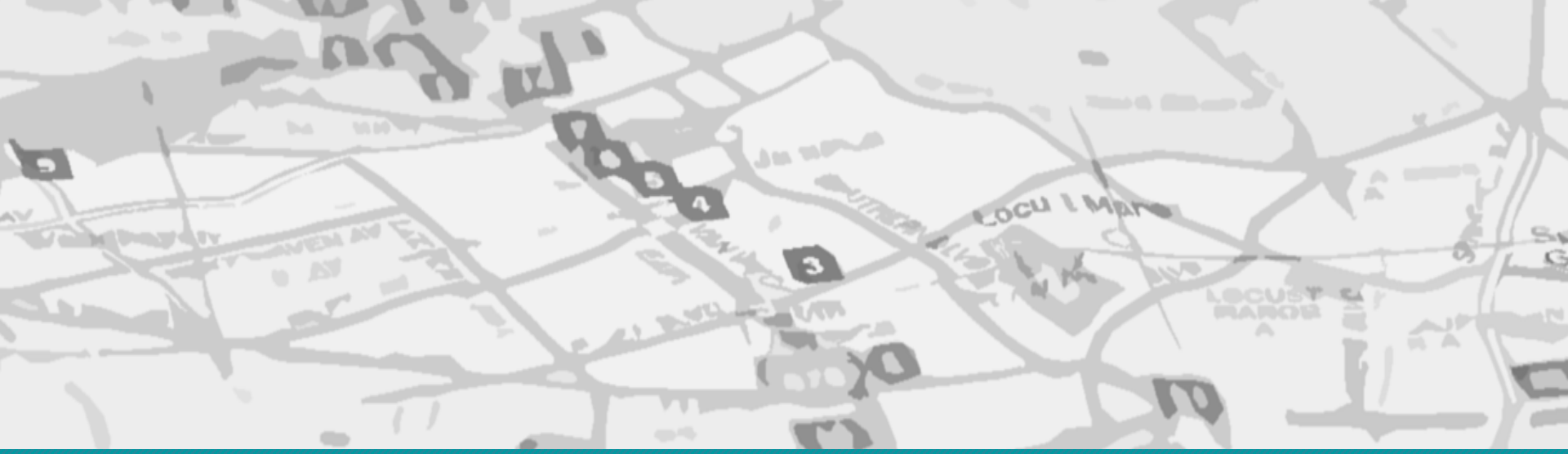


REGIONAL SNAPSHOT

Northwest South Dakota Region, South Dakota

PURDUE UNIVERSITY

Center for Regional Development
Advancing Collaboration : Energizing Regions

Table of contents

01 overview

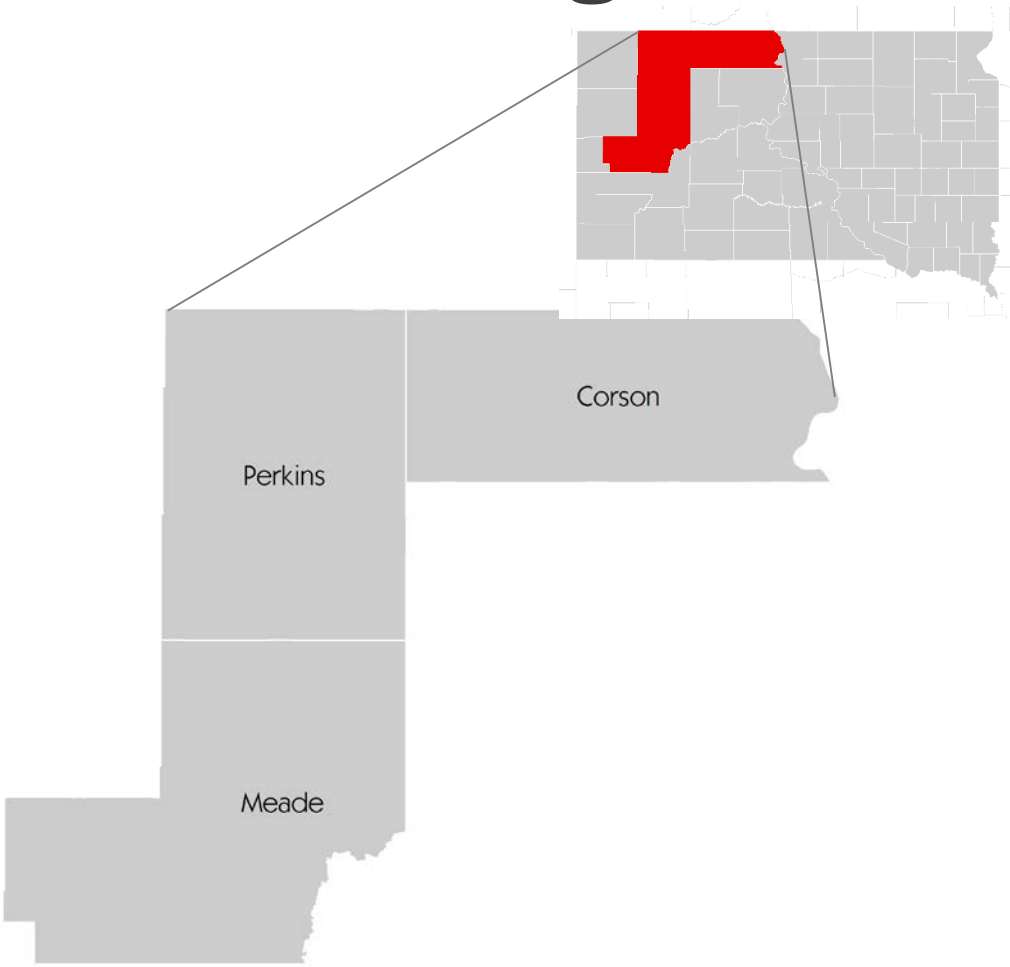
Northwest South Dakota Region, SD

What is a regional snapshot?

Northwest South Dakota Region

The Northwest South Dakota Region is comprised of three South Dakota counties. I-90 passes through the southwestern edge of the region and state highway 12 passes through the northern edge of the region connecting to I-94 to the west.

- Corson
- Meade
- Perkins



What is a regional snapshot?

What is the snapshot?

This snapshot is a demographic and economic assessment of the Northwest South Dakota Region in South Dakota. Using county-level data, PCRD analyzed a number of indicators to gauge the overall economic performance of the Northwest South Dakota Region in comparison to the rest of the state.

What is its purpose?

The snapshot is intended to inform the region's leaders, organizations and residents of the key attributes of the region's population and economy. In particular, it takes stock of the region's important assets and challenges. With such data in hand, regional leaders and organizations are in a better position to invest in the mix of strategies that will spur the growth of the economy and provide a higher quality of life for residents of the region.

What are its focus areas?

PCRD secured and analyzed recent data from both public and private sources to generate the snapshot. In order to build a more comprehensive picture of the region, the report presents information under four key categories.

- Demography
- Human Capital
- Labor Force
- Industry & Occupation

When appropriate or relevant, the report compares information on the region with data on the remainder of the state. By so doing, the region is better able to determine how well it is performing relative to the state on a variety of important metrics.

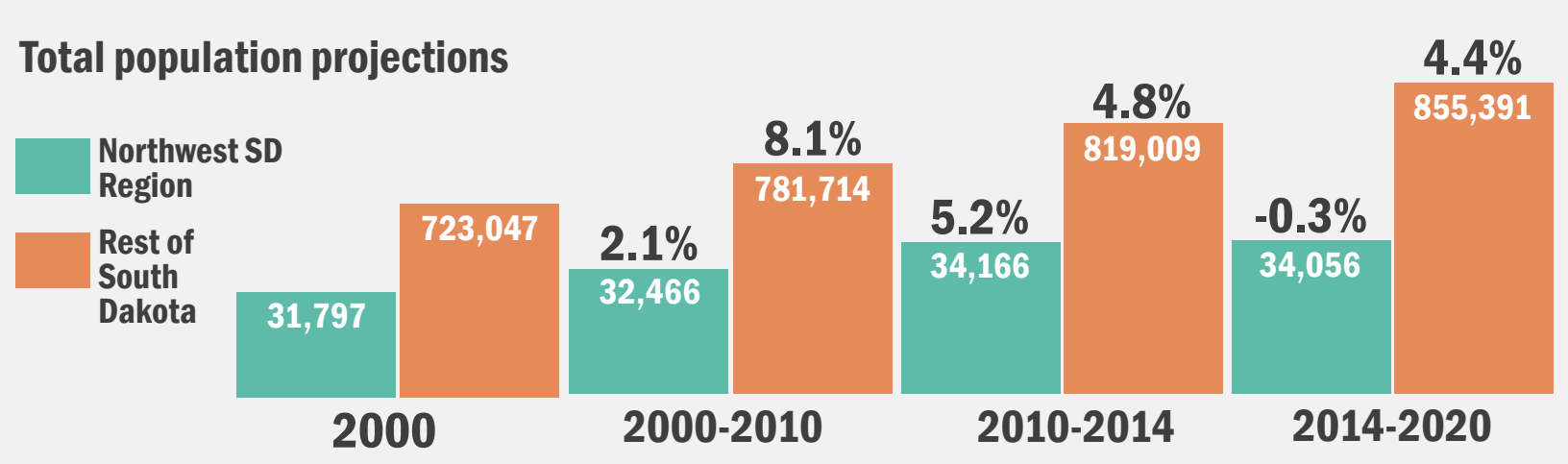
02 demography

Population change

Age structure

Income and poverty

Population change

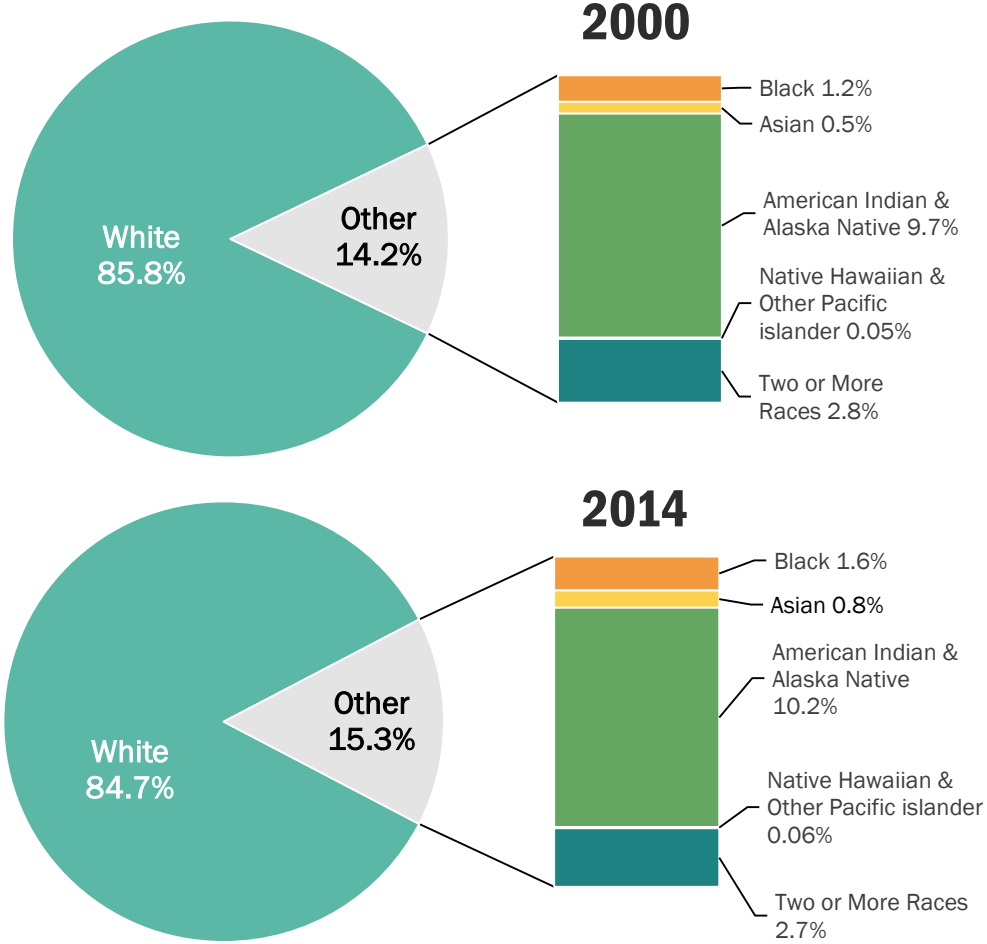


Questions:

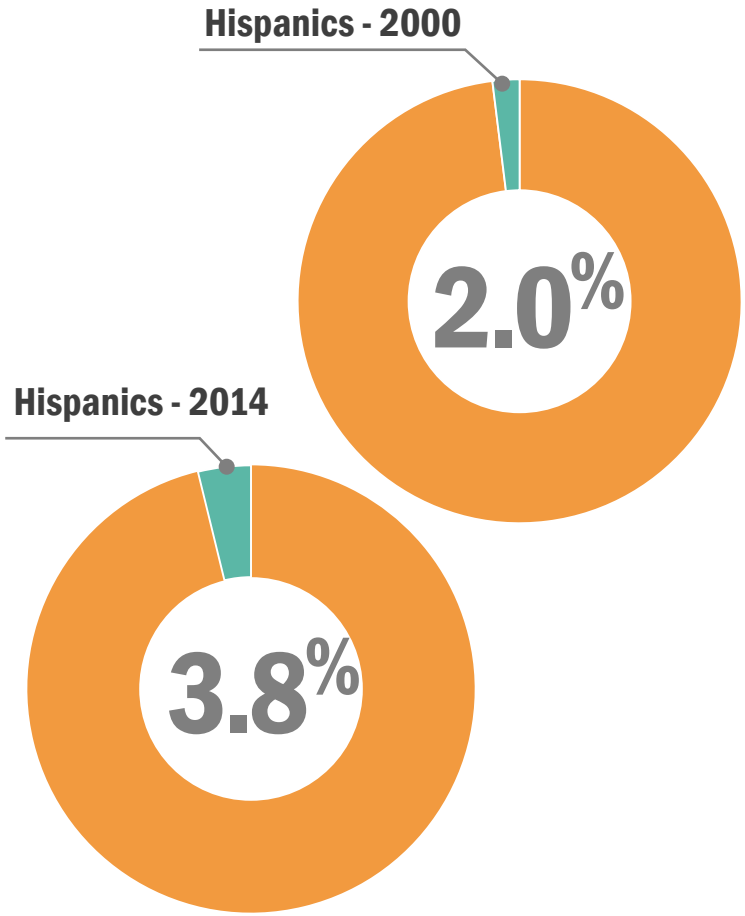
- How does the region's population trend compare to that of the state?
- What may be some of the elements driving the trends in the region? In the state?
- What strengths or challenges might these trends present?

Source: 2000 & 2010 Census, 2014 Population Estimates, and 2020 Population Projection by South Dakota State University's Census Data Center, South Dakota, http://dlr.sd.gov/lmic/menu_demographics.aspx

Race



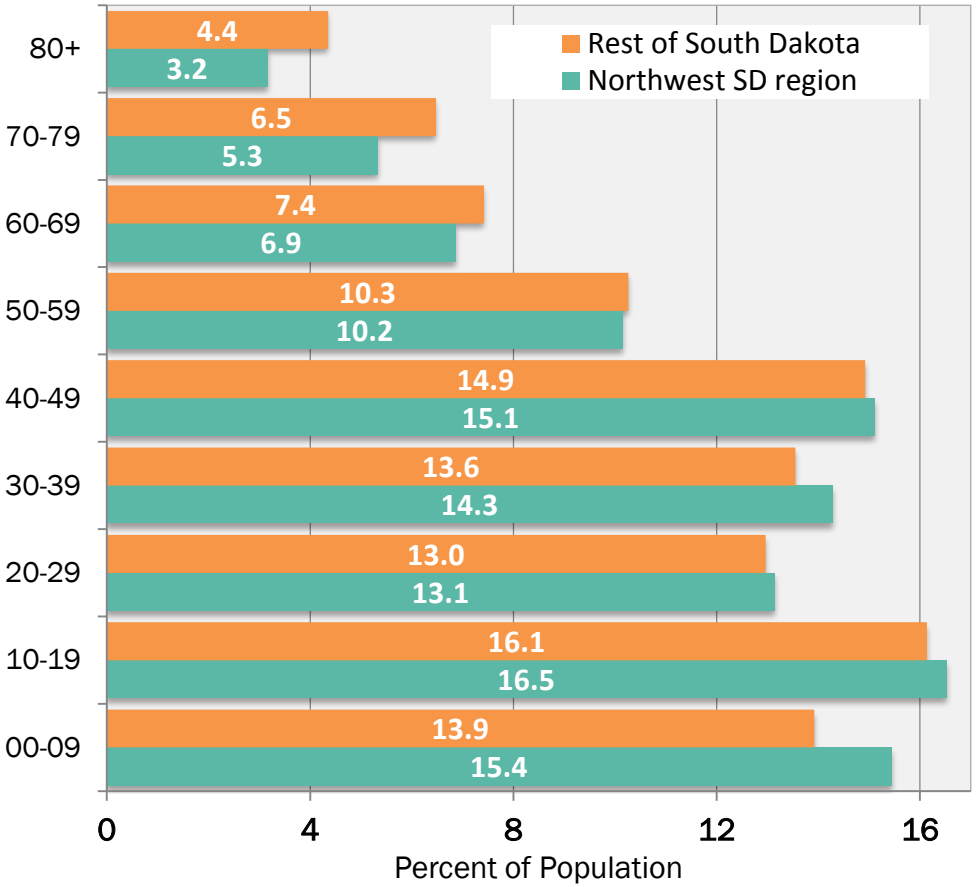
Ethnicity



Race Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau – 2000 Decennial Census and 2014 Annual Population Estimates

Population Age Structure, 2000

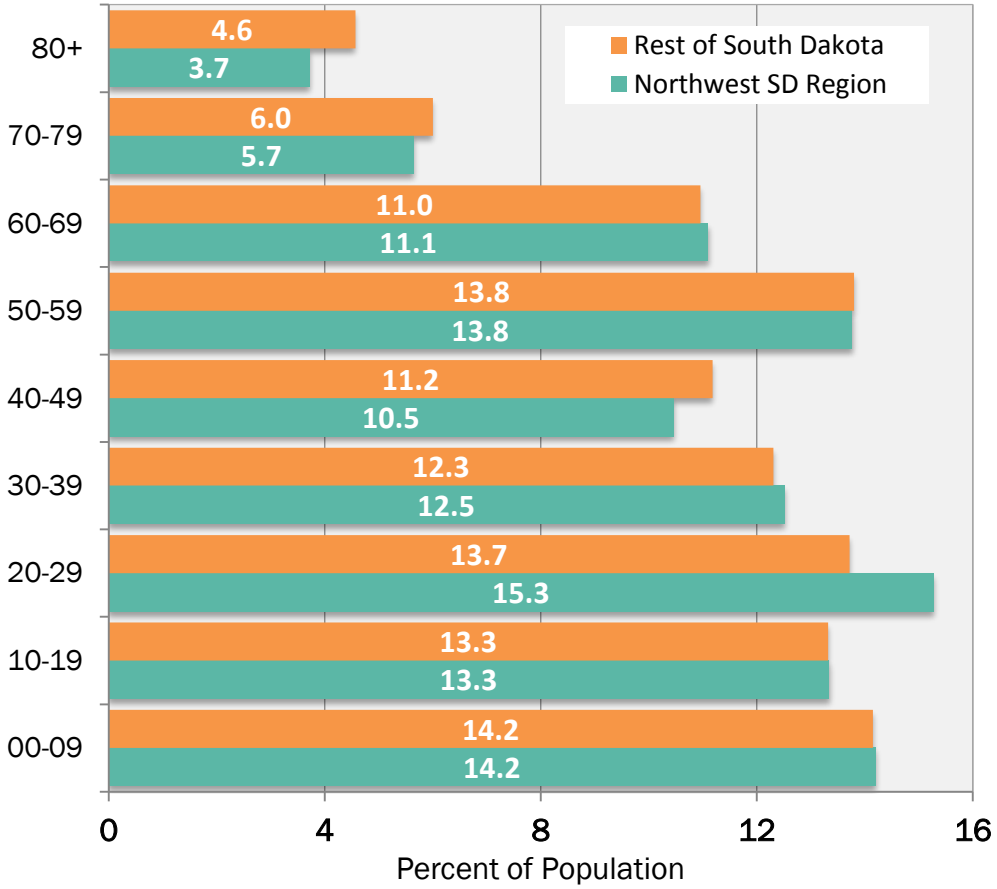
A visual presentation of the age distribution of the population (in percent)



Source: 2000 Decennial Census, U.S. Census Bureau

Population Age Structure, 2014

A visual presentation of the age distribution of the population (in percent)



Questions:

- Is the region experiencing an aging of its population? How does this compare to the rest of the state?
- Is there a sizable number of people of prime working age (20-49 years of age) in the region?
- Is the youth population (under 20 years old) growing or declining?
- What are the implications of the region's age structure for the economic development efforts of the region?

Source: 2014 Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

Income and poverty

	2003	2008	2013
Total Population in Poverty	12.9%	13.5%	15.0%
Minors (Age 0-17) in Poverty	17.6%	21.9%	22.2%
Real Median Household Income* ($ 2013)	$47,999	$45,824	$47,345

Questions:

- Is the poverty rate for individuals in the county getting better or worse?
- Is poverty for minors in the county lower or higher than the overall poverty rate for all individuals? Why?
- Has real median income (adjusted for inflation) improved or worsened over the 2003 to 2013 time period? What may be reasons for these changes?

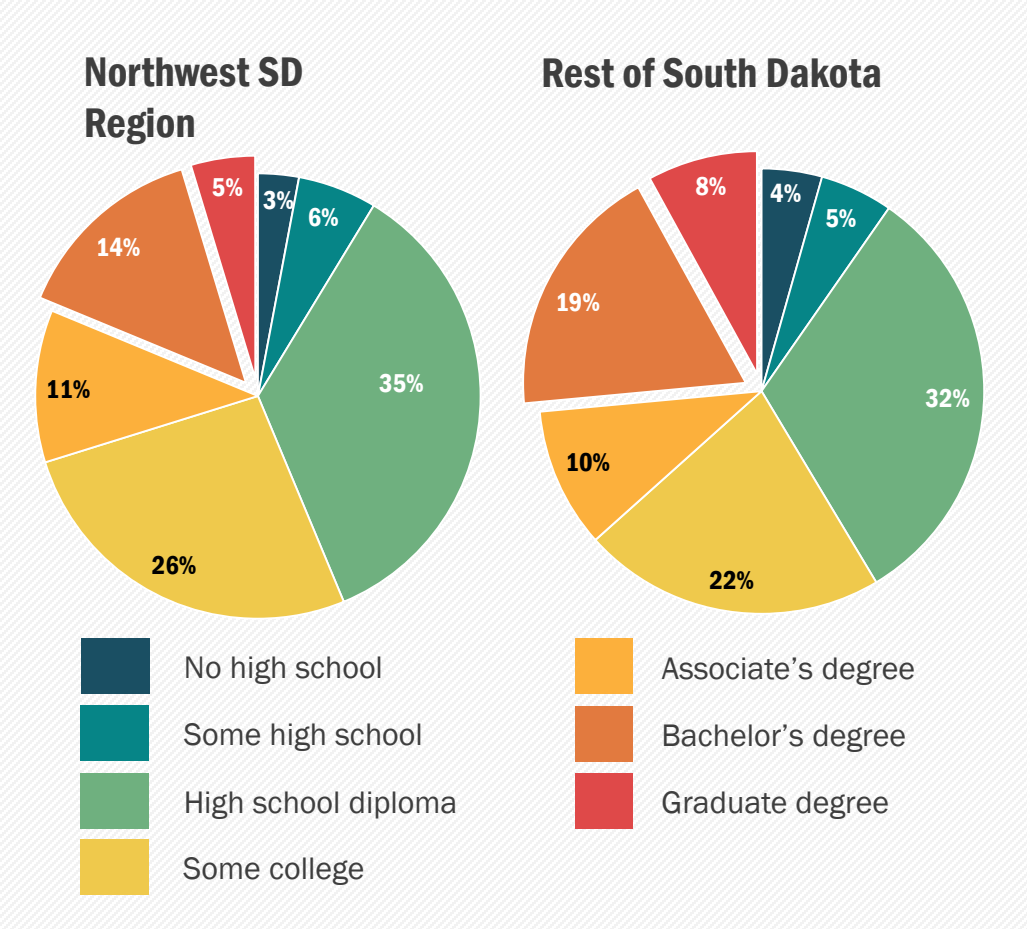
* Note: Regional Median Household income is the population-weighted average of median household income values across the Northwest SD Region counties.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau – Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)

03 human capital

Educational attainment

Patents

Educational attainment, 2013



Questions:

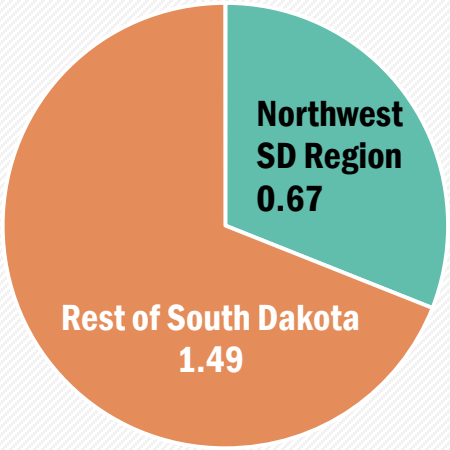
- What proportion of the adult population in the region has only a high school education?
- How many are college graduates (bachelors degree or higher)?
- How does the educational profile of the region compare to that of the rest of the state?
- What are the implications of the educational profile of the region in terms of the region's economic opportunities or workforce challenges?

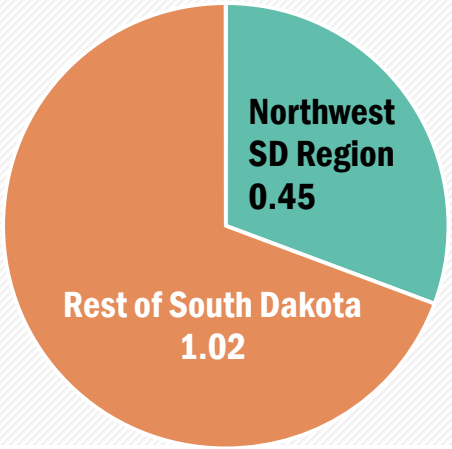
Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Patents

Patents per 10,000 Jobs
2001-2013

From 2001 to 2013, Northwest SD Region counties were issued patents at a rate of 0.67 per 10,000 jobs, while the remaining South Dakota counties garnered 1.49 patents per 10,000 jobs.





Patents per 10,000 residents
2001-2013

From 2001 to 2013, 0.45 patents per 10,000 residents were issued in Northwest SD Region counties. The rest of South Dakota amassed 1.02 patents per 10,000 residents.

Patenting trends are an important indicator of the level of innovation in a region.

Commercializing this innovation can lead to long-term growth for regional economies.

Questions:

- How does the region's patent rate compare to that of the rest of the state?
- How have rates changed over time?
- What might this data suggest for the future of the region?

Source: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Census, BEA, and EMSI

*Note: Patent origin is determined by the residence of the first-named inventor. Since a number of workers commute into the region, the number of patents produced in the IN 15RPC Region could be high. However, among residents of the region, patent production is relatively low.

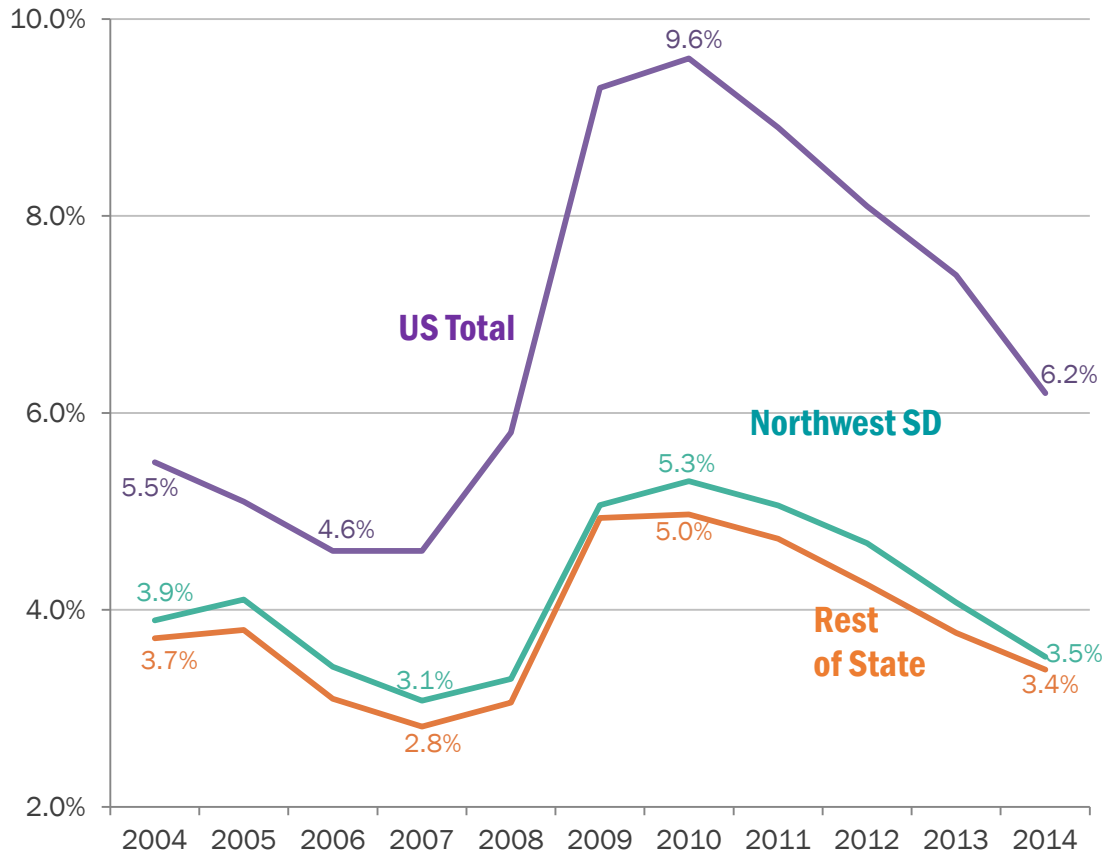
04 labor force

Unemployment rates

Earnings per worker

Source of labor for the region

Unemployment rates



Questions:

- How does the region's unemployment rate compare to the rest of the state and nation?
- How does the region's unemployment peak and post-2009 recovery compare to the state and nation?
- What might this suggest for the region's economic future?

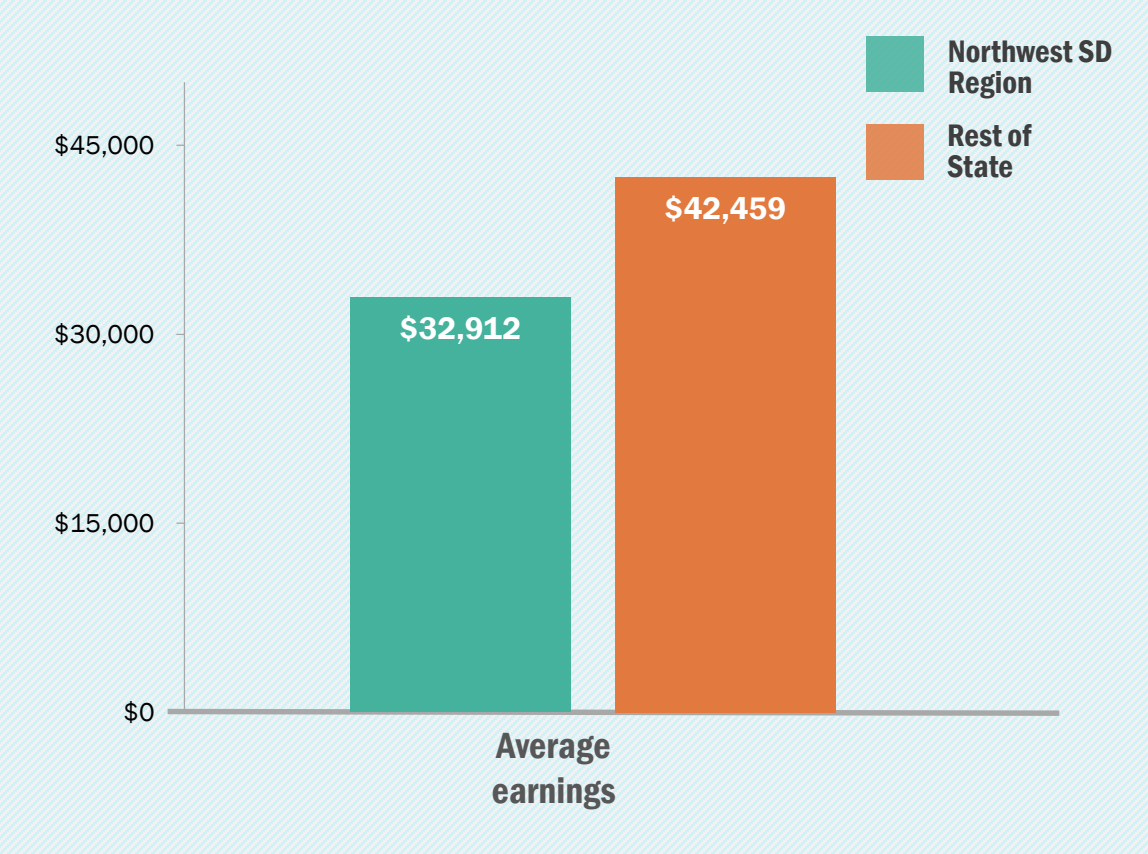
Source: LAUS, BLS

Earnings per worker in 2014

Questions:

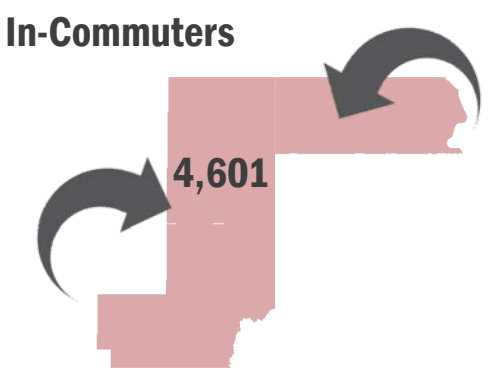
- How does the region's average earnings compare to that of the rest of the state?
- What might be some driving factors for the differences?
- Do these represent potential strengths or challenges for the region?

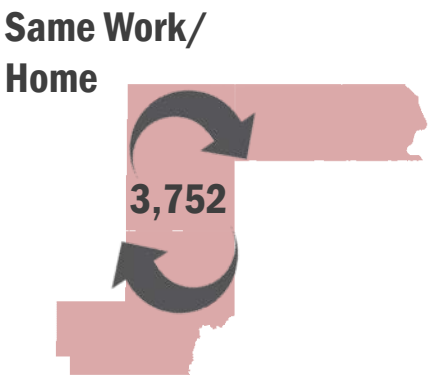
NOTE: Earnings include wages, salaries, supplements and earnings from partnerships and proprietorships

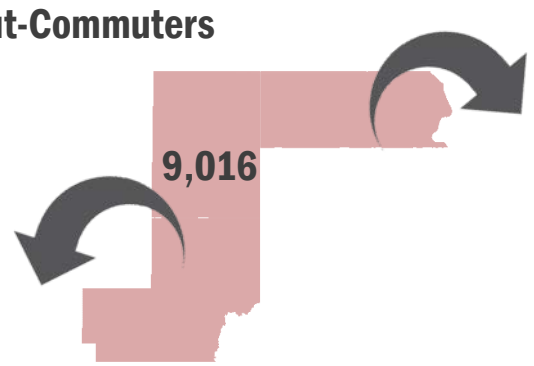


Source: EMSI Class of Worker 2014.4 (QCEW, non-QCEW, self-employed and extended proprietors)

Journey to Work







Population	2013 Jobs	Proportion
Employed in Region	8,353	100.0%
Employed in Region but Living Outside	4,601	55.1%
Employed and Living in Region	3,752	44.9%

Population	2013 Jobs	Proportion
Region Residents	12,768	100.0%
Employed Outside Region but Living in Region	9,016	70.6%
Employed and Living in Region	3,752	29.4%

Questions:

- How many people employed in the region actually reside outside the region? How many who live in the region commute to jobs outside the region?
- What are the implications for the region's economic development efforts?

Source: LEHD, OTM, U.S. Census Bureau

05 industry and occupation

Establishments

Employment by industry

Cluster analysis

Top occupations

STEM occupations

Establishments

Components of Change for Establishments 2000-2011

Establishments Launched	3,546
Establishments Closed	1,998
Net Change	1,548
Net Migration (Establishments moving into minus Establishments moving out of the region)	129
Total Change	1,677
Percent Change	85.0%

An establishment is a physical business location.

Branches, standalones and headquarters are all considered types of establishments.

Definition of Company Stages

0 Self-employed

1 2-9 employees

2 10-99 employees

3 100-499 employees

4 500+ employees

Source: National Establishment Time Series (NETS) – 2011 Database

Establishments

Number of Establishments by Company Stages

	2000		2011	
Stage	**Establishments**	**Proportion**	**Establishments**	**Proportion**
Stage 0	648	32.8%	1,352	37.0%
Stage 1	1,097	55.6%	2,040	55.9%
Stage 2	216	10.9%	239	6.5%
Stage 3	9	0.5%	17	0.5%
Stage 4	3	0.2%	2	0.1%
Total	**1,973**	**100%**	**3,650**	**100.00%**

Questions:

- What stage businesses have shaped the region's economic growth in the last 10 years?
- Which ones are growing or declining the most?
- Which stage of establishments are likely to shape the region's future economic growth?

Source: National Establishment Time Series (NETS) – 2011 Database

Establishments

Number of Jobs by Company Stages

Year	2000	2011	% Change
Stage 0	648	1,352	108.6%
Stage 1	3,621	5,852	61.6%
Stage 2	5,163	5,690	10.2%
Stage 3	1,820	3,749	106%
Stage 4	10,703	1,207	-88.7%
Total	**21,955**	**17,850**	**-18.7%**

Sales ($ 2012) by Company Stages

Year	2000	2011	% Change
Stage 0	$72,237,403	$88,527,179	22.6%
Stage 1	$452,527,857	$462,844,659	2.3%
Stage 2	$546,664,017	$448,460,888	-18%
Stage 3	$242,937,982	$141,608,738	-41.7%
Stage 4	$0	$17,229,343	100%
Total	**$1,314,367,258**	**$1,158,670,807**	**-11.8%**

Note: In 2000, Stage 4 establishments included the air force base and the veteran affairs office and no sales was reported. In 2011, the school board became a Stage 4 establishment.

Questions:

- What establishments are the most numerous based on company stages?
- What stages have experienced the largest growth? The greatest decline?
- What company stage employs the largest number of people?
- What stage captures the most sales?
- Which ones have experienced the greatest percentage loss over the 2000-11 period?

Source: National Establishment Time Series (NETS) – 2011 Database

Top ten industry sector employment growth

NAICS	Description	2009 Jobs	2014 Jobs	Change	Change (%)	State Change (%)
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	73	211	138	189%	27%
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,126	1,695	569	51%	24%
52	Finance and Insurance	1,045	1,308	263	25%	9%
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	988	1,204	216	22%	11%
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	578	691	113	20%	5%
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	1,351	1,600	249	18%	6%
48	Transportation and Warehousing	985	1,137	152	15%	5%
72	Accommodation and Food Services	1,335	1,516	181	14%	5%
42	Wholesale Trade	482	545	63	13%	16%
31	Manufacturing	800	860	60	8%	14%

Questions:

- What regional industry sectors have seen the greatest growth?
- Did they grow at the same rate as the state?
- What factors are causing the growth?

Source: EMSI Class of Worker 2014.4 (QCEW, non-QCEW, self-employed and extended proprietors)

Top seven industry sector employment decline

NAICS	Description	2009 Jobs	2014 Jobs	Change	Change (%)	State Change (%)
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	142	21	-121	-85%	32%
61	Educational Services	306	277	-29	-9%	3%
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	906	830	-76	-8%	6%
23	Construction	2,322	2,166	-156	-7%	-2%
22	Utilities	97	92	-5	-5%	-14%
90	Government	3,957	3,774	-183	-5%	2%
44	Retail Trade	2,395	2,319	-76	-3%	4%

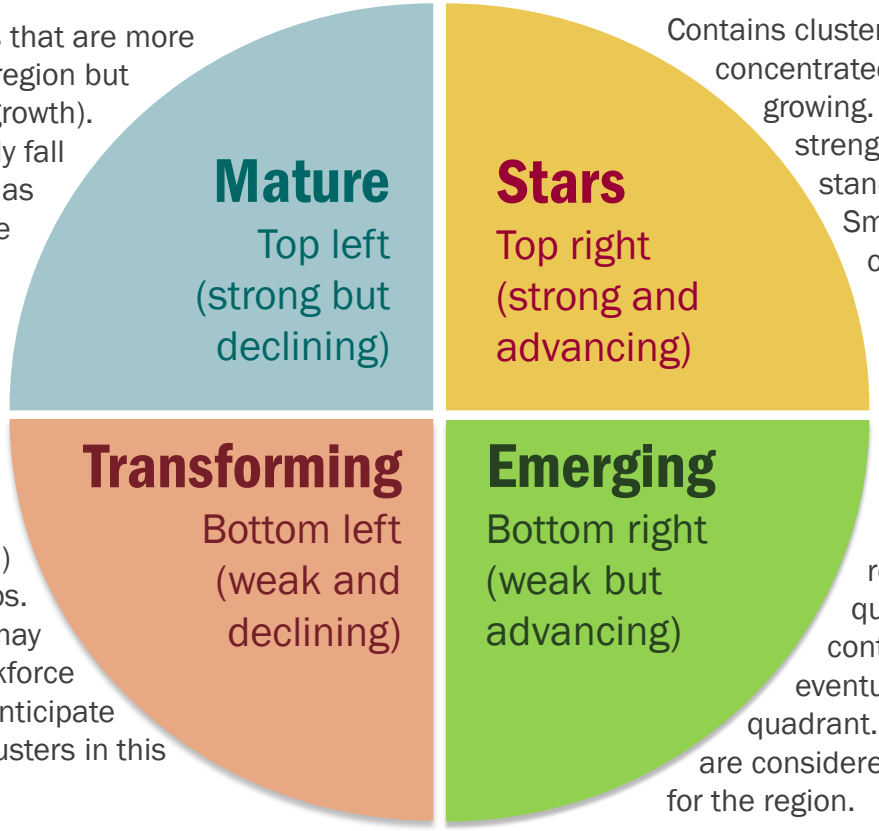
Questions:

- How does the industry sector make-up of the region compare to the rest of the state?
- Which industry sectors are growing and declining the most in employment?

Source: EMSI Class of Worker 2014.4 (QCEW, non-QCEW, self-employed and extended proprietors)

How to interpret cluster data results

The graph's four quadrants tell a different story for each cluster.



Contains clusters that are more concentrated in the region but are declining (negative growth). These clusters typically fall into the lower quadrant as job losses cause a decline in concentration.

Contains clusters that are more concentrated in the region and are growing. These clusters are strengths that help a region stand out from the competition. Small, high-growth clusters can be expected to become more dominant over time.

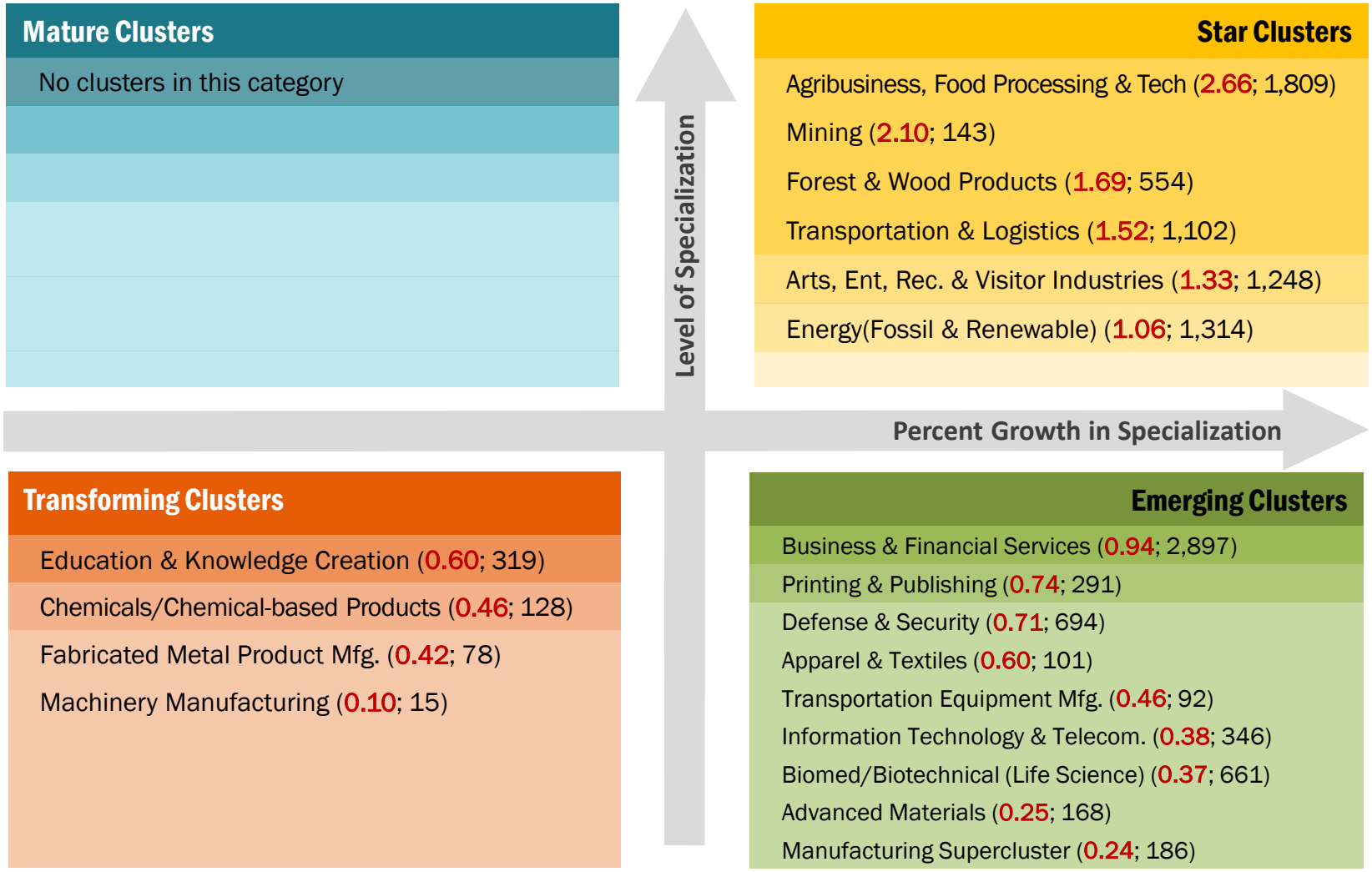
Contains clusters that are under-represented in the region (low concentration) and are also losing jobs. Clusters in this region may indicate a gap in the workforce pipeline if local industries anticipate a future need. In general, clusters in this quadrant show a lack of competitiveness.

Contains clusters that are under-represented in the region but are growing, often quickly. If growth trends continue, these clusters will eventually move into the top right quadrant. Clusters in this quadrant are considered emerging strengths for the region.

Modified from: http://www.charlestonregionaldata.com/bubble-chart-explanation/

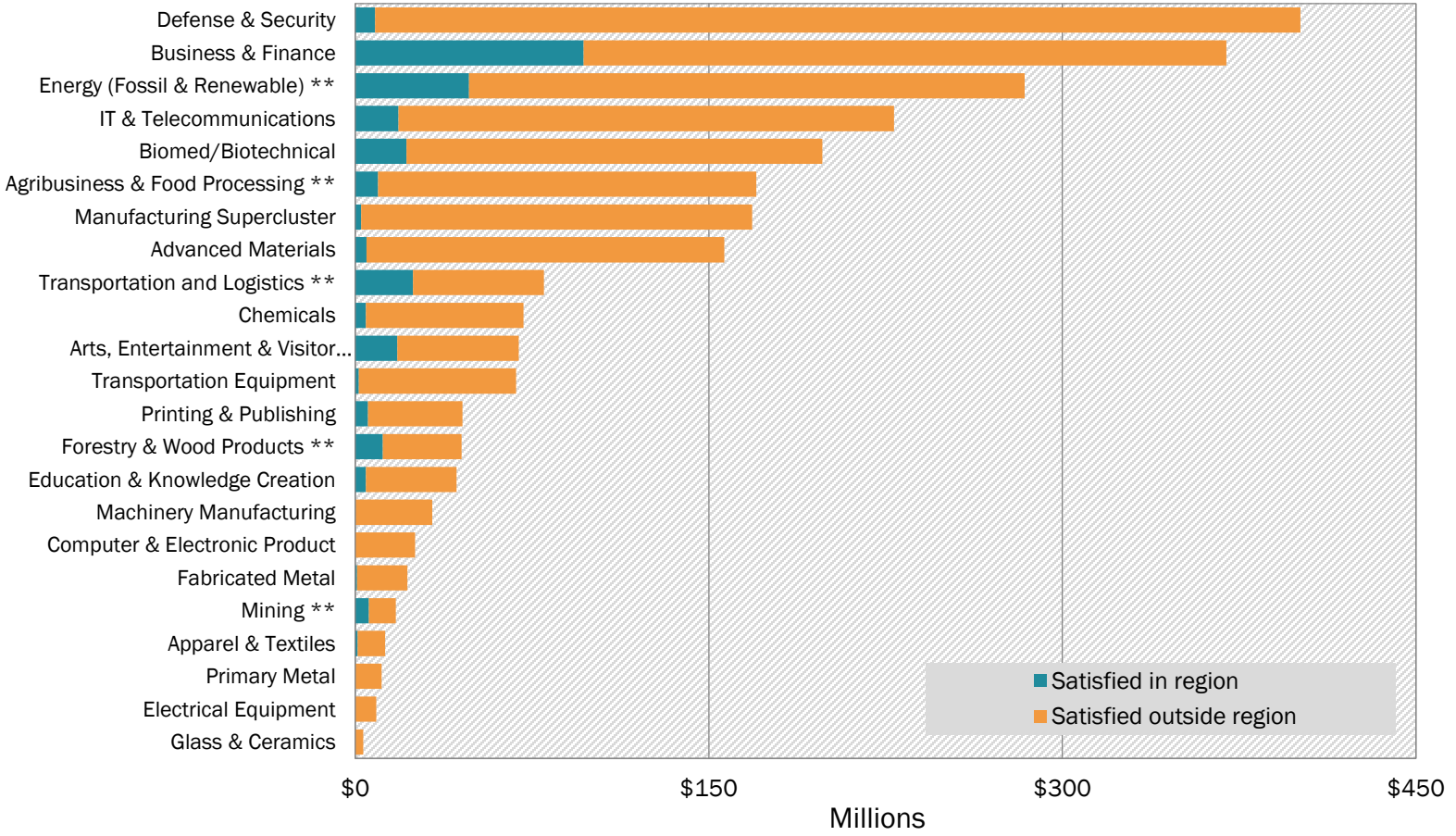
Distribution of clusters in the Region by quadrants

Industry cluster analysis



NOTE: The first number after each cluster represents its location quotient while the second number represents the number of total jobs (full and part time jobs by place of work) in that cluster in the region in 2014. The clusters are sorted in decreasing order by location quotient.

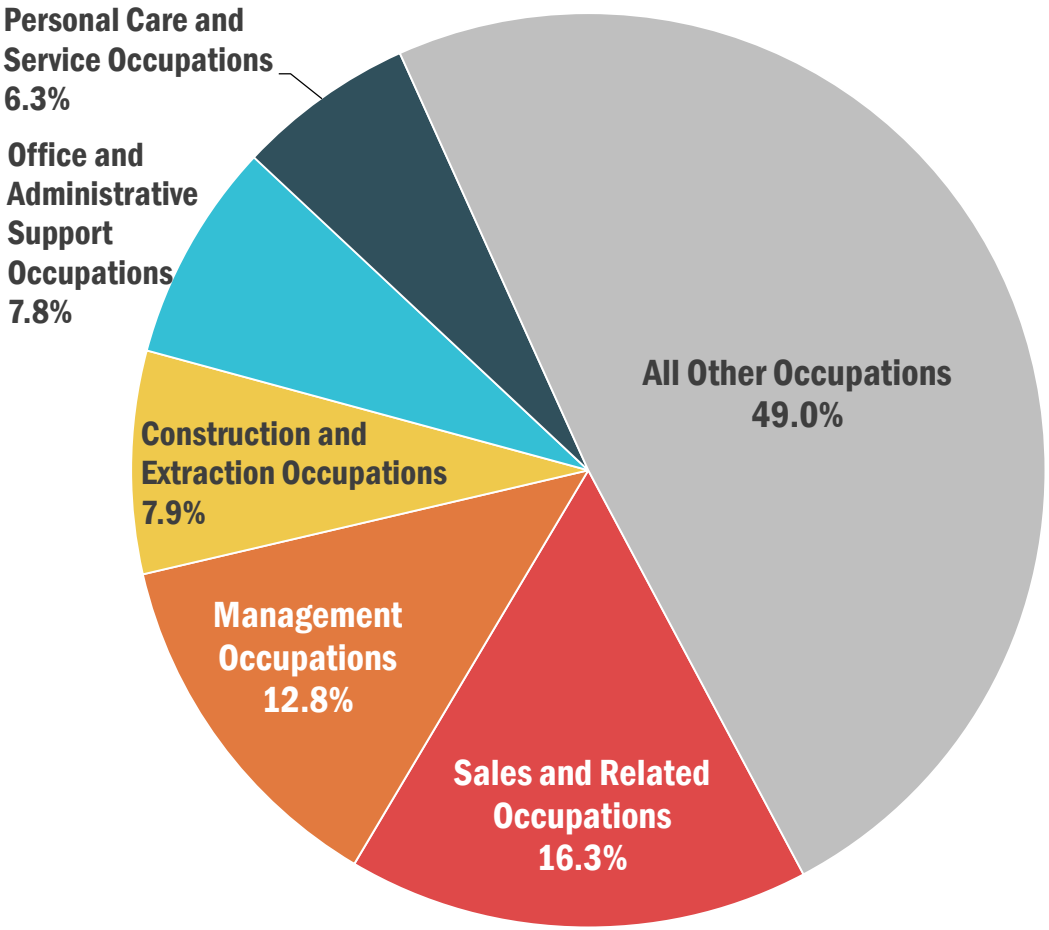
Regional requirements, 2013



Note: ** shows Star clusters

Source: EMSI 2014.4 (QCEW Employees, Non-QCEW Employees, Self-Employed, and Extended Proprietors); Industry cluster definitions by PCRD

Top five occupations in 2014

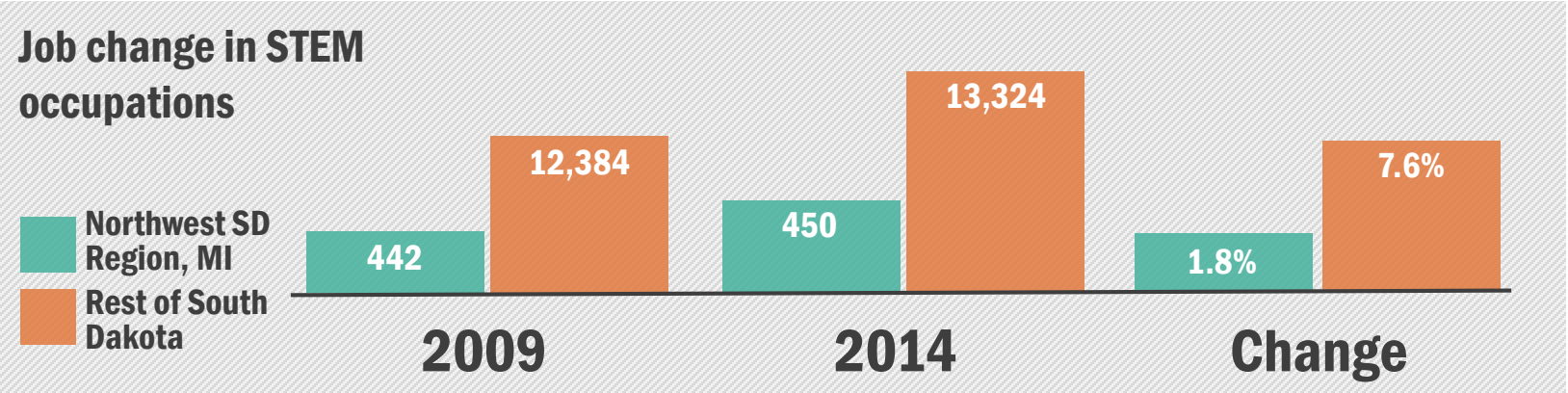


Questions:

- What are the education and skill requirements for these occupations?
- Do the emerging and star clusters align with the top occupations?
- What type salaries do these occupations typically provide?

Source: EMSI Class of Worker 2014.4 (QCEW, non-QCEW, self-employed and extended proprietors)

Science, Technology, Engineering & Math



Questions:

- How do STEM jobs compare to the state?
- What has been the trend of STEM jobs over time?
- How important are STEM jobs to the region's Star and Emerging clusters?

*Note: STEM and STEM-related occupation definitions from BLS (2010)

Source: EMSI Class of Worker 2014.4 (QCEW, non-QCEW, self-employed and extended proprietors)

Report Contributors

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Report Authors

Bo Beaulieu, PhD
Indraneel Kumar, PhD
Andrey Zhalnin, PhD

Data Analysis

Ayoung Kim
Francisco Scott

Report Design

Tyler Wright

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PURDUE UNIVERSITY

Center for Regional Development
Advancing Collaboration : Energizing Regions

The Purdue Center for Regional Development (PCRD) seeks to pioneer new ideas and strategies that contribute to regional collaboration, innovation and prosperity.

For more information,
please contact:

Dr. Bo Beaulieu,
PCRD Director:
ljb@purdue.edu

Or

765-494-7273

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