MIGRATION STATISTICS AND BRAIN DRAIN/GAIN

Nebraska State Data Center
25th Annual Data Users Conference
2:15 to 3:15 p.m., August 19, 2014

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Migration refers to the movement of a person or household from one location to another

- Typically tied to and summarized for a specific geography

  - So we have inmovers to that area, outmovers from that area, and then the net movement (the difference)
    - Inmovers > outmovers is called [net] imigration
    - Outmovers > inmovers is called [net] outmigration

- Often viewed in terms of domestic (within U.S.) and foreign (international) movement

  - While we have pretty good information on who comes here from other counties, there is less data on U.S. residents leaving to go abroad
    - So finding a true net international movement is difficult
    - Census estimates NE gains > 3,000/year from international (and loses people on net to other U.S. states)
Often used sources of migration data

- Census Bureau
  - Decennial Censuses prior to 2010 and ACS
    - Annual ACS compares location versus prior year while Censuses compared to the location 5 years prior
      - Obviously can have more than one move in 1 or 5 years time
      - ACS stats provide moves by education level, marital status, citizenship status, poverty, etc. – won’t find that elsewhere (use B07000 & B07400 series tables and subtract appropriately)
      - Special products have certain tabulations (state-to-state; moves of the “young, single & college educated” or PUMS files allow your own tabulations
  
  - Current Population Survey
    - Annual mover rate; type and distance of move
      - Data is summarized mostly for the full U.S. (not states)
  
- Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)
  - Follow a panel of people; allows for seasonality of move and duration at current residence
Often used sources of migration data continued

- **IRS tax filing statistics**
  - Limited to those filing tax returns – compares location at one filing year to the next
    - Are the basis of migration in census population estimates
  - Domestic migration only
    - Good for knowing specific state-to-state moves or county-to-county within a specific area
      - Do not have county moves to a certain state
  - Good long time series: 1989 to the present (23 yrs) but it is often delayed several years (2011 most current)

- **Homeland security**
  - International inmigration by country including refugees

- **Van line moving statistics**
  - Atlas and others release point of origin/destination for moves between states; often most current look (data available in Feb. for prior year); represent more permanent moves over longer distances by those with more “possessions”
How many people moved and why: an example of CPS data

Figure 1.
How many people moved and what was their main reason for moving? In the United States, 35.9 million people moved between 2012 and 2013.

- Movers: 11.7%
  - Employment: 19.4%
  - Family: 30.3%
  - Housing: 48.0%
- Non-movers: 88.3%

Atlas Van Line Data show current level of outbound moves from Nebraska not as high as the late 1990s, but the increasing trend is concerning.
RECENT MIGRATION INCLUDING BY RACE/ETHNICITY
When you don’t have migration data directly, you can often “back into” it, finding it as a residual

– We take the census counts from two periods, account for births and deaths (hard figures with certificates filed) and then subtract to get migration

  • Does assume that the census counts are [equally] accurate in each period; over and undercounts do occur
  • We take the effort to do this by single year of age at each census count, subtracting deaths by single year of age of the deceased; then summarize data by 5-year age groups

  – Note: I can calculate migration by age for any Nebraska county or groups of counties so let me know if you have any specific interests (e.g. I’ve already compiled the figures for the 11 “panhandle counties”)

Notes on the migration data presented today
The 1980s saw lots of migration losses (net outmigration of >100,000)

**Nebraska Net Migration Rate by Age during 1980 to 1990 timeframe**

Overall Net Migration Rate = -6.4

Sources: 1980 and 1990 Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Births and Deaths by Single Year of Age, NE Dept of HHS

Compiled and Prepared by: David Drozd, UNO Center for Public Affairs Research
The 1990s were the first decade since at least the 1910s to have immigration.

Nebraska Net Migration Rate by Age during 1990 to 2000 timeframe
Overall Net Migration Rate = 3.1

Sources: 1990 and 2000 Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Births and Deaths by Single Year of Age, NE Dept of HHS

Compiled and Prepared by: David Drozd, UNO Center for Public Affairs Research
Overall, in the 2000s Nebraska lost early career workers, their young children, and retirees.

### Nebraska Net Migration Rate by Age during 2000 to 2010 timeframe

#### Overall Net Migration Rate = 0.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Net Migration Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>-0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 9</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 14</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 19</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 29</td>
<td>-3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 34</td>
<td>-2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 39</td>
<td>-1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 to 44</td>
<td>-1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 49</td>
<td>-0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 to 54</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 59</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 to 64</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 to 69</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 to 74</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 to 79</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 to 84</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85+</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: 2000 and 2010 Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Births and Deaths by Single Year of Age, NE Dept of HHS

Compiled and Prepared by: David Drozd, UNO Center for Public Affairs Research
Minority populations had net inmigration in the 2000s

Nebraska Net Migration Rate of Minority Population Groups by Age: 2000-2010
Overall Net Migration Rate = 25.7

Sources: 2000 and 2010 Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Births and Deaths by Single Year of Age, NE Dept of HHS
Compiled and Prepared by: David Drozd, UNO Center for Public Affairs Research
White non Hispanics mostly had outmigration in the 2000s
While at somewhat better levels, the pattern of migration among White non-Hispanics was very similar between the 1990s and 2000s.
• Migration numbers for the state are only part of the story.
  – We also should ask where in the state migration in either direction is occurring.
  – Historically, Nonmetropolitan Nebraska has been characterized by steady population losses (fueled by both migration and age structure), while Metropolitan Nebraska has experienced growth.
  – For the most part, that trend continued through the first decade of this century.
  – But – if we examine the migration data by age, some surprises appear.
MIGRATION DIFFERENCES FOR NEBRASKA COUNTIES
Nebraska Counties Classified by Size of their Largest City in the 2010 Census

County Classification based on 2010 Census Population of Largest City (# of counties)

- Green: County’s largest city had 50,000+ residents / “Big 3” counties (3)
- Pink: County’s largest city had 10,000 - 49,999 residents (11)
- Orange: County’s largest city had 2,500 to 9,999 residents (26)
- White: County did not have a city with 2,500 residents (53)

Note: Cities of 50,000 can be a separate metropolitan area while nonmetropolitan cities of 10,000 can be separate micropolitan areas. Hall County achieved metropolitan status in 2013 as its urbanized area, which can cross county lines, exceeded 50,000 people even though the population of its largest city was below 50,000. Areas with 2,500 people are considered “urban” by the census. This county classification was developed based upon these definitions.

Source: 2010 Census and Census Definitions, U.S. Census Bureau; 2013 Metropolitan and Micropolitan Definitions, Office of Management and Budget
Prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha - October 11, 2013
Nebraska Counties Classified by Size of their Largest City in the 2010 Census

County Classification based on 2010 Census Population of Largest City (# of counties)

- Green: County’s largest city had 50,000+ residents / “Big 3 counties (3)
- Pink: County’s largest city had 10,000 to 49,999 residents (11)
- Orange: County’s largest city had 5,000 to 9,999 residents (13)
- Yellow: County did not have a city of 2,500 residents; density > 6 / sq mile (22)
- White: County did not have a city of 2,500 residents; density < 6 / sq mile (31)

Note: Cities of 50,000 can be a separate metropolitan area while nonmetropolitan cities of 10,000 can be separate micropolitan areas. Hall County achieved metropolitan status in 2013 as its urbanized area, which can cross county lines, exceeded 50,000 people even though the population of its largest city was below 50,000. Areas with 2,500 people are considered "urban" by the census. This county classification was developed based upon these definitions.

Source: 2010 Census and Census Definitions, U.S. Census Bureau; 2013 Metropolitan and Micropolitan Definitions, Office of Management and Budget
Prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha - June 20, 2014
Nebraska’s large, dense metro counties mainly pull in those of college age and the elderly

Nebraska "Big 3" Counties (Douglas, Lancaster, Sarpy) Net Migration Rate by Age for 2000-2010

Overall Net Migration Rate = 4.5%

Sources: 2000 and 2010 Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Births and Deaths by Single Year of Age, NE Dept of HHS

Compiled and Prepared by: David Drozd, UNO Center for Public Affairs Research
For perspective; there were ~43,000 more 15-29 year olds than if no migration had occurred; Big 3 lost ~4,400 of those age 30-54

Nebraska "Big 3" Counties (Douglas, Lancaster, Sarpy) Net Migration by Age for 2000-2010
Overall Net Migration = +37,920

Sources: 2000 and 2010 Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Births and Deaths by Single Year of Age, NE Dept of HHS
Compiled and Prepared by: David Drozd, UNO Center for Public Affairs Research
“Micropolitan” areas pull in college attendees but don’t keep them after college is done; they are a magnet for those aged 70+

Nebraska Counties with a Largest Town of 10,000 - 49,999 Residents
Net Migration Rate by Age for 2000-2010

Overall Net Migration Rate = -2.5%

Sources: 2000 and 2010 Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Births and Deaths by Single Year of Age, NE Dept of HHS

Compiled and Prepared by: David Drozd, UNO Center for Public Affairs Research
Likewise, places with an “urban area” of 2,500 people struggle with those aged 20-34, but have net inmigration for most other age categories.
Perspective: 20-34 losses equal ~18,000; return of those 30-64 is ~3,400 or 19% of a group of 18,000; they bring ~4,000 kids with them.
Counties with no town of 2,500 are similar: huge losses at college but ~20% return & bring their kids; net in at retirement but 75+ leave for medical care
BREAKDOWN FOR THE < 10,000 CITY SIZE CATEGORIES

Nebraska Counties Classified by Size of their Largest City in the 2010 Census

County Classification based on 2010 Census Population of Largest City (# of counties)
- Green: County's largest city had 50,000+ residents / "Big 3 counties" (3)
- Orange: County's largest city had 2,500 to 4,999 residents (13)
- Pink: County's largest city had 10,000 to 49,999 residents (11)
- Yellow: County did not have a city of 2,500 residents; density > 6 / sq mile (22)
- Orange: County did not have a city of 2,500 residents; density < 6 / sq mile (31)

Note: Cities of 50,000 can be a separate metropolitan area while nonmetropolitan cities of 10,000 can be separate metropolitan areas. Hall County achieved metropolitan status in 2013 as its urbanized area, which can cross county lines, exceeded 50,000 people even though the population of its largest city was below 50,000. Areas with 2,500 people are considered "urban" by the census. This county classification was developed based upon these definitions.

Source: 2010 Census and Census Definitions, U.S. Census Bureau; 2013 Metropolitan and Micropolitan Definitions, Office of Management and Budget
Prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha - June 20, 2014
Why break it down…Counties with “first class” cities performed better from a population standpoint in the 2000s; smaller areas struggled more

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number Change</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>+115,076</td>
<td>+ 6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big 3 (50,000+)</td>
<td>+124,886</td>
<td>+14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000-49,999</td>
<td>+ 11,592</td>
<td>+ 3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000-9,999</td>
<td>+ 687</td>
<td>+ 0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,500-4,999</td>
<td>- 6,711</td>
<td>- 5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No 2500 density &gt; 6</td>
<td>- 9,780</td>
<td>- 7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No 2500 density &lt; 6</td>
<td>- 5,598</td>
<td>- 8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,500-9,999</td>
<td>- 6,024</td>
<td>- 2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No town of 2,500</td>
<td>- 15,378</td>
<td>- 7.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Like the micro areas, these counties with a “first class” city of 5,000 gain 15-19 as most have colleges, but they don’t stay there post degree.
Pattern is similar for counties with small urbanized areas, but without colleges they lose 15-19 and have a greater return of those in their 30s.

**Nebraska Counties with a Largest Town of 2,500 to 4,999 Residents**

**Net Migration Rate by Age for 2000-2010**

*Overall Net Migration Rate = -5.0%*

- **Net Migration Rate (%)**
  - Under 5: 7.9
  - 5 to 9: 11.1
  - 10 to 14: 7.2
  - 15 to 19: -11.5
  - 20 to 24: -51.5
  - 25 to 29: -39.1
  - 30 to 34: 17.4
  - 35 to 39: 10.1
  - 40 to 44: 1.9
  - 45 to 49: 1.6
  - 50 to 54: 0.5
  - 55 to 59: 1.6
  - 60 to 64: 2.0
  - 65 to 69: 3.2
  - 70 to 74: 1.2
  - 75 to 79: -2.4
  - 80 to 84: -3.2
  - 85+: -1.1

**Sources:** 2000 and 2010 Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Births and Deaths by Single Year of Age, NE Dept of HHS

**Compiled and Prepared by:** David Drozd, UNO Center for Public Affairs Research
Besides losing college age and some elderly, immigration occurs at all other ages for the “small town counties” without a city of 2,500.
“Fronter counties” are similar, but they pull in more kids (each over 10%) and more 60 year olds, but lose more elderly.

Nebraska "Frontier" Counties (No Town of 2,500 Residents and a Population Density < 6) Net Migration Rate by Age for 2000-2010

Overall Net Migration Rate = -5.9%

Sources: 2000 and 2010 Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Births and Deaths by Single Year of Age, NE Dept of HHS

Compiled and Prepared by: David Drozd, UNO Center for Public Affairs Research
• It is that gain of in-migrants age 30 to 45 in rural counties that some are arguing constitutes a “Brain Gain.”

  However, that movement of working age people to rural areas does not offset outmigration by younger residents.

  Those population declines resulting from outmigration by young residents also results in declining birth rates and older median ages.

  In that situation, natural population changes add to the overall population loss.
### Summary of the 2000s migration levels and rates from the prior slides

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Migration level</th>
<th>Rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>+ 5,596</td>
<td>+ 0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big 3 (50,000+)</td>
<td>+37,920</td>
<td>+ 4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000-49,999</td>
<td>- 9,231</td>
<td>- 2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000-9,999</td>
<td>- 4,244</td>
<td>- 2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,500-4,999</td>
<td>- 6,405</td>
<td>- 5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No 2500 density &gt; 6</td>
<td>- 8,411</td>
<td>- 6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No 2500 density &lt; 6</td>
<td>- 4,033</td>
<td>- 5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,500-9,999</td>
<td>- 10,649</td>
<td>- 3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No town of 2,500</td>
<td>- 12,444</td>
<td>- 6.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As 2000s migration was “fairly similar” but total population change greatly differed, it was natural change (births–deaths) that had high variance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Natural Change</th>
<th>Rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>+109,478</td>
<td>+6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big 3 (50,000+)</td>
<td>+86,963</td>
<td>+10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000-49,999</td>
<td>+20,822</td>
<td>+5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000-9,999</td>
<td>+4,933</td>
<td>+2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,500-4,999</td>
<td>-306</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No 2500 density &gt; 6</td>
<td>-1,369</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No 2500 density &lt; 6</td>
<td>-1,565</td>
<td>-2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,500-9,999</td>
<td>+4,627</td>
<td>+1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No town of 2,500</td>
<td>-2,934</td>
<td>-1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE: HOW DO THE 2000S CHANGES COMPARE TO RECENT DECADES
Natural Change differential has been about the same since the 1960s; counties without a town of 2500 have had natural loss for 25 straight years.
Slide intentionally left blank
(for spacing the handout)
Natural Change differentials are about as large as they've ever been between the “Big 3” and the most rural counties.

**Nebraska Decade Natural Change Rates by County Type: 1950s to 2000s**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decade</th>
<th>Differential between counties with no town of 2500 and the “Big 3” counties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950s</td>
<td>19.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960s</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970s</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980s</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990s</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000s</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau; Vital Statistics Reports, Nebraska DHHS
“Stair Step” pattern exists as more populated area’s migration is better; counties without a town of 2500 have had outmigration each decade.
For Reference: Percent Change in Total Population by County Type

**Nebraska Decade Percent Change in Population by County Type:**
*1950s to 2000s*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1950s</th>
<th>1960s</th>
<th>1970s</th>
<th>1980s</th>
<th>1990s</th>
<th>2000s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population Change Rate</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Differential between counties with no town of 2500 and the &quot;Big 3&quot; counties</td>
<td>-38.5</td>
<td>-29.2</td>
<td>-11.8</td>
<td>-19.6</td>
<td>-18.4</td>
<td>-22.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau

Legend:
- Largest town 50,000+ / "Big 3" (3)
- Largest town 10,000-49,999 (11)
- Largest town 2,500-9,999 (26)
- No town of 2,500 (53)
So, let’s revisit that rural “Brain Gain” concept, with better indicators than just in-migration and without the assumption that simply being younger than the population that you join makes you better educated.

In this case, it makes better intuitive sense to look at the actual level of educational attainment among the new in-migrants.

David is about to show you that this isn’t just easy to do.
WHAT ABOUT THE MIGRATION OF THOSE SPECIFICALLY WITH COLLEGE DEGREES – THE BRAIN DRAIN/GAIN
Prior slides showed the migration for various age groups, but that doesn’t specifically tell us if they had degrees or not.

Primary source for this type of data is the Census Bureau.

- About the only source that has both dimensions: movement and demographic characteristics (education)
- Have not been released consistently in the same format.
  - ACS data are providing annual updates, but understand that you’re working with a small population subset—movers with degrees
    - The census bureau standard is to look only at the population aged 25+; some people want a closer look as many people move after completing their degree at age 21 or 22—that can be done with the PUMS files
      » Note that as we look at those 25 and older the initial shift for college often from rural areas to metros at about age 18 has already occurred
    - Given the subset, it may be wise to use multi-year ACS data; they are more accurate but also harder to interpret
      » They always represent moves over 1 year so you need to multiply to get the total movement in the multiyear timeframe (by 3 in 3-year datasets; by 5 for 5-year)
- The ACS data require some “work” to calculate the migration; table B07009 has the inflow and then subtract the outflow on table B07409
Screen shots of the two 2012 annual ACS tables with calculated net movement of those with a Bachelor’s Degree or more education

Now in NE – movers are inflow

Were in NE last year; those moving to another state are the outflow

BD+ Inflow of 8,456 less outflow of 12,573 equals -4,117, a net outmovement or “brain drain”
Nebraska Net Migration of those with Higher Education has definitely been tied to the national and local recession/recovery

Nebraska Net Migration of Those Age 25 or Older with Bachelor's Degrees or More Education: 2006 to 2012

The 2006 value was not directly released; it is estimated based on the 2007 and 2008 annual values and the 2006-08 three-year figure.

Sources: Various Annual American Community Surveys, U.S. Census Bureau, Calculations by CPAR at UNO

Note: A positive value is referred to as net inmigration, which is typically desired.
More accurate but slower moving 3-yr ACS aggregates

Nebraska Net Migration of Those Age 25 or Older with Bachelor's Degrees or More Education (Moving three-year timeframes: 2005-2007 to 2010-2012)

- 2005-07: -1,493
- 2006-08: -1,470
- 2007-09: -587
- 2008-10: 289
- 2009-11: -663
- 2010-12: -2,606

Sources: 2005-2012 Annual American Community Surveys; 3-year aggregates, U.S. Census Bureau, Calculations by CPAR at UNO

Note: A positive value is referred to as net immigration, which is typically desired.
The changes/trend in the 3-yr ACS aggregates for Iowa are very different than in NE

Iowa Net Migration of Those Age 25 or Older with Bachelor’s Degrees or More Education (Moving three-year timeframes: 2005-2007 to 2010-2012)

Sources: 2005-2012 Annual American Community Surveys; 3-year aggregates, U.S. Census Bureau, Calculations by CPAR at UNO

Note: A positive value is referred to as net immigration, which is typically desired.
Here’s what ACS data show for BD+ net migration for NE along with the # of NE ACS survey completions:

- 2008 annual: + 267 18,534 completed interviews in NE
- 2009 annual: +1,644 17,382 (school district change lowers NE sample)
- 2010 annual: + 627 17,729
- 2011 annual: - 3,680 21,309 (U.S. sample size initial increase)
- 2012 annual: - 4,117 22,605 (U.S. sample size full increase)

- 2010-12 3-yr: -2,606 {X 3 = -7,818}; annual sums: -7,170; 61,643 interviews
- 2008-12 5-yr: -1,438 {X 5 = -7,190}; annual sums: -5,259; 97,559 interviews

- We do NOT want to simply sum the annual figures – the multiyear data provide a “weighted” figure per the varying number of survey completes; newer data are better since based upon 2010 Census population controls
- Which dataset to use depends on the purpose: shorter timeframes for trends, longer timeframes when greater accuracy is desired
- Multiyear interpretation: “Based on 3 years of surveying from 2010 to 2012, the annual net migration of those with higher education is -2,606 per year or a total net outmigration of -7,818 over the 3-year period.”
How does the net migration of those aged 25+ with higher education vary among Nebraska county types? [Note: 5-yr timeframe must be used]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>BD+ Change within NE</th>
<th>BD+ Change With other States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-1,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big 3 (50,000+)</td>
<td>-72</td>
<td>-1,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000-49,999</td>
<td>+488</td>
<td>-343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000-9,999</td>
<td>-167</td>
<td>+19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,500-4,999</td>
<td>+5</td>
<td>+186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No 2500 density &gt; 6</td>
<td>-78</td>
<td>+107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No 2500 density &lt; 6</td>
<td>-176</td>
<td>+49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,500-9,999</td>
<td>-162</td>
<td>+205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No town of 2,500</td>
<td>-254</td>
<td>+156</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recall that these are annual changes so X 5 for what happened in the full 5 years.
These data clearly show Nebraska (along with Iowa) to be a net exporter of individuals with a BA+.

However, they also demonstrate that rural portions of our state are successfully bringing in at least small numbers of new residents with a college education.
## Ranking of Net Migration Rate for the “Young, Single and College Educated” for 1995-2000 (also see handout) and BD+ from 2008-12 ACS

### Drozd calculations from 2008-12 ACS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>1995-00 Rank</th>
<th>Young, single &amp; college-educated net migration rate</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>1995-00 Rank</th>
<th>Young, single &amp; college-educated net migration rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>281.8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>-69.8</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>157.7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>-69.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>150.5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>-80.1</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>109.9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>-86.7</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>103.5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>-88.2</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>96.5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>-90.4</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>92.7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>-93.3</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>50.2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>-104.7</td>
<td>34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>-107.7</td>
<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>-109.2</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>-112.4</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>-116.3</td>
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<tr>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>-130.4</td>
<td>41</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Nebraska</td>
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<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>5.9</td>
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<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>-134.1</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dist. of Columbia</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>-142.3</td>
<td>44</td>
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<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>-4.6</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>-143.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York</td>
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<td>Rhode Island</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>-161.5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
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<td>West Virginia</td>
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<td>48</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
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<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Iowa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
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<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>-282.0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>-69.7</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rates are per 1,000 people age 25-39

From: [http://tinyurl.com/lapv6d8](http://tinyurl.com/lapv6d8)

Drozd analysis of 2007-11 ACS PUMS showed the BD+ net outmigration was split ~50/50 between those age 25-34 and those age 55+ (35-54 yrs a wash/near 0).
An example of IRS migration data – shows Nebraska has consistently lost people to “sunny retirement locations” (many have college degrees).
• College and jobs are key drivers of migration
• Analysis of migration by age would suggest that rural counties with smaller communities have a level of return of about 20% of the number that leave in their college years (and those returning bring children with them)
• Brain drain has been an issue for Nebraska for a long time; recent data suggest it is migration from larger counties to other states that is responsible
  – Many of these in college areas could have grew up in rural locations; rural areas did have net inmigration of those age 25+ with degrees
• What can be done to keep more youngsters and those at/near retirement here in Nebraska?
  – Those moving away may well take a NE congressional seat with them come 2020