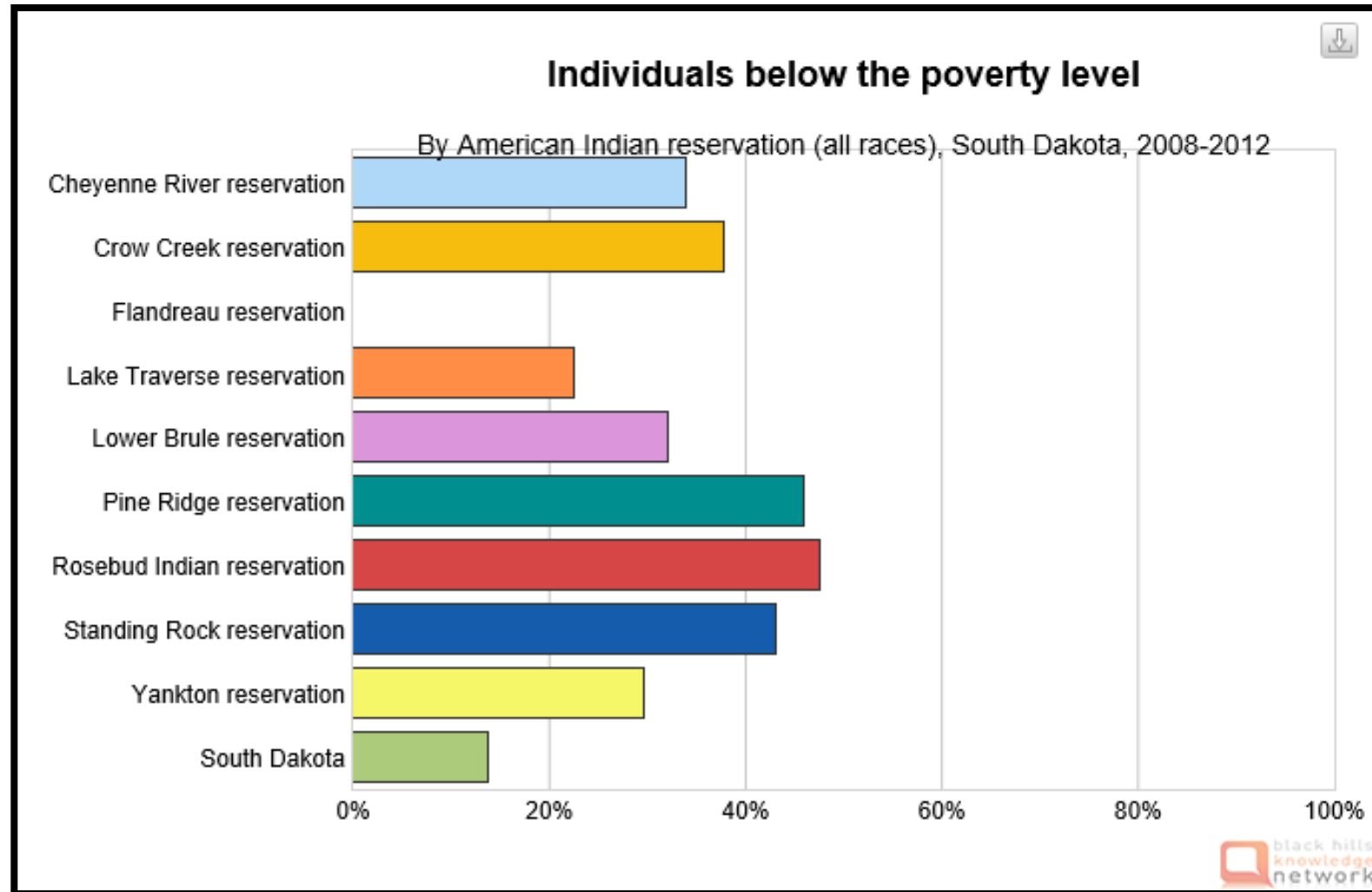
Poverty



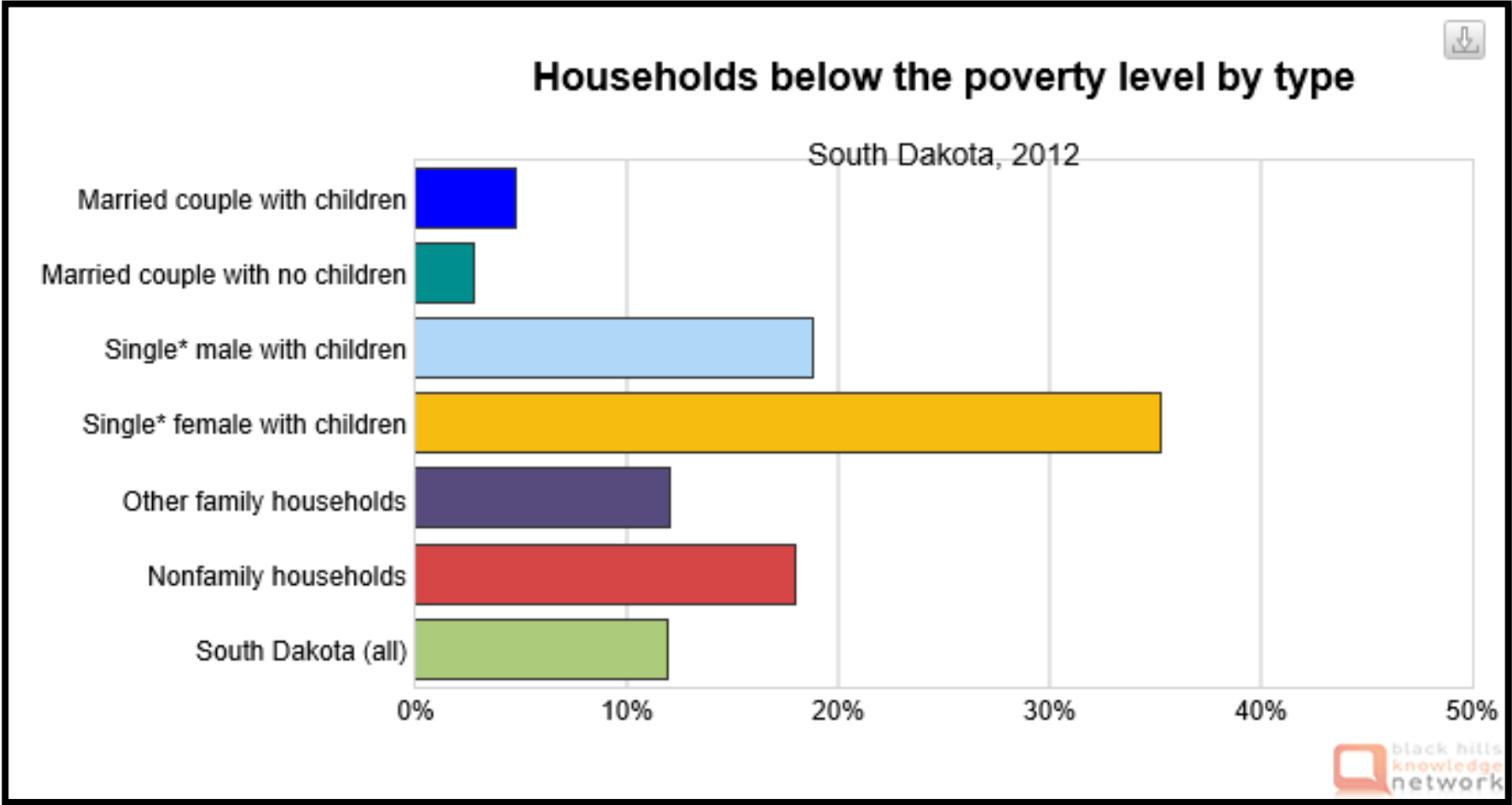
Although the US as a whole has seen poverty rates go up since 2008, South Dakota has fared better.



American Indian reservations still have high rates of poverty, with Rosebud and Pine Ridge greater than 45%.



Single mothers have a 35.3% chance of living below the poverty line.



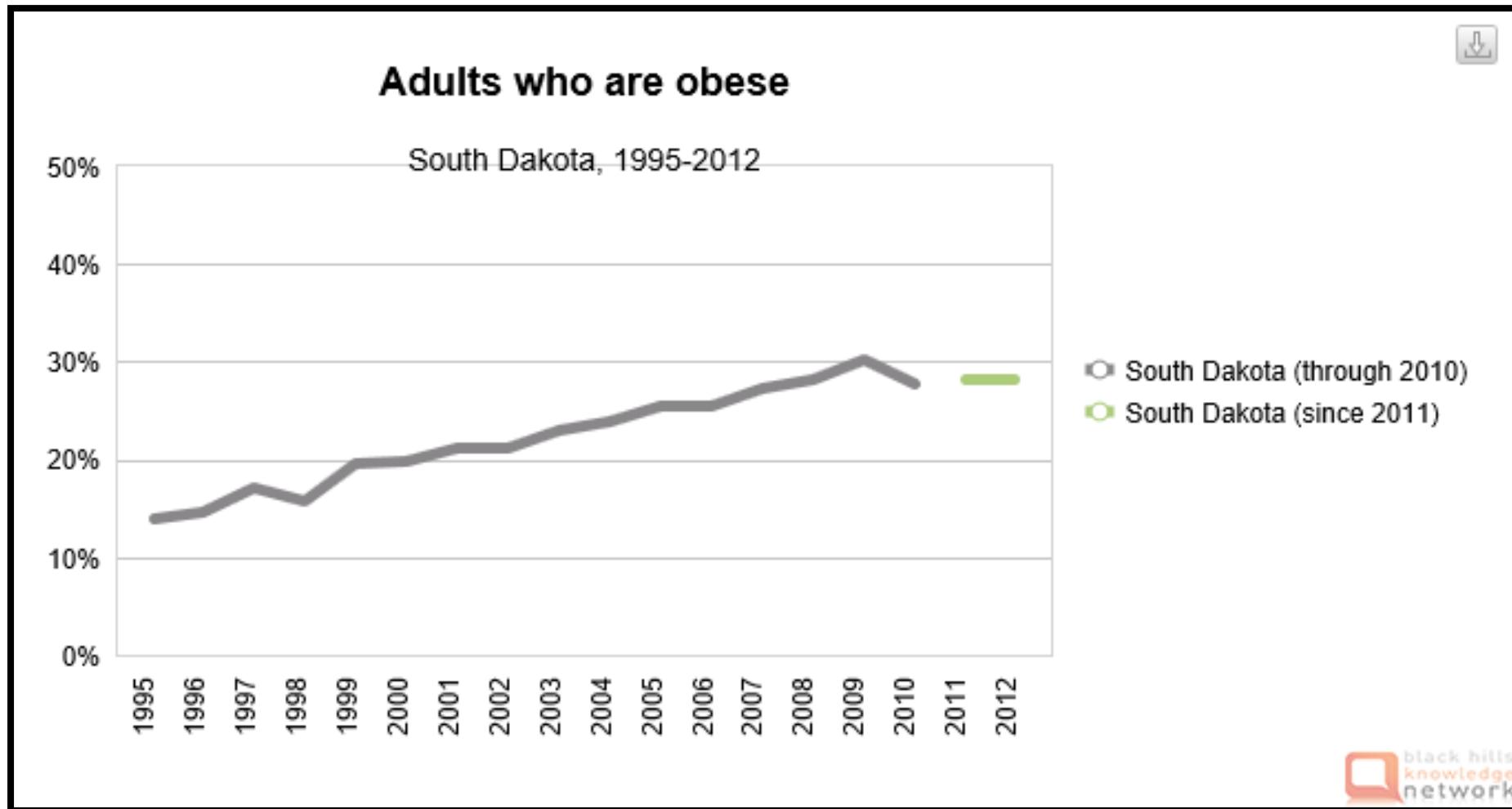
HEALTH



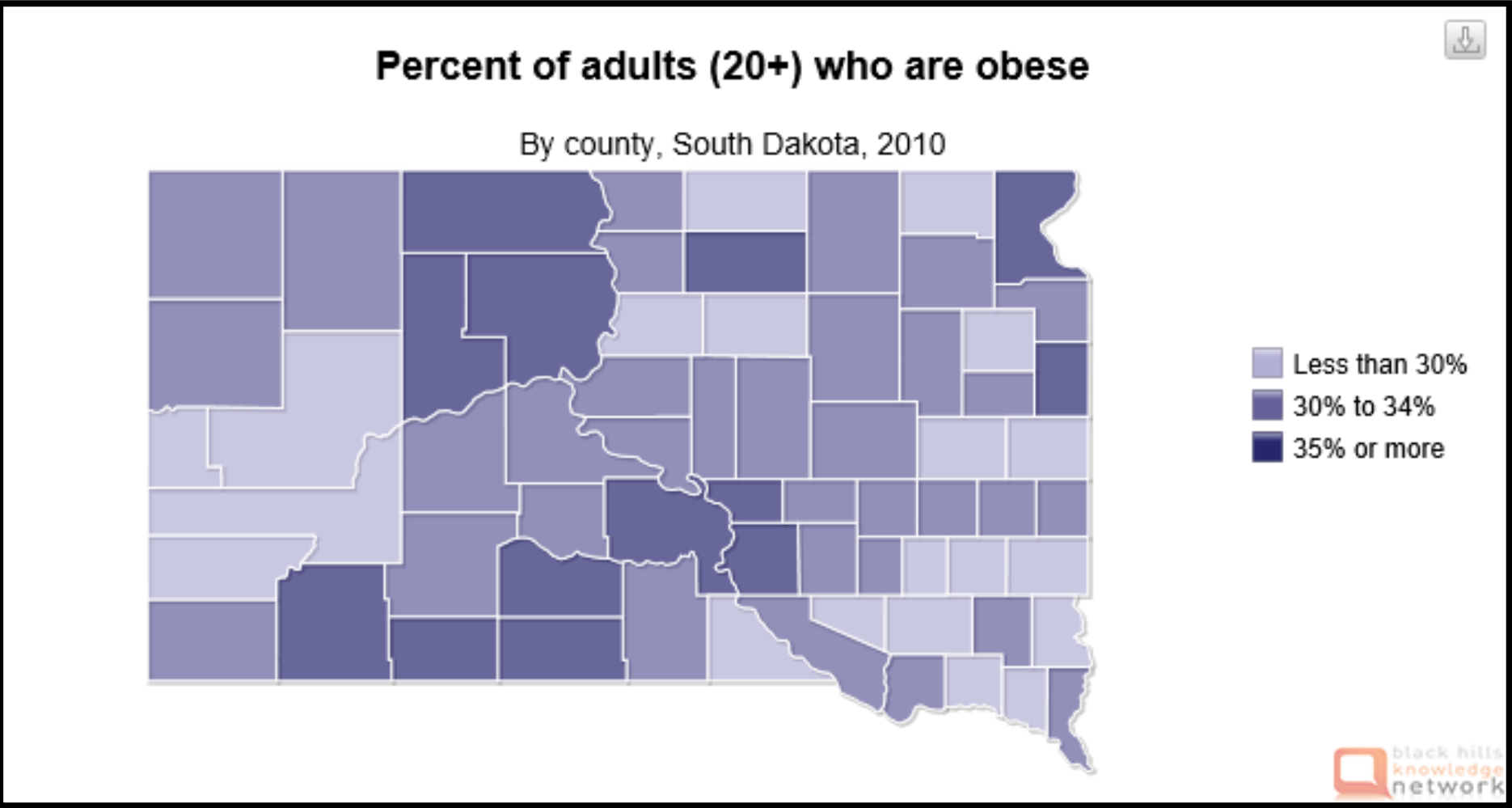
Obesity



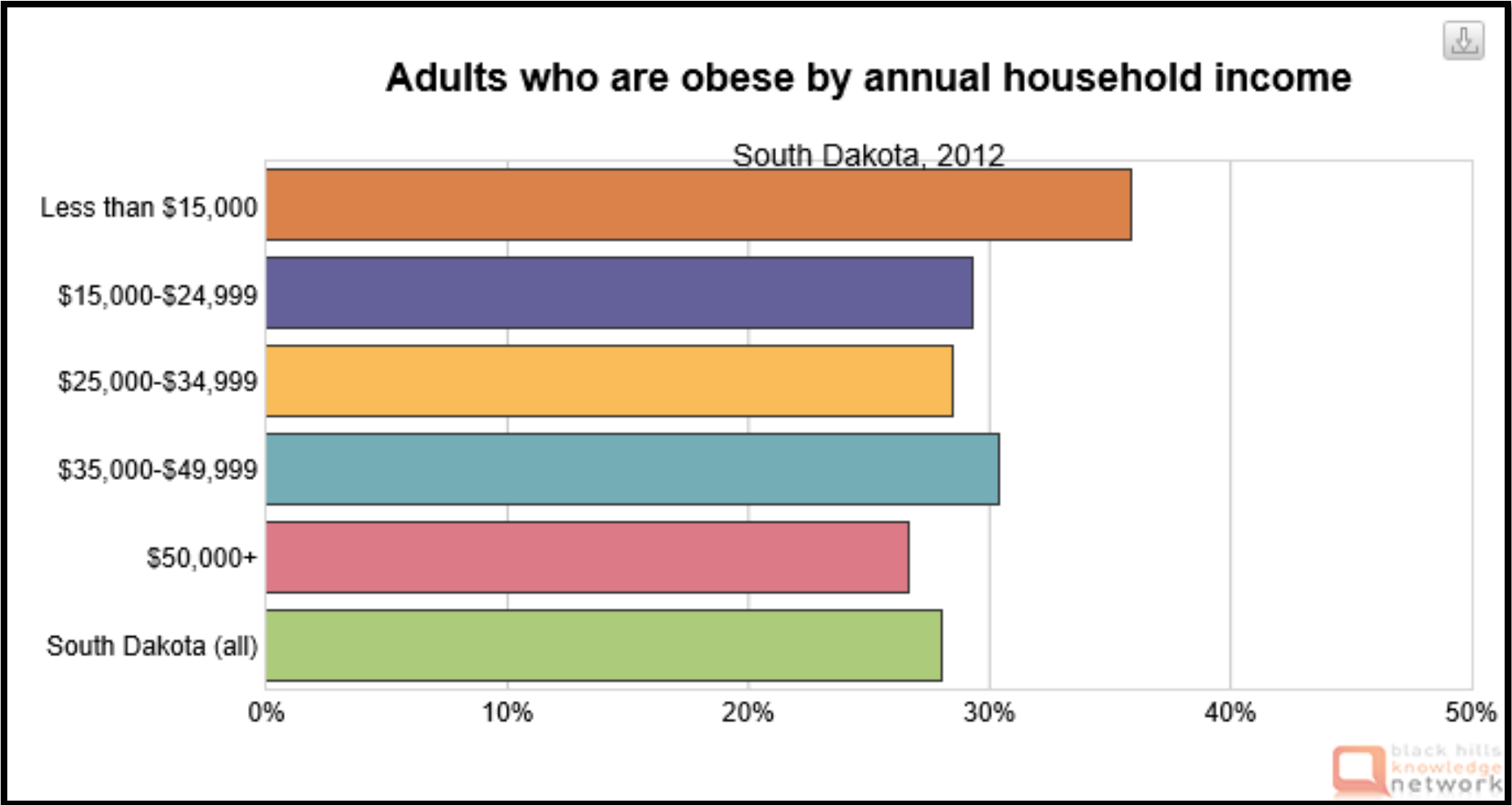
Obesity rates have climbed in South Dakota since 1995.



The Black Hills has some of the lowest obesity rates, while the American Indian reservations have the highest.



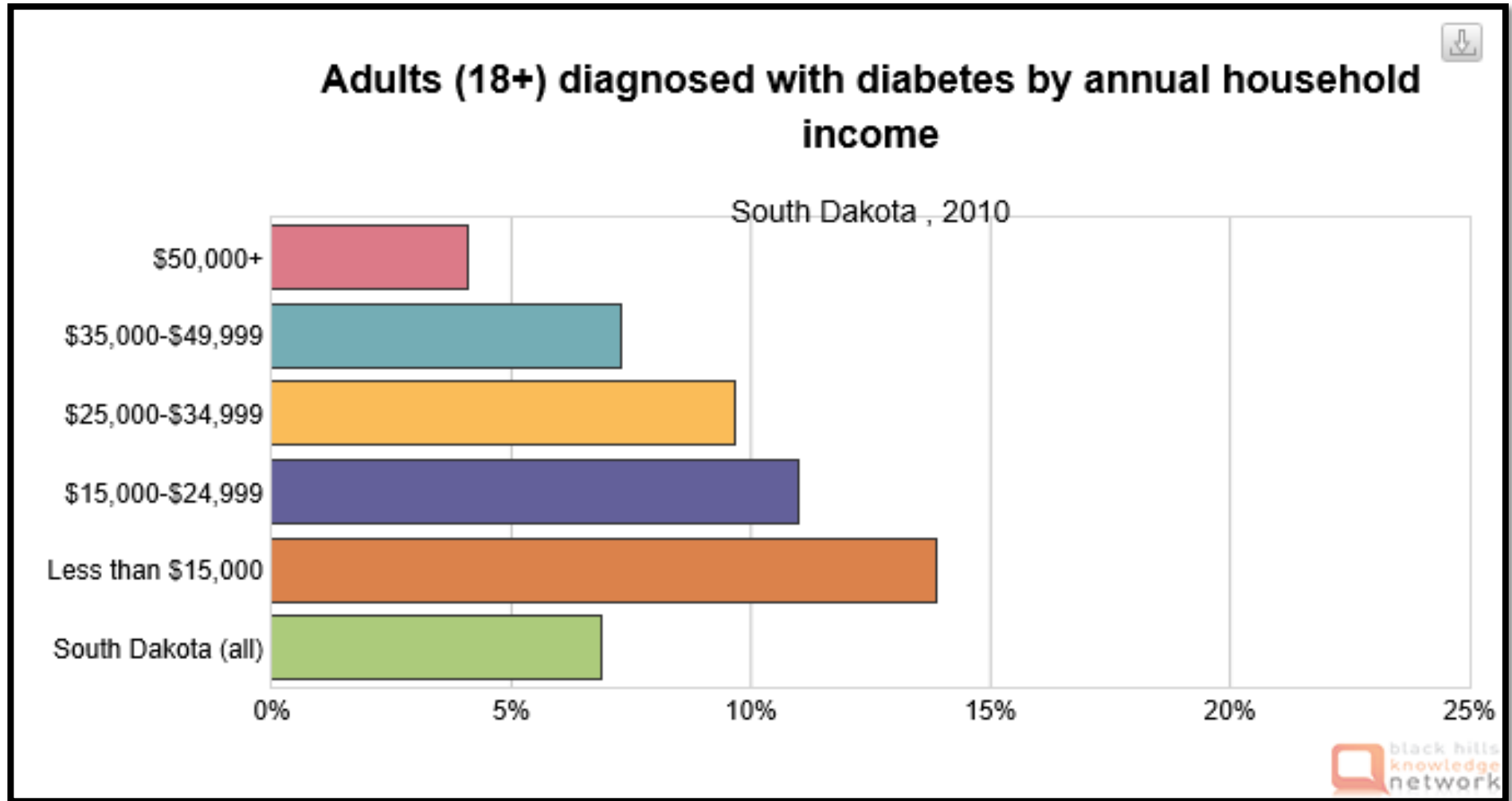
There is only a small correlation between income and obesity, except for those making less than \$15,000.



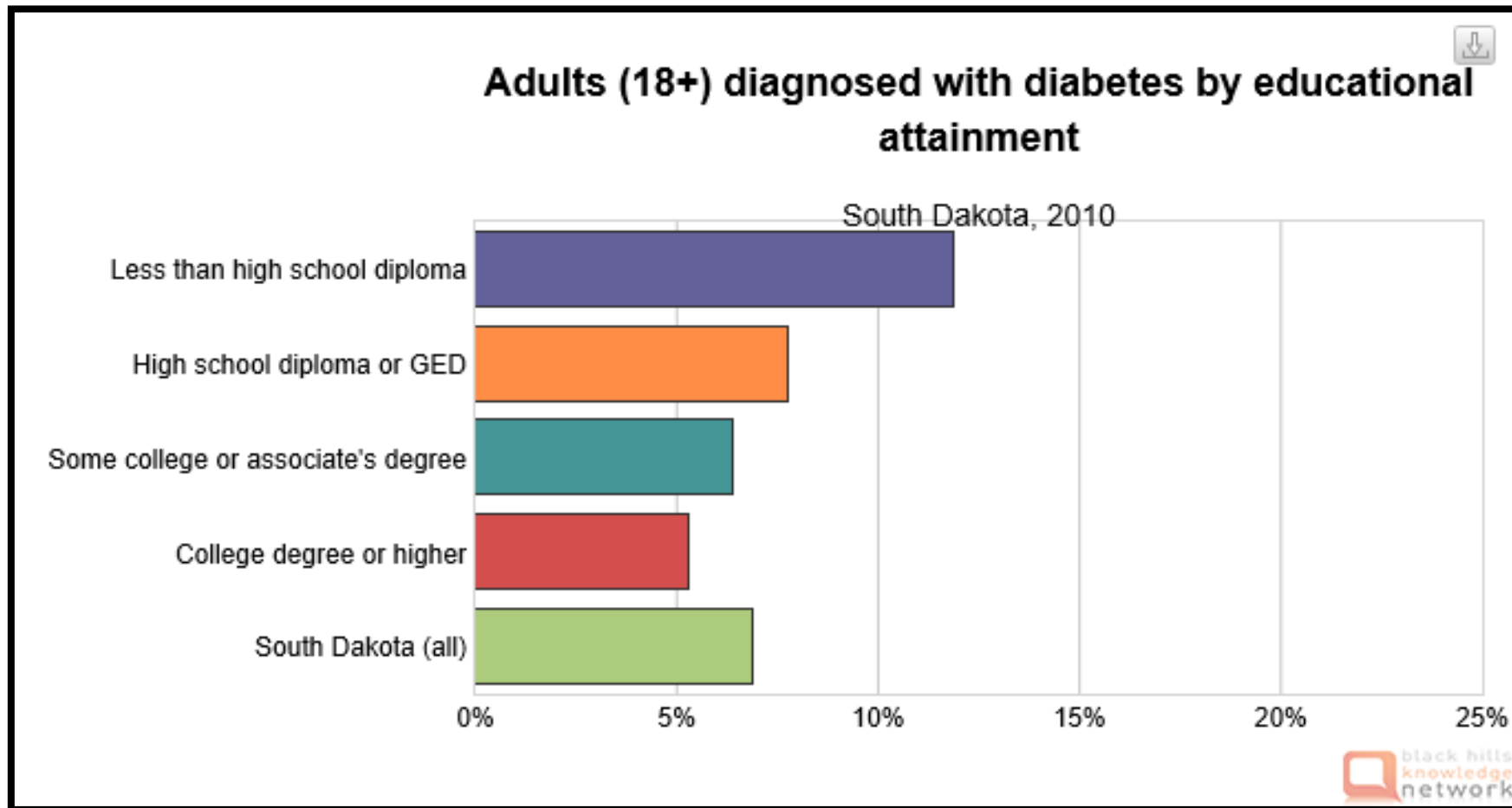
Diabetes



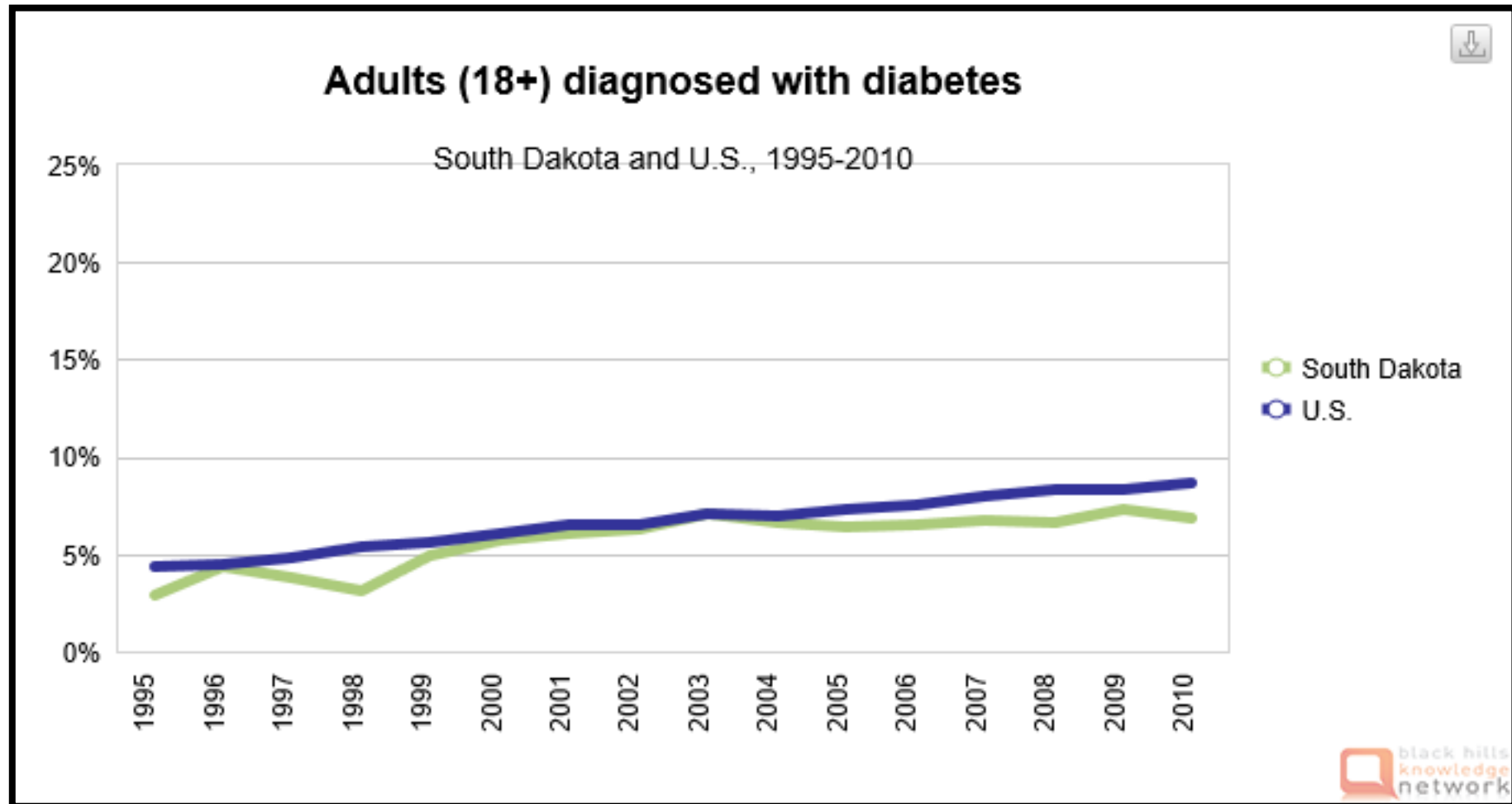
There is a significant correlation between income and diabetes in South Dakota.



There is a correlation between diabetes and education attainment as well.



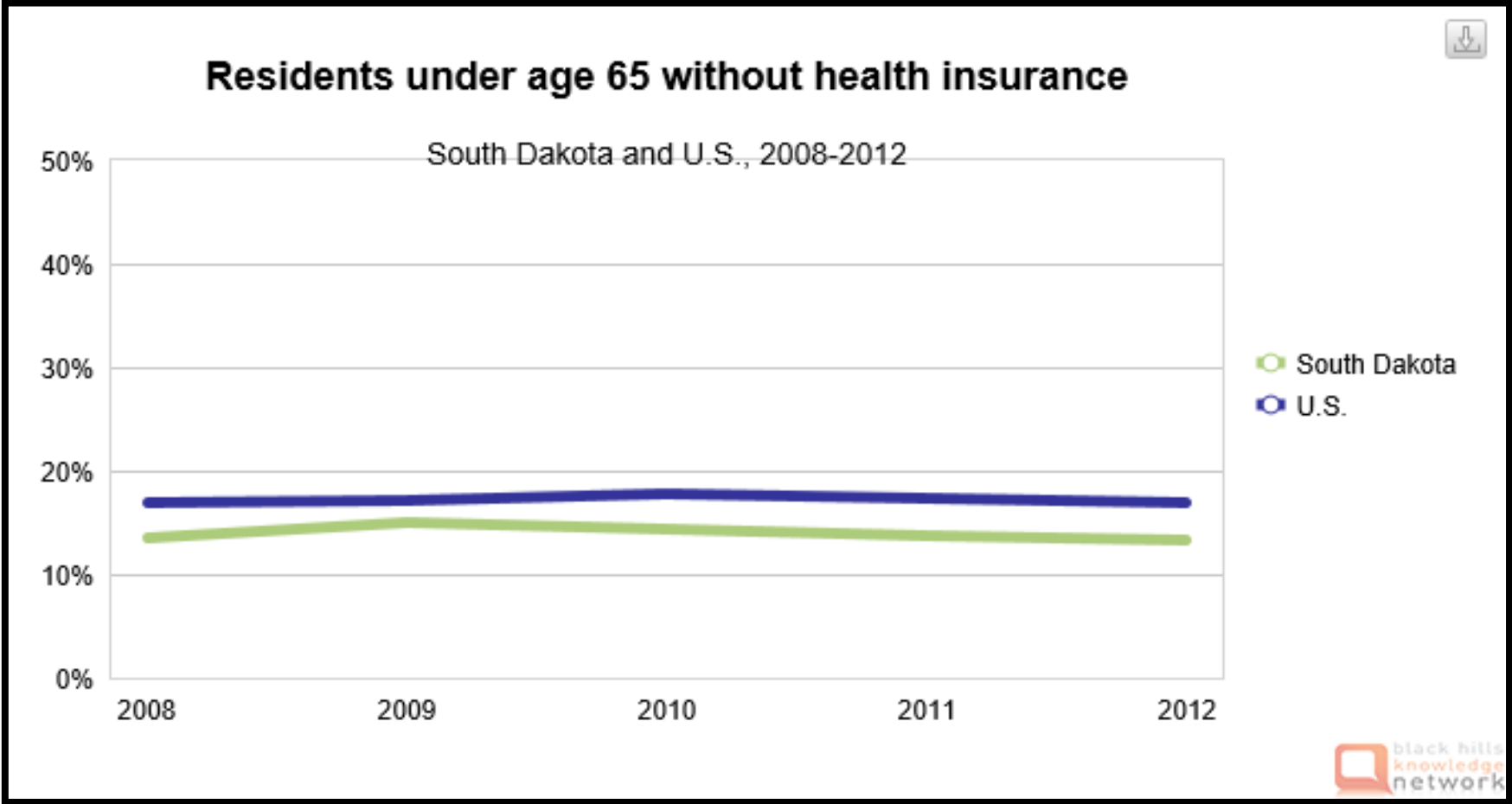
Although diabetes has increased since 1995 in South Dakota, the state is faring better than the Nation as a whole.



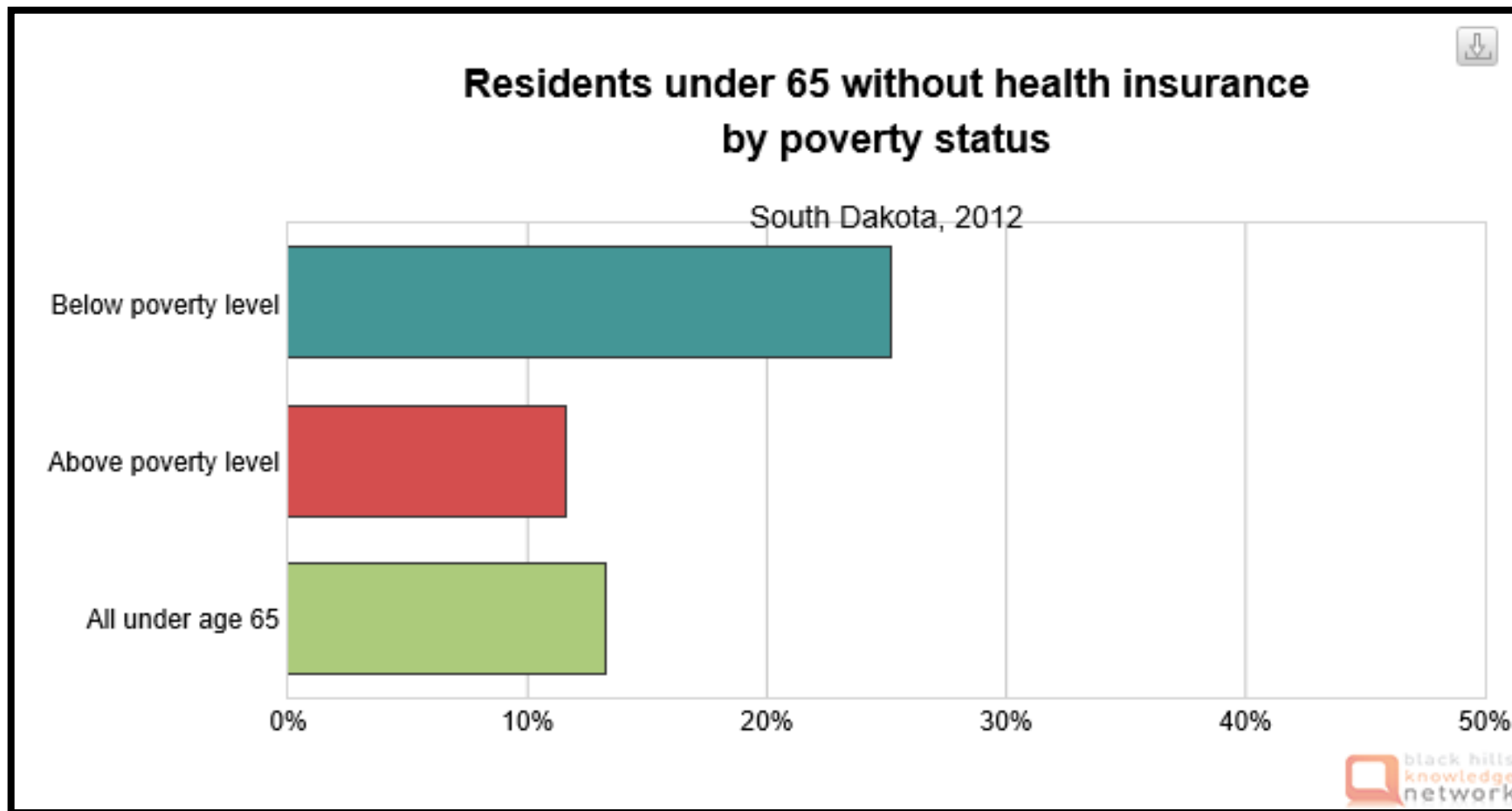
Health Insurance



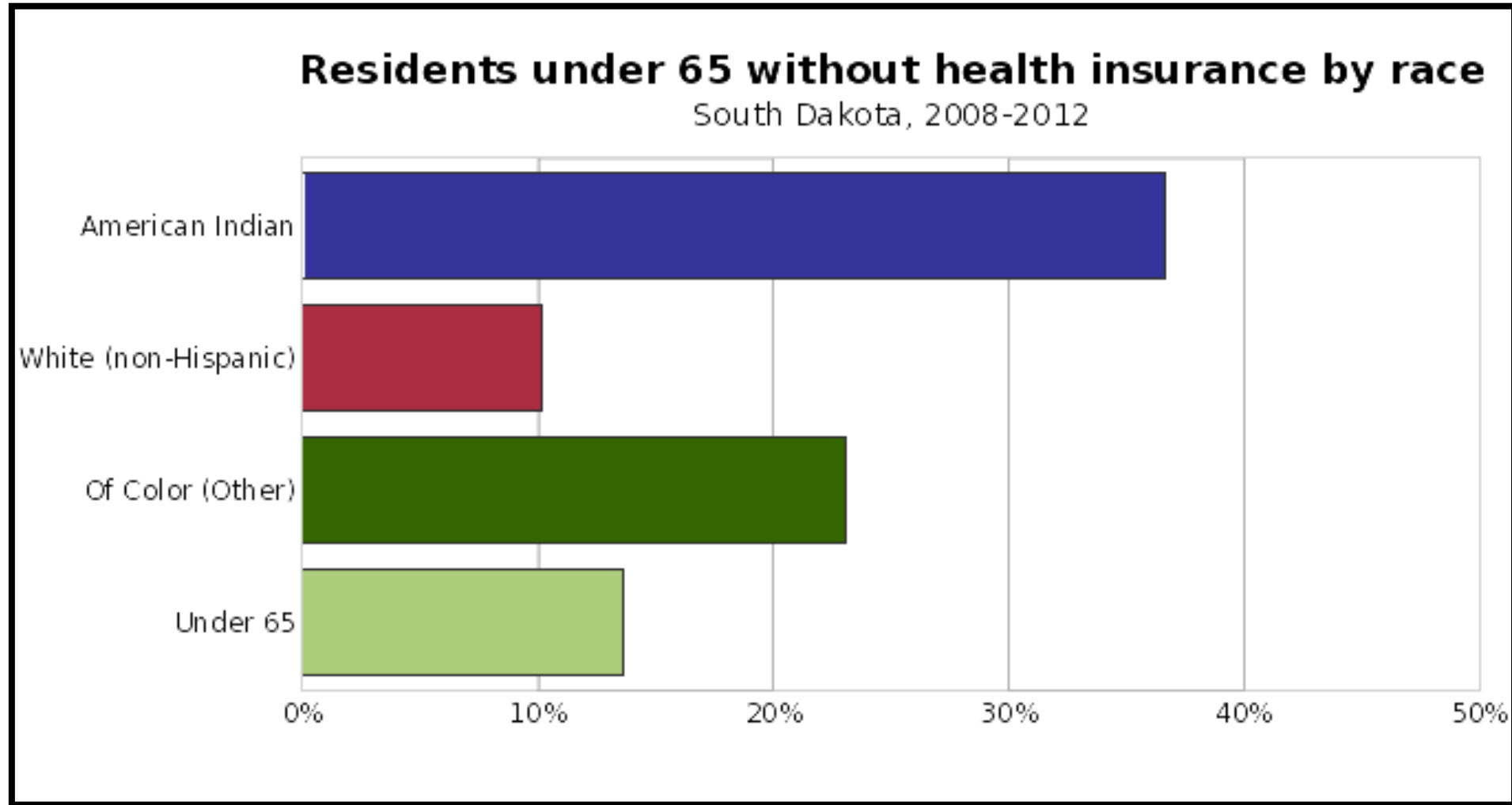
Around 13% of South Dakotans do not have health insurance, compared to 17% nationally.



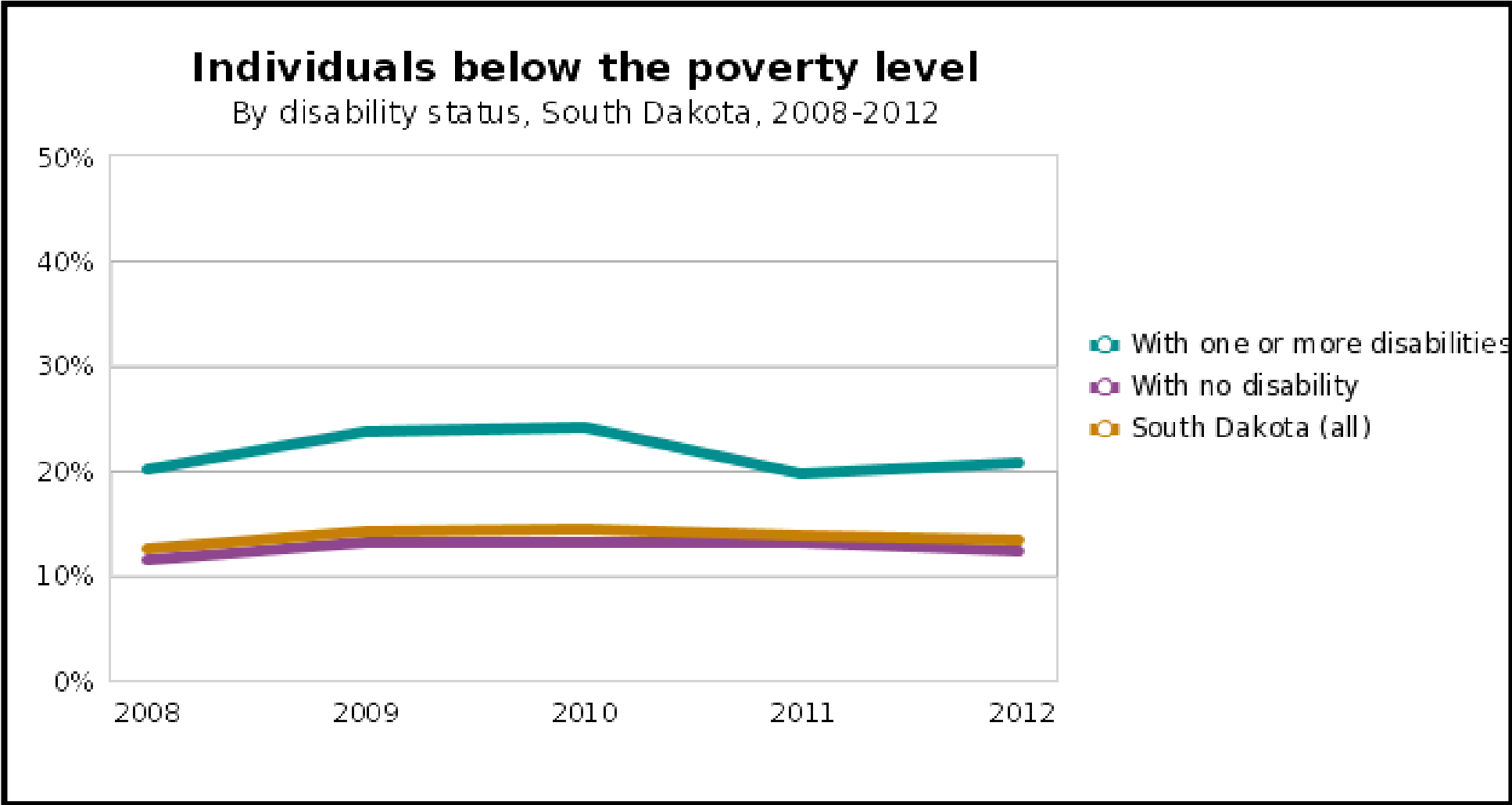
South Dakotans living in poverty are twice as likely to not have health insurance.



People of Color and American Indians are much more likely to not have health insurance than Whites.



People with disability are almost twice as likely to fall into poverty as those without a disability.



SUMMARY



Summary: The State of the State

- Growing Population (Faster than National Average)
- Lower Rates of Education than the Nation
- Strong Job Growth and 4th in the Nation for Working Adults
- Slow GDP Growth but Increasing Gross Sales
- Single Mothers and American Indians most at risk of poverty
- Obesity and Diabetes rising since 1995





Questions?

Blackhillsknowledgenetwork.org

