

Mississippi Fact Sheet

Population Growth, Millennials, Brain Drain, and the Economy

A Report to the Governor

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2017 Population Growth by the Numbers

Population Growth = (Births-Deaths) + (Net Domestic Migration + Net International Migration)

Population Growth = (37,373 - 30,875) + (-9,885 + 2,087)

Population Growth = 6,498 - 7,798

Population Growth = -1,300

Population growth depends on multiple factors that includes numbers of births and deaths, net domestic migration, and net international migration. How each factor contributes to population growth must be seen in relation to the others. All factors must be examined together to provide an accurate picture of any population estimate. Also, all factors must be seen in the context of national trends to fully understand the magnitude of their impact on a given state. The estimates presented in the following slides provide detailed information on each factor that contributes to population growth, along with information on millennials, brain drain, and overall state economic indicators.

Mississippi Population, 2000-2017

The estimates for 2016 and 2017 indicate that the population declined by 1,300. This decline is within the estimation margin of error and it will be revised next year, therefore this number needs to be interpreted cautiously. It also means that there has been no substantive decline in total population. The only conclusion one can draw from these estimates is that the Mississippi total population has remained fairly stable.



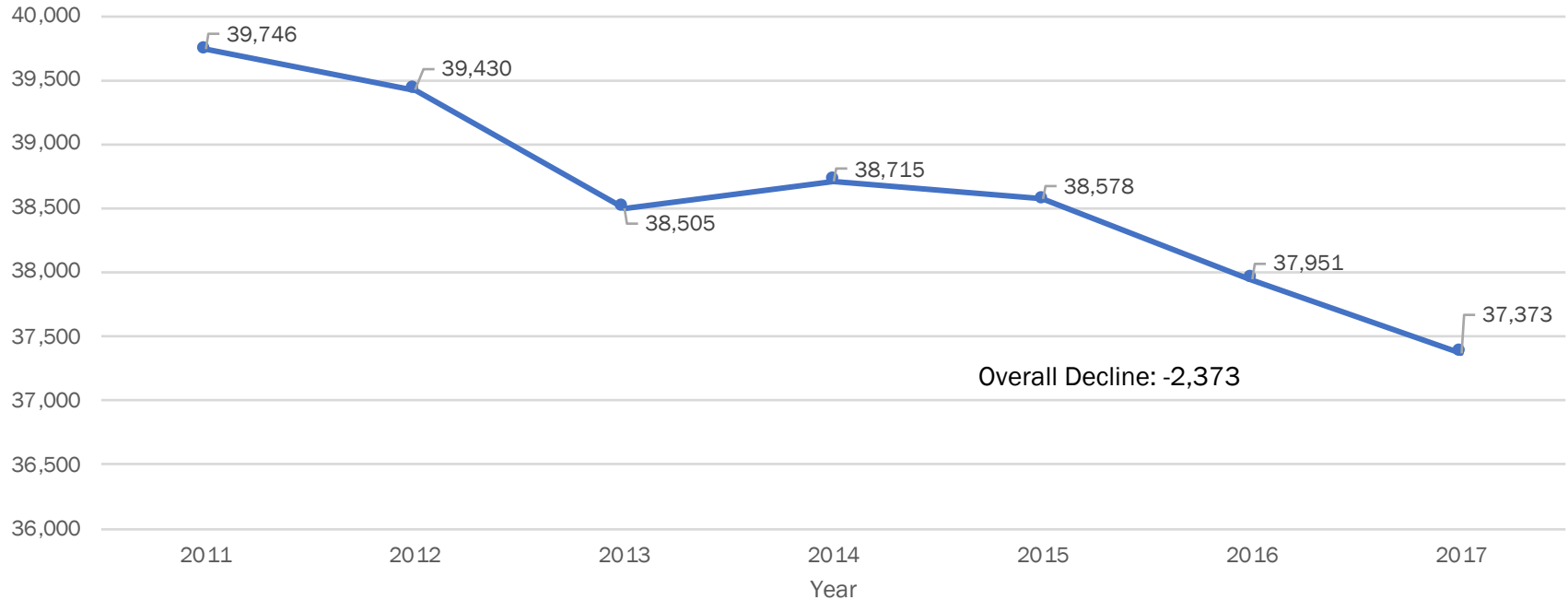
This begs the question: why is the population not growing? The answer lies in two important factors. First, the state experienced a dramatic decline in births as a result of aggressive policies to reduce teenage pregnancy. These numbers are reported in slides 5-7. The population is also not growing because Mississippi is not a new Hispanic destination. In fact, the state experienced the least positive net international migration. These numbers are reported in slides 9-12. If Mississippi had not experienced a reduction in numbers of births and had experienced the same level of international in-migration as other states, Mississippi's total population would have continued to grow. Another key factor is that only a few counties experience a significant negative net domestic migration (see slide 12).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, 2017.

<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/datasets/2010-2017/national/totals/>

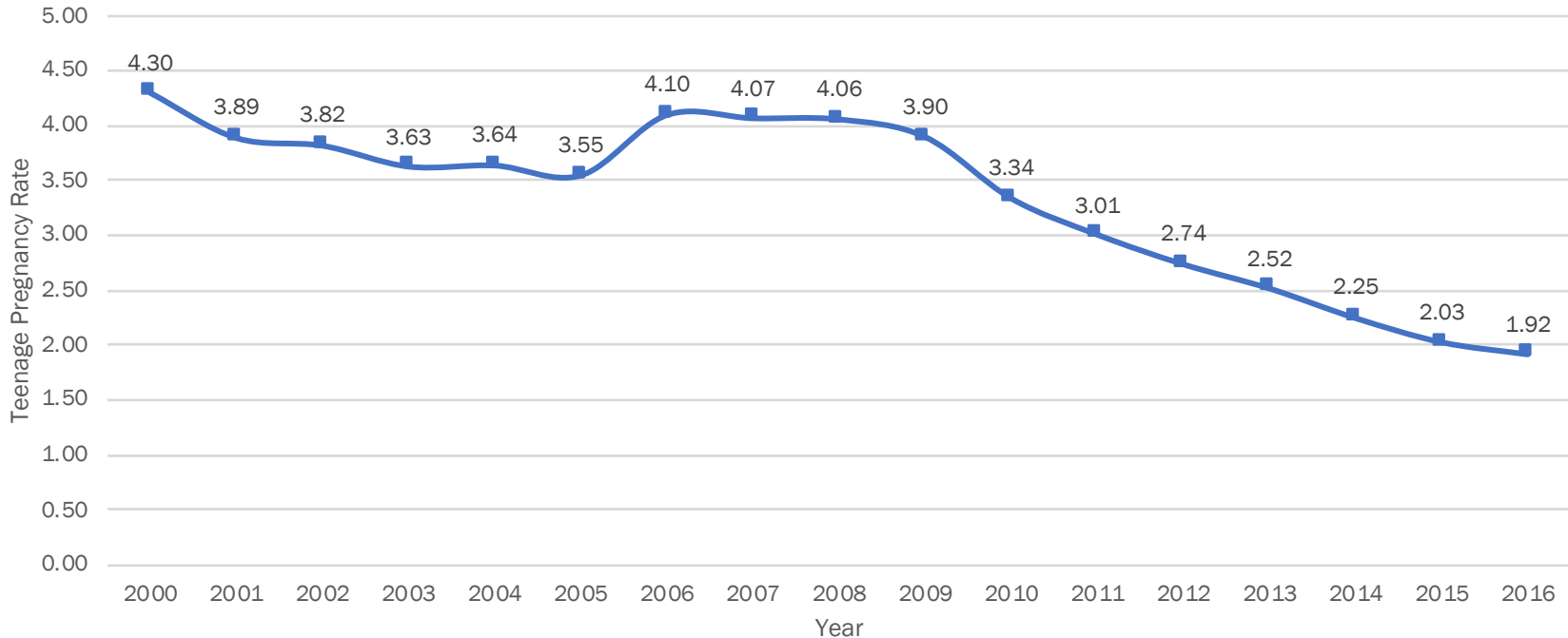
Births by the Numbers

Annual Number of Births, 2011-2017



An important factor that needs to be accounted for in the population growth is the number of births. Mississippi experienced a declining annual number of births. As a result, Mississippi's total population would have had a net positive growth if the number of births would have remained the same since 2011. Other indicators suggest that the decline in birth stems primarily from a strong policy to reduce teen pregnancy. These numbers are presented in the next two slides.

Mississippi Teenage Pregnancy Rate



Compared to the nation, Mississippi experienced one of the fastest reductions in teenage pregnancy. The teen pregnancy rate declined by 361 percent since 2000.

Birth Events of Female Mississippi Public School Students in Grades 6-12 by Abstinence Education Curriculum Type

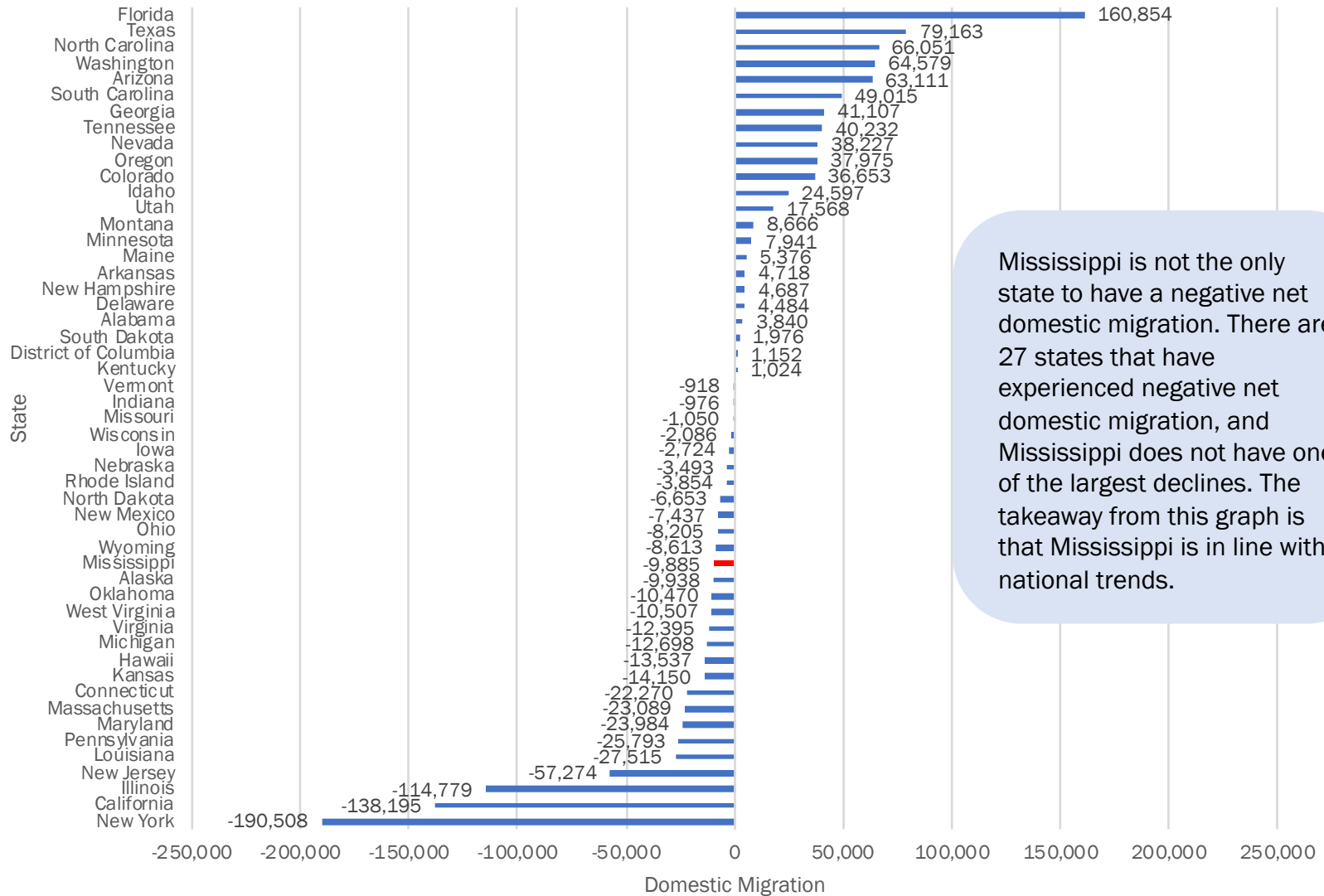


Mississippi has adopted an aggressive abstinence program by providing two types of curriculum. Official statistics from the Department of Health show that these programs had a significant impact on reducing teen pregnancy in the K12 system.

Source: Mississippi LifeTracks, 2016.
<https://www.lifetracks.ms.gov/RequestAnalysis/ResearchStudies.aspx>

Migration by the Numbers

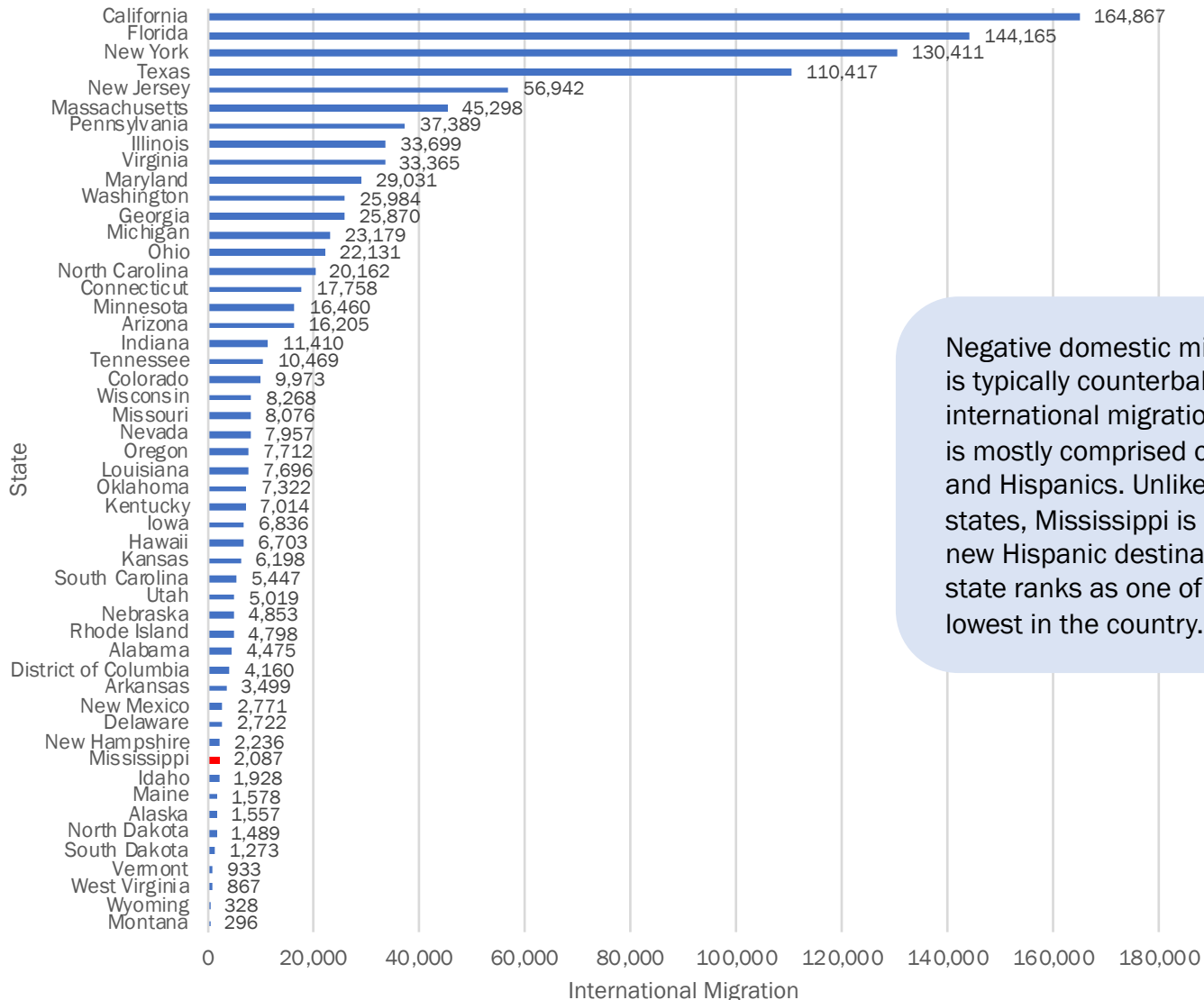
Net Domestic Migration, 2016-2017



Mississippi is not the only state to have a negative net domestic migration. There are 27 states that have experienced negative net domestic migration, and Mississippi does not have one of the largest declines. The takeaway from this graph is that Mississippi is in line with national trends.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, 2017.
<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/datasets/2010-2017/national/totals/>

Net International Migration, 2016-2017

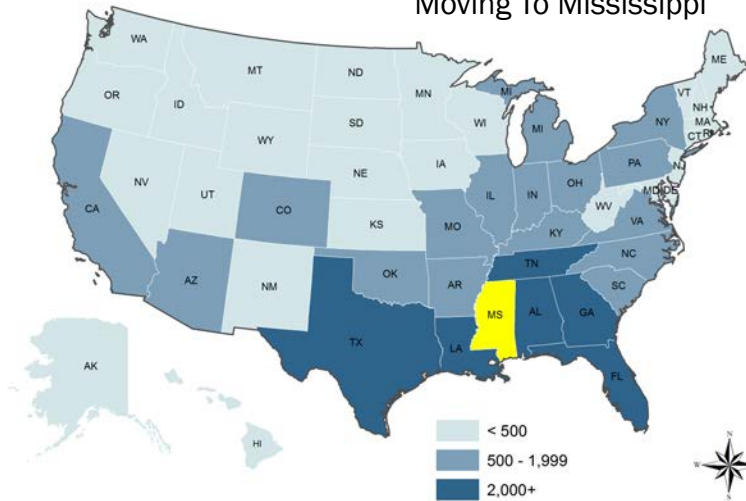


Negative domestic migration is typically counterbalanced by international migration, which is mostly comprised of Asians and Hispanics. Unlike other states, Mississippi is not a new Hispanic destination. The state ranks as one of the lowest in the country.

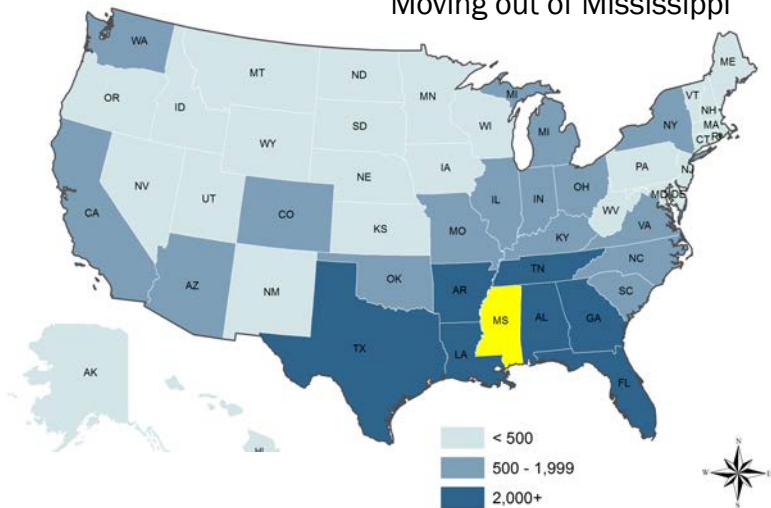
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, 2017.
<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/datasets/2010-2017/national/totals/>

Domestic Migration: Gain and Loss to Other States 2016-2017

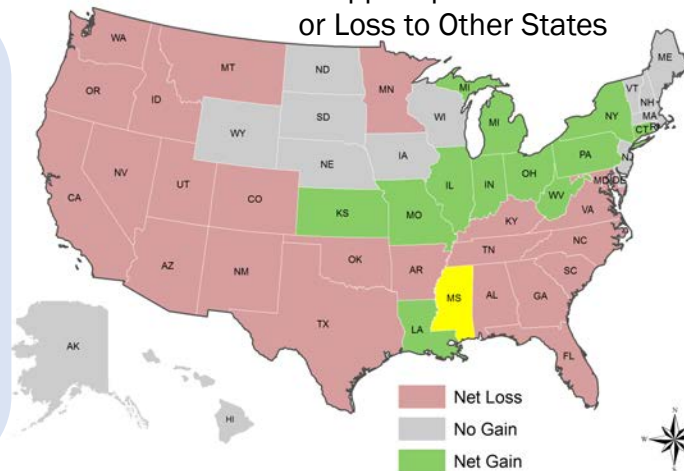
Moving To Mississippi



Moving out of Mississippi



Mississippi Population Net Gain or Loss to Other States



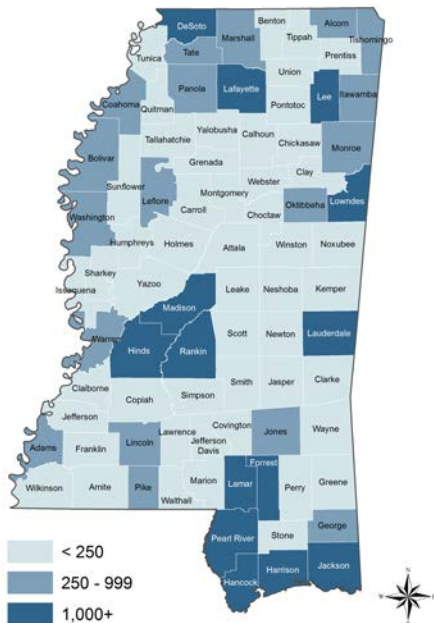
Like other states, Mississippi gains and loses population to other states in the union. The migration flow is not unidirectional, where people simply leave, but rather bidirectional, where some move out and some move in. These flows are reported in the top two maps, and clearly suggest that many people see Mississippi as a place to live and work.

Mississippi also experienced a positive net migration from 11 states. More people came to Mississippi from Illinois, Louisiana Michigan, New York, and West Virginia than residents moving from Mississippi to each of these states.

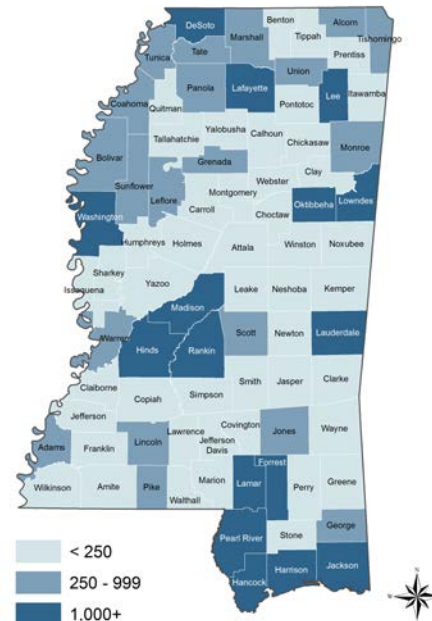
In contrast, 70 percent of the total negative net migration resulted from more people moving from Mississippi to Texas, Florida, Georgia, and Alabama, than residents from these states moving to Mississippi .

Who Gains and Who Loses in Mississippi, 2016-2017

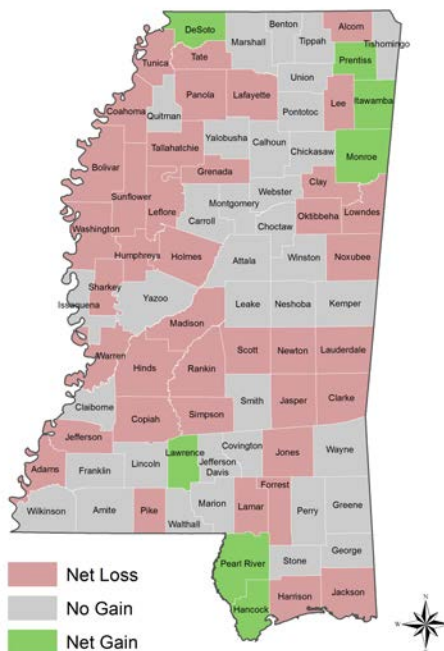
Moving from Other States to MS Counties



Moving Out of MS Counties To Other States



Mississippi County Population Net Gain or Loss to Other States

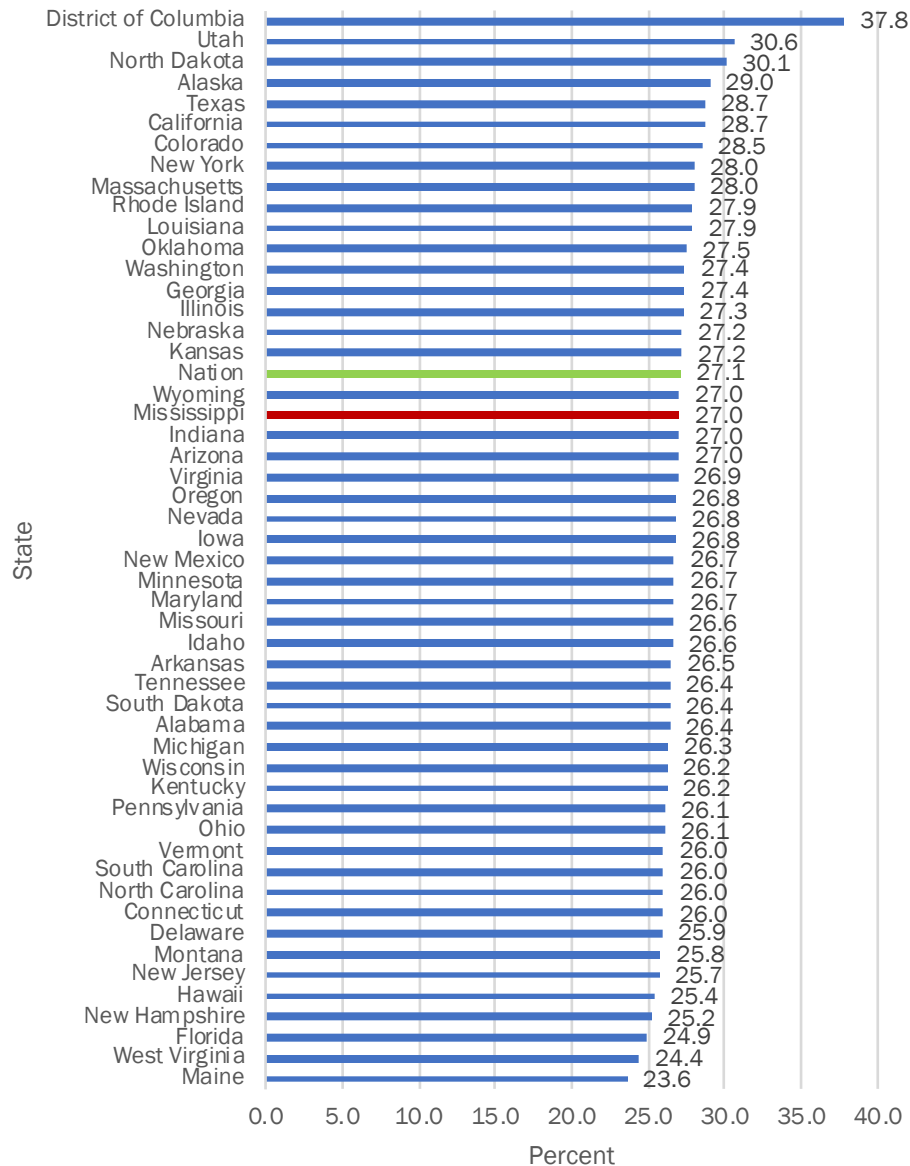


Each county experienced residents moving in from other states, but also residents moving out to other states. Migration flows are state processes that touch all of the counties in the state, with some gaining and some losing population. Eight counties have gained population, with DeSoto, Hancock, and Pearl River counties experiencing the largest gains.

87 percent of the total population loss in the state comes from a few counties, with Hinds county experiencing the largest loss followed by Lauderdale, Oktibbeha, Forrest, Washington, Harrison, and Lowndes counties.

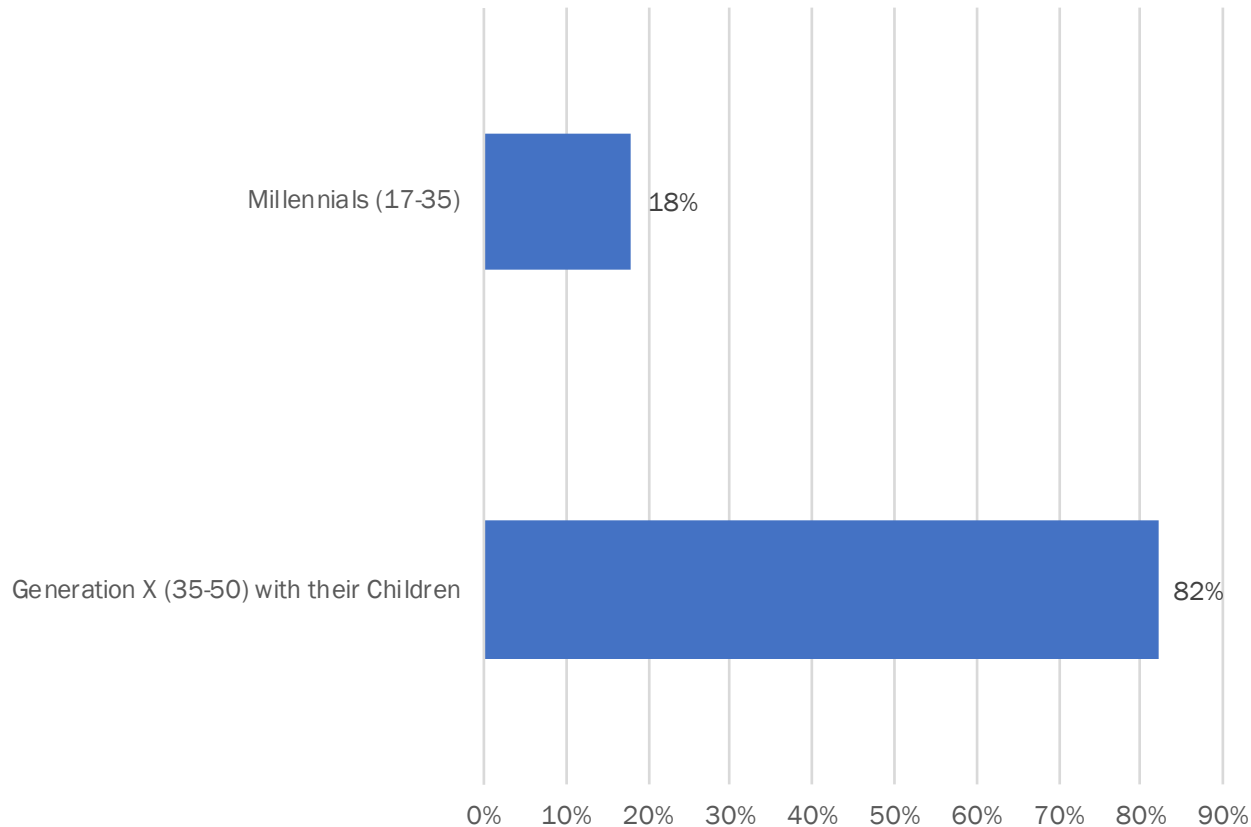
Millennials by the Numbers

Share of Millennials (Ages 16-35) in State Population



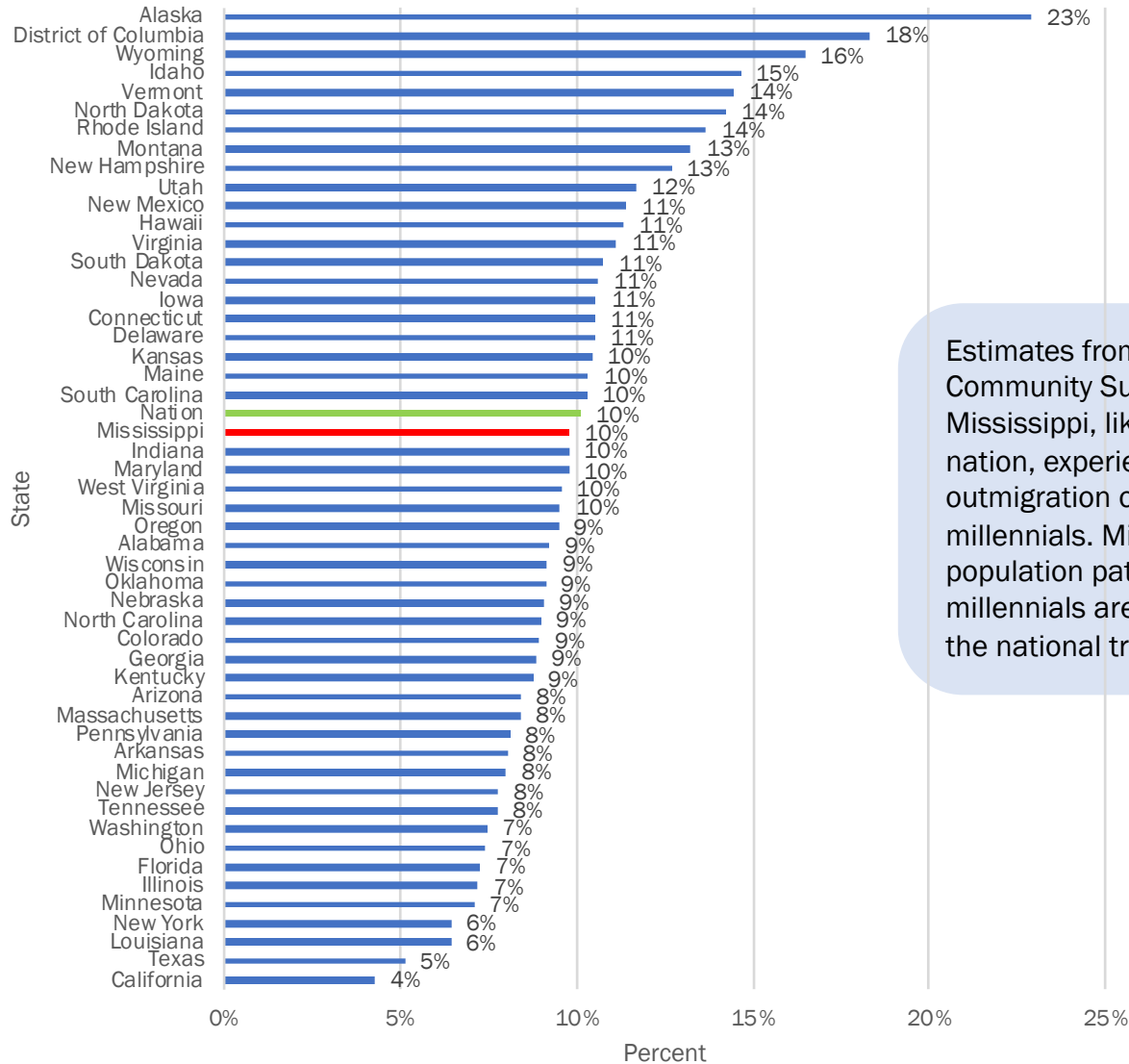
When we look at the total share of the millennial population, Mississippi is right on the national average, suggesting that the state's millennial population is stable.

Millennials, Generation X, and Baby Boomers



Estimates on migration flow from the American Community Survey indicate that millennials have the least negative net outmigration in the state. This is consistent with current literature suggesting that millennials are not as mobile as other generations. The estimates from the American Community Survey indicate that the largest negative net outmigration in the state are experienced by people in the age group of 35-50, commonly known as Generation X. Estimates from the American Community Survey also indicate that baby boomers experience a positive net in migration, suggesting that this age group are growing in the state.

College Educated Millennials Leaving State of Residence



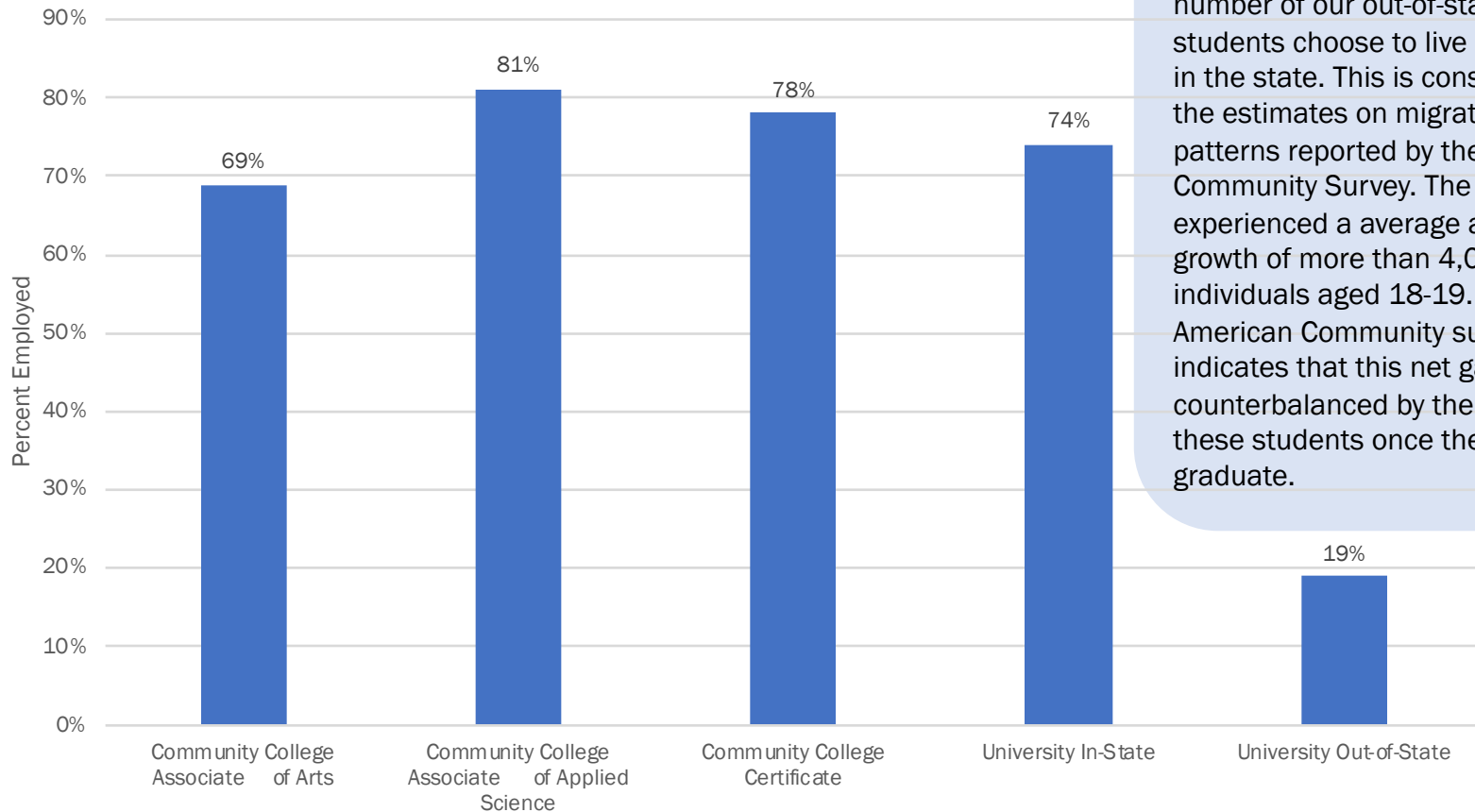
Estimates from the American Community Survey indicate that Mississippi, like the rest of the nation, experiences a 10 percent outmigration of college educated millennials. Mississippi population patterns for its millennials are no different than the national trends.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017.
<https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t>

Brain Drain by the Numbers

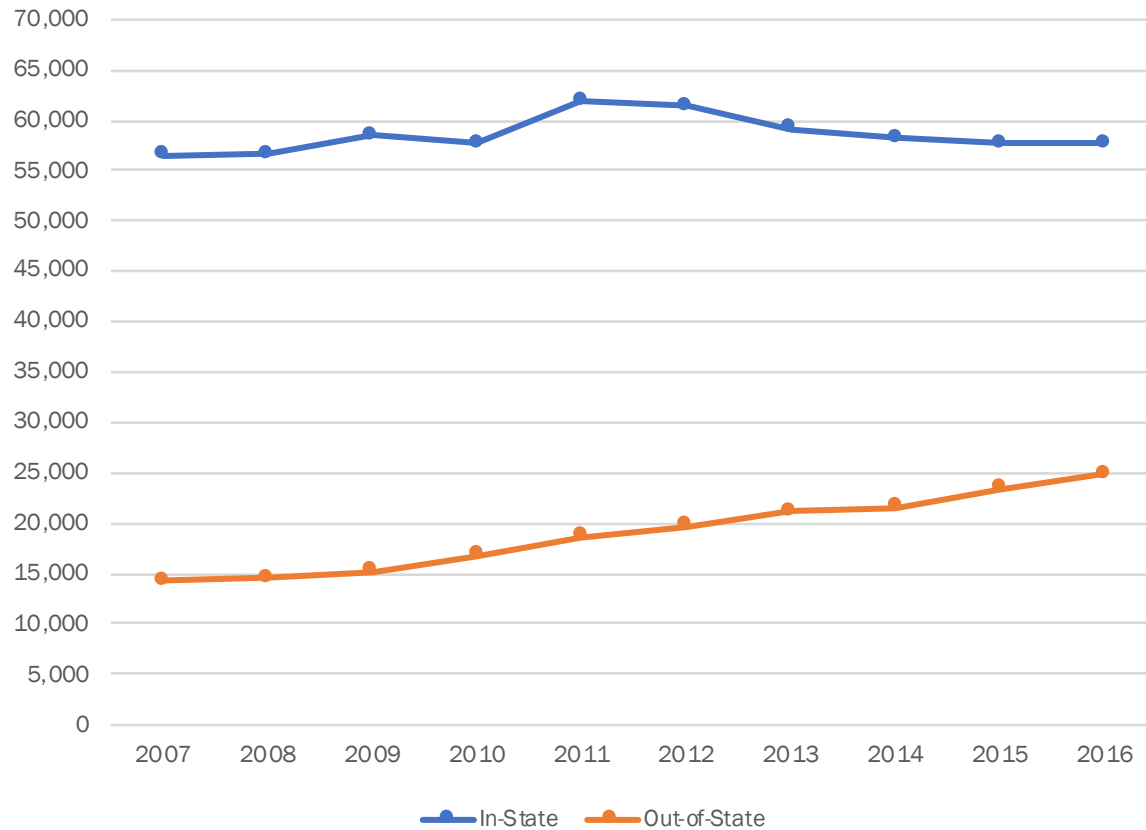
Students Working in Mississippi Within 1 Year of Graduating

A large majority of our students in the two and four year college systems choose to live and work in the state. In contrast, a very small number of our out-of-state students choose to live and work in the state. This is consistent with the estimates on migration patterns reported by the American Community Survey. The state experienced a average annual net growth of more than 4,000 individuals aged 18-19. The American Community survey also indicates that this net gain is counterbalanced by the loss of these students once they graduate.



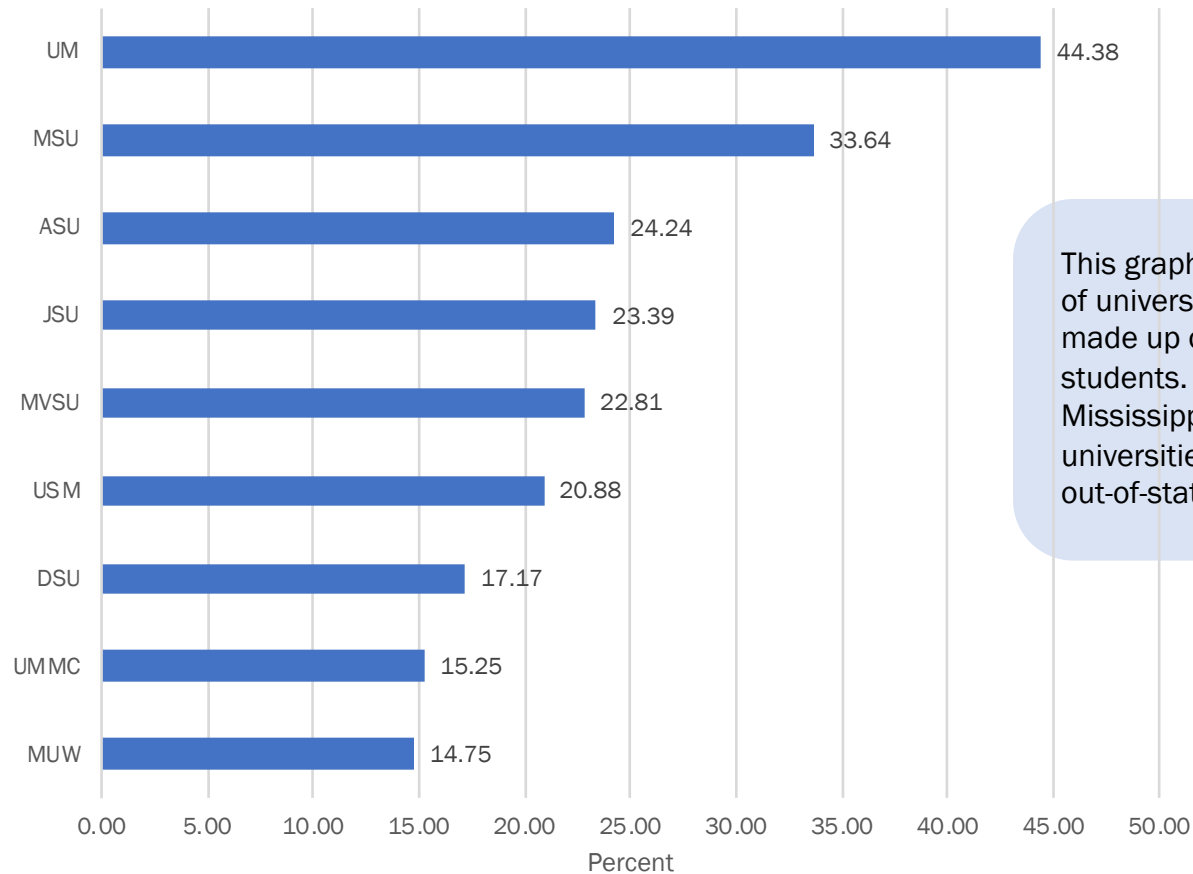
Source: Institutions of Higher Learning Study, 2017; Mississippi State Longitudinal Data System, 2017.

In-State and Out-of-State Enrollment Growth



Over the last 10 years, the number of out-of-state students has grown at a faster rate than in-state students.

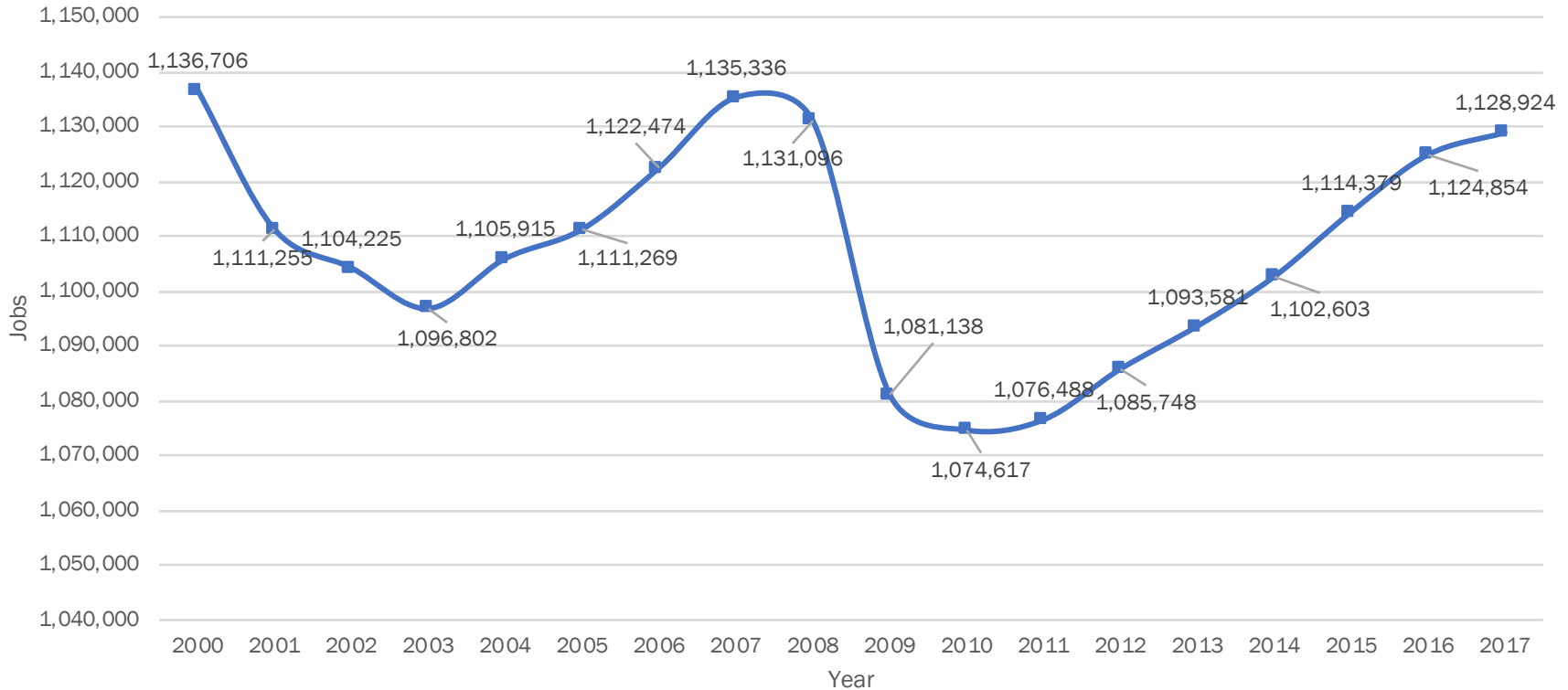
Out-of-State Enrollment at Mississippi IHL Universities



This graph reports percentage of university total enrollment made up of out-of-state students. Ole Miss and Mississippi State are the universities that attract more out-of-state students.

Economic Indicators by the Numbers

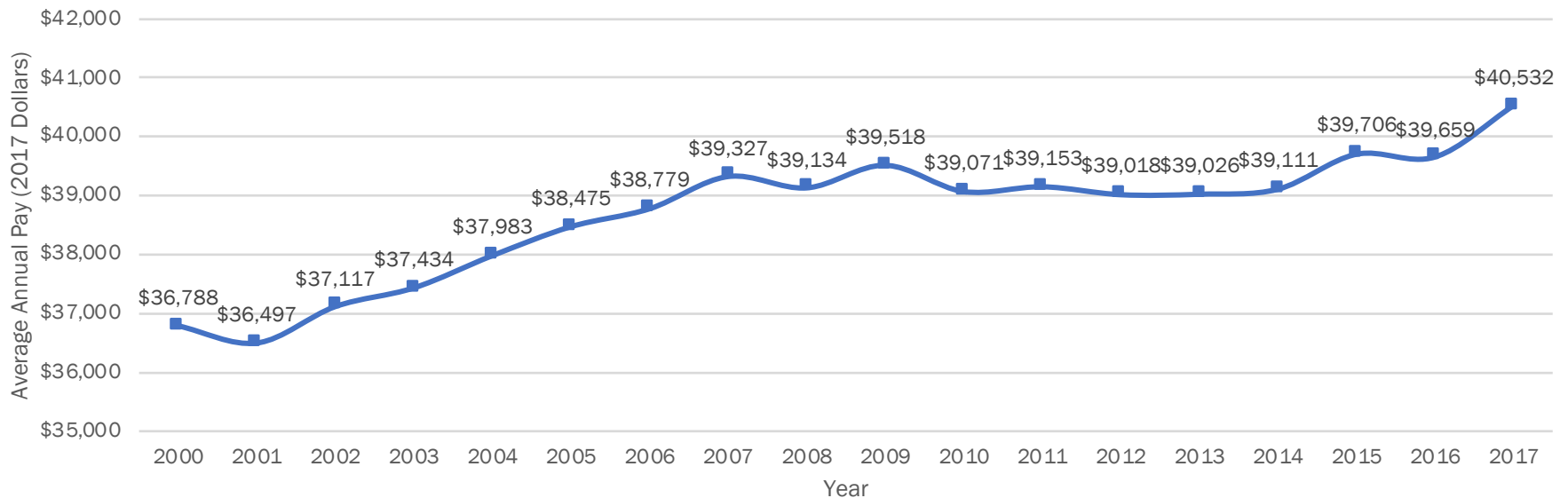
Annual Covered Employment, 2000-2017



Estimates from BLS indicate that the number of people employed is reaching pre-recession numbers. The state is only 6,400 shy of pre-recession numbers. Typically, the state enters recessions one year later, and the recovery is also delayed one year relative to the national trends. As a result, the number employed is expected to grow for the next few years.

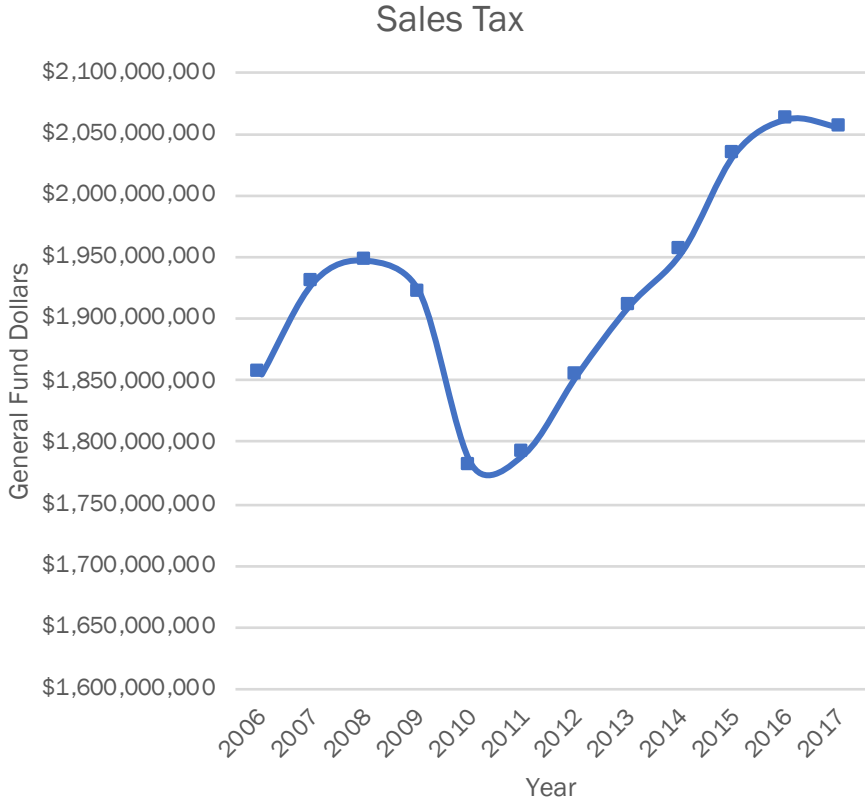
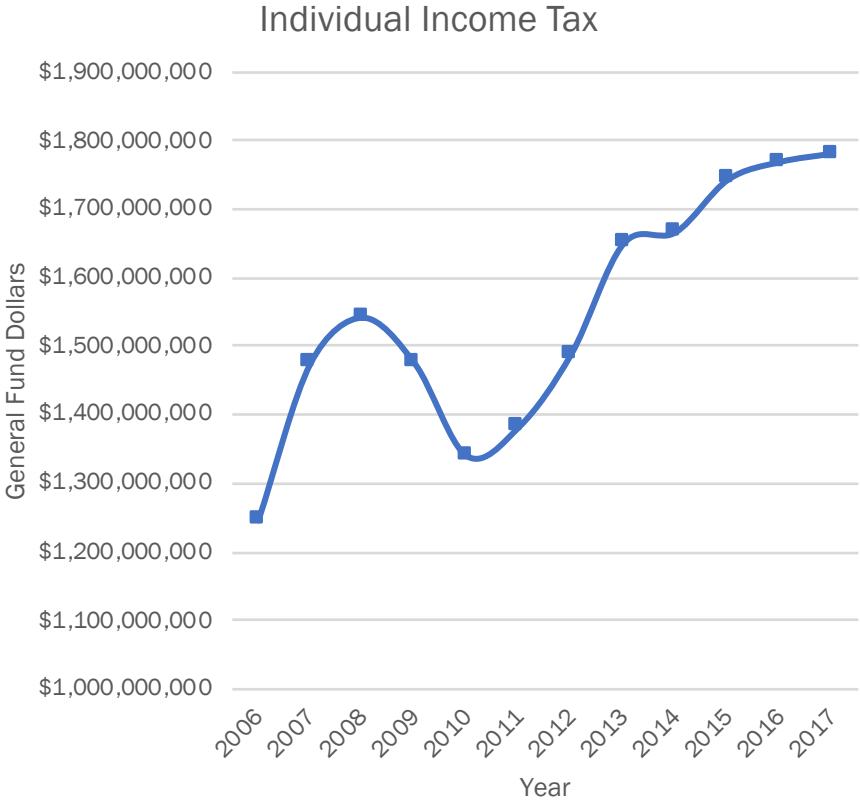
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 2017.
<https://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/dsrv>

Average Annual Wages Adjusted for Inflation (Constant 2017 Dollars)



Estimates from BLS indicate that wages, adjusted for inflation, have grown over the last 17 years. These estimates are based on 2017 constant dollars.

Mississippi General Fund Contributions



Contributions of income and sales tax to the general fund have experienced upward trends over the last 10 years. Individual income tax has shown an increase in tax payers, and the increase in sales tax shows an increase in disposable income as the result of real wage increases.

Source: Mississippi Department of Revenue, 2017.
<http://www.dor.ms.gov/Statistics/Pages/default.aspx>