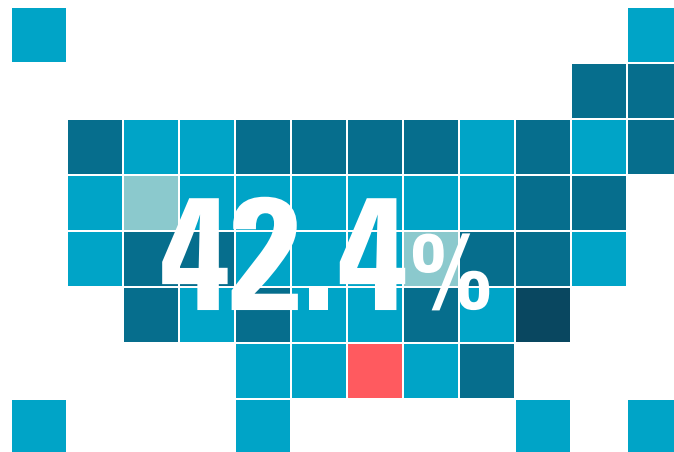


A STRONGER NATION

Learning beyond high school builds American talent



Mississippi's Report 2019

Mississippi's progress toward the goal

By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need some type of high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **Mississippi's attainment rate is 42 percent, but it has not formally established a statewide attainment goal that meets Lumina's criteria for rigor and efficacy (i.e., the goal is quantifiable, challenging, long-term, addresses gaps, and is in statute and/or a strategic plan).**

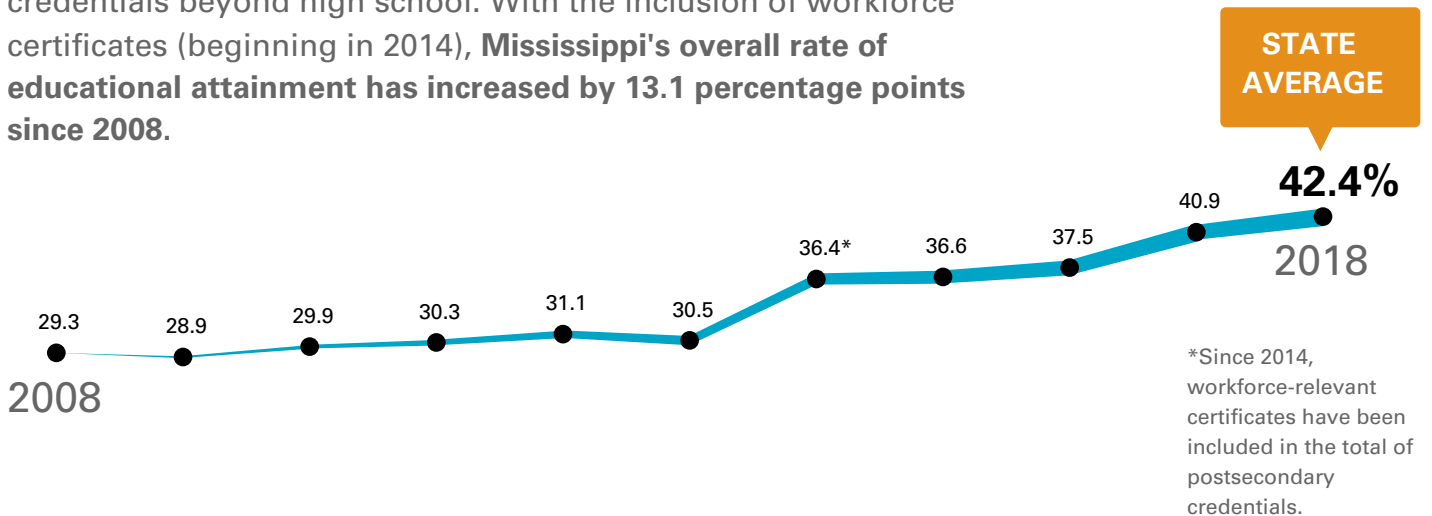
How Mississippi

Mississippi is making progress in increasing educational attainment, but still lags when compared to the national average.



Mississippi's progress

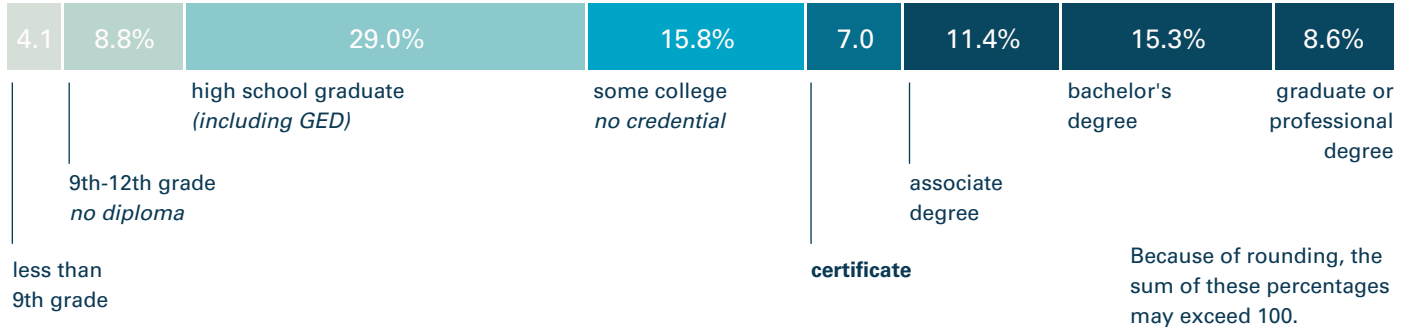
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Mississippi's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 13.1 percentage points since 2008.**



Highest Education Level Across Mississippi

MISSISSIPPI AGES 25-64

42.4% attainment



Mississippi's racial and ethnic disparities

There are **significant gaps** in educational attainment that must be closed – specifically, **gaps linked to race and ethnicity. These gaps persist in every state.** Because educational attainment beyond high school has become the key determinant of economic opportunity and social mobility, **closing these gaps is crucial.**

















































Comparing Mississippi Counties







Exploring educational attainment at the local level can be especially helpful to local leaders as they work on talent development. For example, by pinpointing counties or regions where attainment lags, resources can be targeted where they're needed most. Conversely, in areas of high attainment, other regions may find practices or processes they can emulate.

Compare degree attainment rates across Mississippi's 82 counties. Attainment is shown here as the percentage of people ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.*

sorted by NAME ▼▲

Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank
25.4%	Adams	31,003	27	26.4%	Copiah	28,516	31
28.9%	Alcorn	37,210	20	28.5%	Covington	19,079	49
23.1%	Amite	12,447	64	37.4%	DeSoto	178,751	3
22.9%	Attala	18,477	50	39.8%	Forrest	75,471	9
15.2%	Benton	8,312	76	23.5%	Franklin	7,765	78
32.1%	Bolivar	31,945	25	23.8%	George	24,094	39
23.6%	Calhoun	14,492	59	15.3%	Greene	13,345	61
27.8%	Carroll	10,139	69	33.0%	Grenada	21,087	45
21.1%	Chickasaw	17,146	54	34.6%	Hancock	47,053	16
28.8%	Choctaw	8,278	77	32.4%	Harrison	205,027	2
24.4%	Claiborne	8,950	73	39.0%	Hinds	239,497	1
24.4%	Clarke	15,828	57	16.9%	Holmes	17,739	53
29.3%	Clay	19,640	47	18.9%	Humphreys	8,342	75
33.0%	Coahoma	23,154	41	6.7%	Issaquena	1,339	82

 25.7% Itawamba	23,508	40	 52.3% Oktibbeha	49,799	15
 33.5% Jackson	142,152	5	 25.4% Panola	33,994	24
 26.4% Jasper	16,582	55	 29.7% Pearl River	55,270	13
 18.6% Jefferson	7,262	80	 23.7% Perry	12,032	65
 22.9% Jefferson Davis	11,314	66	 26.3% Pike	39,468	19
 31.8% Jones	67,930	10	 25.9% Pontotoc	31,640	26
 19.6% Kemper	9,883	71	 25.6% Prentiss	25,261	37
 54.4% Lafayette	54,374	14	 19.1% Quitman	7,269	79
 46.7% Lamar	61,374	11	 42.4% Rankin	152,080	4
 33.9% Lauderdale	76,155	8	 22.0% Scott	28,420	33
 30.0% Lawrence	12,643	62	 22.4% Sharkey	4,435	81
 20.5% Leake	22,715	42	 22.8% Simpson	26,947	35
 35.7% Lee	84,933	7	 22.7% Smith	16,078	56
 22.7% Leflore	29,223	29	 23.5% Stone	18,112	52
 30.3% Lincoln	34,347	23	 21.5% Sunflower	25,981	36
 34.8% Lowndes	59,186	12	 20.1% Tallahatchie	14,125	60
 58.4% Madison	104,618	6	 30.1% Tate	28,441	32
 21.7% Marion	25,069	38	 26.0% Tippah	21,969	43
 19.1% Marshall	35,619	22	 23.3% Tishomingo	19,542	48
 27.8% Monroe	35,872	21	 30.3% Tunica	10,024	70
 29.5% Montgomery	10,173	68	 28.6% Union	28,556	30
 23.0% Neshoba	29,369	28	 22.6% Walthall	14,499	58
 32.2% Newton	21,185	44	 34.0% Warren	46,768	17
 27.5% Noxubee	10,742	67	 26.6% Washington	46,221	18

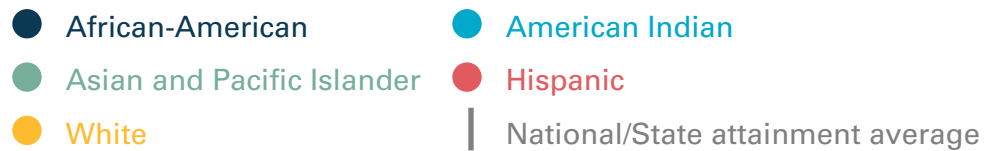
 25.3% Wayne	20,446	46	 27.9% Winston	18,246	51
 31.7% Webster	9,765	72	 23.5% Yalobusha	12,497	63
 20.0% Wilkinson	8,804	74	 20.5% Yazoo	27,057	34

Results by race and ethnicity in Mississippi

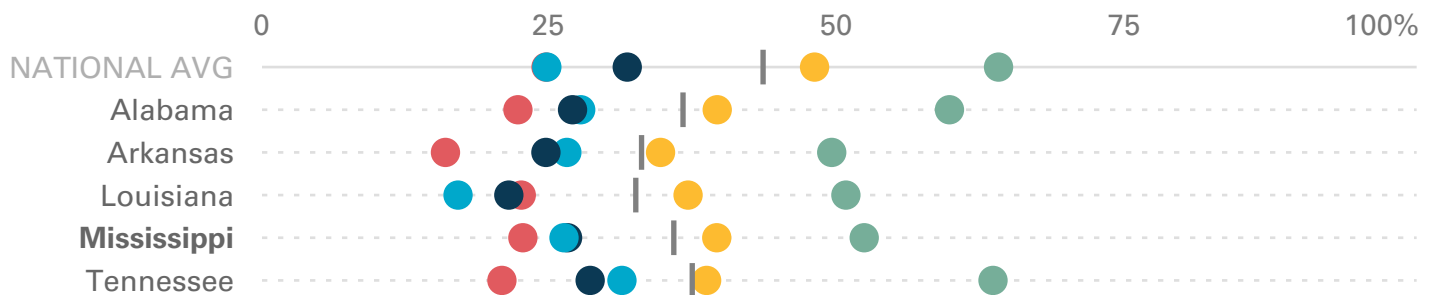
A growing proportion of today’s learners are African-American, Hispanic, and American Indian; and data show persistent and troubling gaps between their attainment levels and those of their white peers. Addressing these gaps – and expanding post-high-school learning opportunities for all – is essential to reducing the inequality that influences much of American life.

Explore **Mississippi's attainment rates across five racial and ethnic groups**, and see how it performs relative to other states. Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.*

filtered by RACE AND ETHNICITY



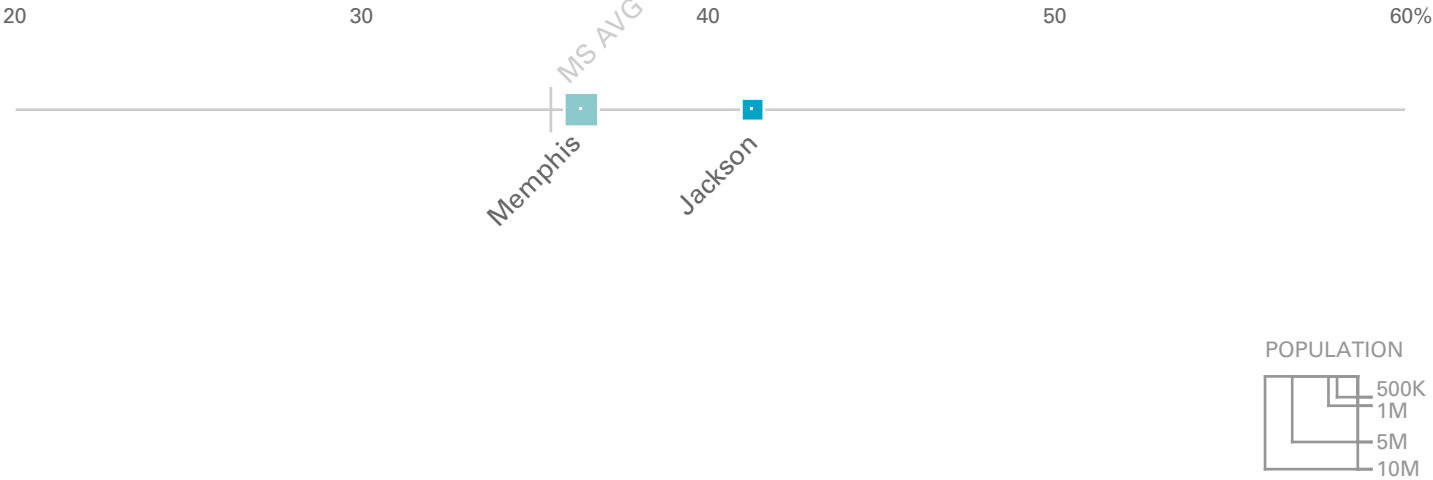
sorted by STATE NAME ▼▲



Mississippi's metro areas

Metropolitan areas are important talent hubs, because the majority of the nation's population lives within these areas.

Explore attainment rates in Mississippi's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64, with at least an associate degree.



Data sources

Data sources for *A Stronger Nation* are listed below, along with links and additional information.

Attainment and enrollment rates

U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS): One-year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS). County-level and metro-regional data are from ACS five-year estimates (2013-2017). College enrollment percentages reflect the enrollment of non-degree-holding students, ages 18-57, at public and private two- and four-year institutions.

- U.S. Census Bureau: <http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs>

Persistence and completion rates

Student retention rates (persistence) and degree-completion rates were collected by the National Student Clearinghouse. Graduate degrees awarded were analyzed by the National Center for Education Statistics and IPEDS.

- National Student Clearinghouse, 2016: <http://www.studentclearinghouse.org/>
- National Center for Education Statistics: <https://nces.ed.gov/>
- Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Completion Survey 2014-2015: <https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/Home/UseTheData>

Awareness

Data that track public opinion about the importance of earning credentials come from a Gallup-Lumina Foundation survey conducted in 2016.

Population

U.S. Census Bureau Population Division: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population April 1, 2010, to July 1, 2017.

- U.S. Census Bureau Annual Population Estimates: https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=PEP_2017_PEPANNRES&prodType=table

Inclusion of certificates

Attainment rates for 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017 include the estimated percentage of working-age Americans who have earned high-value postsecondary certificates – not just associate degrees and above, as *A Stronger Nation* reported in previous years. This estimated percentage was derived by polling a nationally representative sample of Americans ages 25-64. The surveys were conducted by NORC at the University of Chicago, an independent research institution. See the [methodology for certificate estimates](#).

At the state level, the estimated percentage of state residents who have earned high-value certificates was derived by labor market experts at Georgetown University's Center on Education and the Workforce.

- The [National Education and Attainment Survey](#) (NEAS) from NORC at the University of Chicago
- [Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System](#)
- Georgetown University's [Center on Education and the Workforce](#)

Defining metro areas

Metro-area data in *A Stronger Nation* are those that apply to the nation's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). The term MSA refers to "a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of social and economic integration with that core." MSAs comprise one or more entire counties, except in New England, where cities and towns are the basic geographic units. The federal Office of Management and Budget defines MSAs by applying published standards to Census Bureau data.

Lumina Foundation is an independent, private foundation in Indianapolis that is committed to making opportunities for learning beyond high school available to all. We envision a system that is easy to navigate, delivers fair results, and meets the nation's need for talent through a broad range of credentials. Our goal is to prepare people for informed citizenship and for success in a global economy.



Lumina[™]
FOUNDATION

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