NC Complete Count Commission Meeting

Tuesday, October 23, 2018
MAKE NC COUNT
CENSUS 2020
census.nc.gov
Welcome
Group Swearing in Ceremony
Group Photo
Brief Introductions
Executive Order
North Carolina Census Data and Demographics
Lunch and Networking
Selection of Commission Leadership
Subcommittee Engagement Session
Open Discussion/Report Out
Next Steps and Closing Remarks
Oath of Office

All advisory board and commission members are to be sworn in and sign an Oath of Office prior to voting on matters before the board.
Introductions

North Carolina Complete Count Commission for Census 2020

PLEASE SHARE YOUR:

✓ Name
✓ Origination and/or Role
Mission: Governor Roy Cooper signed Executive Order 79, establishing the North Carolina Complete Count Commission, an advisory membership charged with increasing awareness and understanding about the importance of the 2020 Census and encouraging people of North Carolina to participate in the 2020 Census.
**Duties:** NC Complete Count Commission members will engage in planning, outreach, awareness and education efforts to encourage individuals, communities, civic organizations, faith-based groups, local governments and the media to support and facilitate the most complete, accurate and on-time census count for North Carolina in the year 2020.
**Ethics:** The NC Complete Count Commission is not a covered board under N.C. State Ethics Commission guidelines; however, the NC Complete Count Commission and its members should strive to adhere to principles set forth in the State Ethics Commission Rules. Visit [https://ethics.ncsbe.gov](https://ethics.ncsbe.gov) for more information.

**Key Principles**
- No one Commission member speaks for the whole Commission
- Compensation is not offered for time served on the Commission; acceptance of gifts is not allowed
Why Does It Matter?

Why does a complete and accurate Census matter?

➢ The federal, state and local governments all use census data to make policy decisions related to funding healthcare, education, transportation and much more – which can equate to billions of dollars in federal funds for North Carolina.
➢ Businesses big and small use census data as well.
➢ Finally, census data are used as the basis of our democracy: every 10 years political districts are redrawn in a process called redistricting and how many seats a state has in the U.S. House of Representatives is recalculated in a process called congressional apportionment. (After the 2010 Census, Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Texas, Florida, South Carolina, Georgia, all gained seats; Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Louisiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts lost seats!)
What type of work will the Commission and subcommittees be engaged with?
### Capacity Building

- Recruit community, civic, faith-based, philanthropic organizations and business leaders to serve on the committee.
- Create subcommittees.
- Set a schedule for meetings and establish deadlines for specific goals.
- Consider budget needs.
- Create educational materials (perhaps as a subcommittee assignment).
- Compile what federal and state programs have benefitted the area.

### Promotion Planning

- Consider what are the biggest concerns or barriers to answering the census.
- Who is critical to engage first?
- How do different groups view government and the census?
- What languages will be needed?
- Create apparel such as t-shirts, tote bags and hats.
- Consider producing media advertisements or PSAs to reach the public, including radio, TV, internet or billboards.
- Partner with business in the area to promote the census.

### Action Items

- Contact and present to organizations such as places of worship and neighborhood associations.
- Take part in established community events such as fairs.
- Hold a food drive with 2020 Census promotion.
- Attend community meetings with 2020 Census literature and be available to answer questions or concerns.
- Have all government employees answer phones and emails with a 2020 Census message and be ready to answer common questions such as those listed above.
TOGETHER WE WILL ...

MAKE NC COUNT

CENSUS 2020

census.nc.gov

Bob Coats
Governor’s Census Liaison
North Carolina Office of State Budget and Management
2020 Census
NC Complete Count Commission

Bob Coats
Governor’s Census Liaison
North Carolina State Data Center
Office of State Budget & Management,
Demographic & Economic Analysis Section

Bob.Coats@osbm.nc.gov
• Impact of the 2020 Census

• Census Preparations To Date

• Census Partnership and Promotion
  • NC Complete Count Commission
Census Impact

• **Our Voice (Representation)**
  - Census is required in the Constitution
  - Count every resident, once, and in the right place
  - Apportionment and Redistricting

• **Our Tax Dollars (Funding)**
  - $1,623 per person, per year in Federal Funding to NC based on Census data in FY2015
  - About $200 per person, per year in state funding based on Census data

• **Our Future (Planning)**
  - Largest survey in the US providing reliable, comparable data
  - Vital for business and local government service
General Preparations

- **NC Geographic Information Coordinating Council (GICC)**
  - Committee of state, federal, and local agencies to coordinate geospatial data development and use.
  - NC SDC chairs Census working group supporting GSSI, LUCA, and BAS

- **15 Regional Trainings**
  - Hosted by NC SDC affiliates and highlighting LUCA and Census promotion.
  - Planning for another round of trainings on CCCs, PSAP, and Boundary verification.

- **Census Staff Visits**
  - Regional Office staff visited larger municipalities and Governor’s office promoting LUCA and CCC participation
  - Partnership specialist visiting local governments promoting CCC creation
NC SDC Activities

- Communication
  - Administration and Affiliates
  - Listservs – County Commissioners, Municipalities, Planners, Data Users
  - Stakeholders

- Participation
  - BAS/Consolidated BAS (CBAS)
  - Census Redistricting
  - Participant Statistical Areas Program (PSAP)

- Preparation/Training
  - Local workshops
  - Webinars/streaming
  - Leveraging existing meetings
Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA)

Once a decade verification of residential and group quarters addresses by tribal or local governments

Connects Census forms with households
2020 Census LUCA Participation
February 15, 2018

LUCA Invitation Response
- Accepted
- Declined
- Partnering with Another Govt
Annual verification of corporate boundaries

Places addresses – and their Census counts – in the correct area
Once a decade tribal and local suggestion of statistical boundaries
- census tracts
- block groups
- Census Designated Places (CDPs)
Census Partnership and Promotion

• Census data is the foundation of apportionment in the US House of Representatives, drives over $1,600 per person per year in federal funding to North Carolina, and informs local planning, economic development, and services.

• Preparation – LUCA, BAS, PSAP – is very important

• Preparation without Participation is wasted effort

• Local preparation partnerships – Complete Count Committees involve trusted local faces in promoting Census participation
• Census staff are meeting with local elected leaders – state, county, and municipal – to encourage the formation of CCCs.

• Anyone can form a CCC
  Churches, schools/campuses, non-profits, neighborhoods,
  Businesses, clubs/organizations, ... anyone!

• CCCs are NOT identical!
  CCCs will vary in organization and operation because the communities they serve vary

• All CCCs should – Assess, Plan, Budget, and Communicate
Participation Risk

- Recent Migration
- Poverty
- Language
- Preschool Age
- Race
- Literacy
• There is no substitute for local knowledge, but the Census Bureau has tools that can help assess the Census participation risk at small geographic areas – Census Tracts and Block Groups

• Census Planning Database
  Detailed risk factor data from the most recent ACSs and response rate data from the 2010 Census

• Response Outreach Area Mapper (ROAM)
  Online risk mapping of Planning Database data and a calculated Low Response Score to the Census Tract level

• Census Engagement Navigator
  Visualization of Planning Database data and 2010 Census mail response rate to the Census Tract level
Planning Database

The Planning Database (PDB) assembles a range of housing, demographic, socioeconomic, and census operational data that can be used for survey and census planning. Data are provided at both the census block group and the tract levels of geography.

The Planning Database uses selected Census and selected American Community Survey (ACS) estimates. In addition to variables extracted from the census and ACS databases, it includes the 2010 Census Tract Return Rate for each block group and tract.

Starting with the 2014 PDB, percentage calculations based on the ACS counts have been added. In addition, a new Low Response Score (LRS) is provided that is similar in purpose to the Hard- to-Count score included in the 2000 PDB. This score identifies block groups and tracts whose characteristics predict low census mail return rates and are highly correlated (negatively) with census and survey participation. A discussion of the LRS methodology can be found in Research Report Series (Statistics #2014-05).

The database can be used in many ways, including:

- Identifying areas where special outreach and promotion efforts could be considered
- Linking spatial map data files to create thematic maps
- Generating reports, cross tabulations, and simple analyses
- Planning recruitment activities by Regional Census Centers, and Local Census Offices

Data and Documentation

- 2016 Planning Database
- 2015 Planning Database
- 2014 Planning Database
- 2013 Planning Database
- 2012 Planning Database
- 2009 Planning Database

Contact us at Census.PDB.questions@census.gov
Response Outreach Area Mapper

January 2019

The Response Outreach Area Mapper (ROAM) application was developed to make it easier to identify hard-to-survey areas and to provide a socioeconomic and demographic characteristic profile of these areas using American Community Survey (ACS) estimates available in the Planning Database. Learning about each hard-to-survey area allows the U.S. Census Bureau to create a tailored communication and partnership campaign, and to plan for field resources including hiring staff with language skills. These and other efforts can improve response rates. To learn more see The Low Response Score (LRS): A Metric to Locate, Predict, and Manage Hard-to-Survey Populations.

To help you get started, please reference ROAM's additional resources:
- User Guide
- Data Dictionary
- Frequently Asked Questions

ROAM Application

Interact with the live application below, or open it in a separate window.
Welcome to the Census Engagement Navigator. This interactive data visualization allows users to quickly understand what areas of the country had high or low return rates in the 2010 census, and the current demographic makeup of those neighborhoods. This information allows non-profits, local and federal government, and policy makers to identify areas that may need more engagement in Census Bureau surveys. The navigator combines the 2010 census mail return rate and latest American Community Survey statistics down to the census tract level.

Begin by hovering over a state to see the 2010 Census Mail Return Rate appear within the tooltip (hover-over box that appears), next click on a state to engage the surrounding charts and graphs, then follow the prompts within the tooltip to discover more.

At the census tract level, enter a geography (e.g. zip code) in the map search box to view a specific area or use the pan and zoom tools contained within the map. Once completed, click the home button on the map or the browser refresh button to reset the visualization before continuing. If there is no map at the tract level, click on the home button inside the map to read the view.
STEP 1
READ THE INTRO
PAGE 03
Welcome! Find out what this toolkit is, who it's for, and how to use it.

STEP 2
GET A CENSUS REFRESHER
PAGE 04
Take Census 101—get a refresher on the reasons census matters to your community and the United States at large.

STEP 3
LEARN THE BASICS OF OUTREACH
PAGE 06
Get quick tips & best practices on how to design your outreach based on behavioral science research.

STEP 4
IDENTIFY YOUR AUDIENCE TO UNDERSTAND THEIR BARRIERS TO PARTICIPATION
“I don’t feel comfortable sharing my information.”
PAGE 12
“I don’t have time to fill out the census.”
PAGE 14
“I don’t think the census has any impact on my life.”
PAGE 11

STEP 5
TAILOR YOUR OUTREACH
PAGE 15
Answer some questions and fill in the blanks to create a plan for your outreach strategy.

STEP 6
USE OUR RESOURCES
PAGE 16
See examples and get printable materials to support your census outreach efforts.
• The assessment process identifies participation risk populations and areas

• Assess, plan, budget, communicate - LOCALLY

• Local trusted voices in these areas are high priorities

• Trusted local feedback will inform outreach opportunities and strategies

• Feedback, opportunities, and strategies will guide the structure of your CCC and establish a rough timeline

• Plan to be flexible
SCCC and CCC Subcommittee Types

**BUSINESS**
- Involving a community's business sector creates a unifying element that touches every household within the community.
- Assists community organizations in utilizing Census toolkit materials enabling them to innovate.

**COMMUNICATIONS, MEDIA AND TECHNOLOGY**
- Utilizing community orgs provide outreach opportunities for a broad spectrum of residents of all ages, races and backgrounds.
- Understanding where hard-to-count areas exist is important to direct subcommittee activities toward the correct populations and geographic areas.
- Reaches U.S. households through schools and helps create a generation of future self-responders.

**COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS**
- Works with university housing to obtain administrative records for group quarters, builds relationships with leadership to facilitate access.

**DATA AND MAPS**
- The ex-offender population is sizeable and is often disenfranchised from the community and hard to track.
- Faith-based organizations are found in every community and maintain interactive and ongoing communications with their members.
- Census can manage costs by leveraging the ability of local government to provide knowledge of the population, organizations, and institutions.
- Because of the limited access to most group quarters, cooperation from the institutions is vitally important to achieve an accurate count.
- In the 2010 Decennial Census, the count was 209,325 for persons counted at shelters, outdoor locations, soup kitchens and mobile food vans.

**EDUCATION (PRESCHOOL - GRADE 12)**
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- In the 2010 Decennial Census, the count was 209,325 for persons counted at shelters, outdoor locations, soup kitchens and mobile food vans.
- One of the serious challenges for a Census enumerator is encountering housing units where no one in the household speaks English.

**EDUCATION (POST SECONDARY)**
- Urban Libraries Council says libraries are the "most trusted government entity", poised to be pivotal for civic engagement.
- Reaching all members of the workforce community enhances the ability of the Census to plug into existing recruiting resources.
- Although a high responding group, the trend towards reduced home ownership may create enumerating challenges for field.
- The rental population will exceed a third of the entire U.S. population by 2020. No matter the housing type, access is vital for an accurate count.
- Over 22 million veterans living in the United States present a sizable bloc distributed throughout the 50 states. Former military personnel can provide leadership and excellent recruiting assistance.

**LIBRARY**

**RECRUITING**

**SENIOR CITIZEN**

**SPECIAL HOUSING**

**VETERANS**

**STATE DATA CENTERS/CENSUS INFORMATION CENTERS**
• Assessment, organization, and strategy will create demands on time and resources

• Take advantage of existing skills and resources - leverage/piggy-back

• Use resources from the Census Bureau, State or neighboring CCCs

• Explore cost sharing opportunities with local partners – businesses, organizations, schools/colleges, faith-based groups, etc.

• Be innovative, efficient, and collaborate with neighboring CCCs
• You are NOT alone

• Communicate with your community but also with your partners

• Stay in touch with local CCCs and trusted voices

• Census Bureau staff and partnership resource are available

• Stay in touch with the NC CCC leadership

• Share your stories
North Carolina 2020 Census

Make NC Count

The Census is your chance to make sure your community counts. Participating in the Census will help make sure your community gets:

- Fair representation in Congress
- Financial resources for health, schools, transportation, and more
- Information leaders need to help your community plan for the future.

What is the Census?
Contact

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(919) 807-4781
Bob.Coats@osbm.nc.gov

Governor’s Census Liaison,
North Carolina State Data Center
Demographic and Economic Analysis Section
NC Office of State Budget and Management
North Carolina Census Data and Demographics

Michael Cline
State Demographer
North Carolina Office of State Budget and Management
Where Have We Been?
Where Are We Going?
North Carolina Demographic Trends and Challenges

Mike Cline, PhD
State Demographer
Office of State Budget & Management, Demographic & Economic Analysis Section
October 23, 2018

Michael.Cline@osbm.nc.gov
$16.3 Billion in Federal Dollars Distributed to North Carolina
Estimated amount of funds distributed to North Carolina based directly or indirectly on decennial Census statistics (16 largest federal programs).

- $1,623 per capita
  Source: George Washington University, Counting for Dollars 2020

$1.5 Billion in State Funds Distributed to Municipalities & Counties
Estimated amount of funds distributed annually to North Carolina based upon OSBM certified population estimates (2 largest state revenue allocations).

- $205 Per Capita

ANNUAL ESTIMATES REQUIRE ACCURATE CENSUS COUNT!

Note: Not all municipalities and counties participate in street-aid allocations or use the per capita formula for distributing DOR funds.
North Carolina Population, 1700 - 2017

Note: Early estimates and censuses excluded most American Indians. Populations in western North Carolina was not enumerated in 1790.

Millions of People

## North Carolina Population vs. Other States

### 9th Largest State at 10.3 Million

5th Largest Population Gain (737,698 people), April 2010 to July 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographic Area</th>
<th>Population Estimate</th>
<th>Change, 2010 to 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>April 1, 2010</td>
<td>July 1, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>308,758,105</td>
<td>325,719,178</td>
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<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>37,254,518</td>
<td>39,536,653</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>25,146,100</td>
<td>28,304,596</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>18,804,594</td>
<td>20,984,400</td>
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<td>New York</td>
<td>19,378,110</td>
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<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>12,702,857</td>
<td>12,805,537</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>12,831,565</td>
<td>12,802,023</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>11,536,730</td>
<td>11,658,609</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>9,688,690</td>
<td>10,429,379</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>North Carolina</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,535,721</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,273,419</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>9,884,129</td>
<td>9,962,311</td>
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</table>

Population Change in North Carolina Counties,
April 1, 2010 - July 1, 2017

State Growth = 7.8%

Counties by Population Change

- Loss (33)
- 7.9 - 22.8% (25)
- 0.1 - 7.8% (42)

Challenges to An Accurate Count
Total Population: 10.3 Million
  In Municipalities: 5.8 Million (56%)
  In Unincorporated Areas: 4.5 Million (44%)

Largest County: 1,074,596
Smallest County: 4,310

Largest Incorporated City: 845,235
Smallest Incorp. Village: 23

48,618 Sq. Miles

Source: NC OSBM, 2017 County and Municipal Population Estimates
Rapidly Growing Populations
## Twenty Fastest Growing Municipalities, 2010-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>April 1, 2010</th>
<th>July 1, 2017</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Numeric</th>
<th>Percent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rolesville</td>
<td>3,786</td>
<td>6,319</td>
<td>2,533</td>
<td>66.9</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Bermuda Run</td>
<td>1,725</td>
<td>2,696</td>
<td>971</td>
<td>56.3</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>St. James</td>
<td>3,165</td>
<td>4,899</td>
<td>1,734</td>
<td>54.8</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Fontana Dam</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>53.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Harrisburg</td>
<td>11,526</td>
<td>16,877</td>
<td>5,351</td>
<td>46.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Fuquay-Varina</td>
<td>17,937</td>
<td>25,548</td>
<td>7,611</td>
<td>42.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Leland</td>
<td>13,527</td>
<td>18,893</td>
<td>5,366</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Waxhaw</td>
<td>9,859</td>
<td>13,645</td>
<td>3,786</td>
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<td>463</td>
<td>638</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>37.8</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Morrisville</td>
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<td>25,242</td>
<td>6,666</td>
<td>35.9</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Holly Springs</td>
<td>24,661</td>
<td>32,472</td>
<td>7,811</td>
<td>31.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Falcon</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>30.2</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Holly Ridge</td>
<td>1,268</td>
<td>1,648</td>
<td>380</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Elon</td>
<td>9,409</td>
<td>12,183</td>
<td>2,774</td>
<td>29.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Apex</td>
<td>37,476</td>
<td>48,435</td>
<td>10,959</td>
<td>29.2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Shallotte</td>
<td>3,675</td>
<td>4,697</td>
<td>1,022</td>
<td>27.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Pinehurst</td>
<td>13,124</td>
<td>16,754</td>
<td>3,630</td>
<td>27.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Huntersville</td>
<td>46,773</td>
<td>59,494</td>
<td>12,721</td>
<td>27.2</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Jamestown</td>
<td>3,382</td>
<td>4,286</td>
<td>904</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Midland</td>
<td>3,073</td>
<td>3,890</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Twenty Municipalities with Largest Numeric Population Gain, 2010-2017

| Rank | Municipality       | Total Population | Change | | |
|------|--------------------|------------------|--------|--------|
|      |                    | April 1, 2010    | July 1, 2017 | Numeric | Percent |
| 1    | Charlotte          | 731,424          | 845,235 | 113,811 | 15.6   |
| 2    | Raleigh            | 403,892          | 457,583 | 53,691  | 13.3   |
| 3    | Durham             | 228,330          | 260,251 | 31,921  | 14.0   |
| 4    | Cary               | 135,234          | 159,006 | 23,772  | 17.6   |
| 5    | Greensboro         | 269,666          | 288,186 | 18,520  | 6.9    |
| 6    | Wilmington         | 106,476          | 121,150 | 14,674  | 13.8   |
| 7    | Winston-Salem      | 229,617          | 243,026 | 13,409  | 5.8    |
| 8    | Huntersville       | 46,773           | 59,494  | 12,721  | 27.2   |
| 9    | Concord            | 79,066           | 90,820  | 11,754  | 14.9   |
| 10   | Apex               | 37,476           | 48,435  | 10,959  | 29.2   |
| 11   | Asheville          | 83,393           | 91,910  | 8,517   | 10.2   |
| 12   | Holly Springs      | 24,661           | 32,472  | 7,811   | 31.7   |
| 13   | Fuquay-Varina      | 17,937           | 25,548  | 7,611   | 42.4   |
| 14   | Mooresville        | 32,711           | 40,001  | 7,290   | 22.3   |
| 15   | High Point         | 104,371          | 111,454 | 7,083   | 6.8    |
| 16   | Fayetteville       | 200,564          | 207,583 | 7,019   | 3.5    |
| 17   | Morrisville        | 18,576           | 25,242  | 6,666   | 35.9   |
| 18   | Cornelius          | 24,866           | 31,158  | 6,292   | 25.3   |
| 19   | Wake Forest        | 30,117           | 36,398  | 6,281   | 20.9   |
| 20   | Jacksonville       | 70,145           | 75,748  | 5,603   | 8.0    |

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<td>229,617</td>
<td>243,026</td>
<td>13,409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Fayetteville</td>
<td>200,564</td>
<td>207,583</td>
<td>7,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cary</td>
<td>135,234</td>
<td>159,006</td>
<td>23,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Wilmington</td>
<td>106,476</td>
<td>121,150</td>
<td>14,674</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>High Point</td>
<td>104,371</td>
<td>111,454</td>
<td>7,083</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Asheville</td>
<td>83,393</td>
<td>91,910</td>
<td>8,517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Concord</td>
<td>79,066</td>
<td>90,820</td>
<td>11,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Greenville</td>
<td>84,554</td>
<td>89,226</td>
<td>4,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Gastonia</td>
<td>71,741</td>
<td>75,919</td>
<td>4,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Jacksonville</td>
<td>70,145</td>
<td>75,748</td>
<td>5,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Chapel Hill</td>
<td>57,233</td>
<td>59,903</td>
<td>2,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Huntersville</td>
<td>46,773</td>
<td>59,494</td>
<td>12,721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Rocky Mount</td>
<td>57,685</td>
<td>54,686</td>
<td>2,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Burlington</td>
<td>50,042</td>
<td>53,067</td>
<td>3,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Wilson</td>
<td>49,167</td>
<td>49,170</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Apex</td>
<td>37,476</td>
<td>48,435</td>
<td>10,959</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New Migrants to State/Counties
Net Migration Influences Growth More than Natural Increase

Components of Population Change by Period, 1950 - 2017

Net Domestic Migration Larger Than All But Florida and Texas

Net Domestic Migration for the 10 States with the Largest Number of Net Domestic Migrants, April 2010 to July 2017

Many North Carolinians Were Born Elsewhere

Percent of the North Carolina Population by Place of Birth

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1-Year 2016 American Community Survey
Rate of Net Migration (per 1,000 Population) for North Carolina Counties, April 1, 2010 - July 1, 2016

State Rate of Net Migration = 41.7

Rate of Net Migration
- Out Migration (36)
- 41.7 - 74.9 (17)
- < 41.7 (32)
- 75 or More (15)

Changing Age Structure
Older Adult Population Growing Faster than Other Age Groups

Annual Population Change in and Population Age 65 and Older by Year, 2000-37

Working Age Population Change

Annual Population Change in and Population Ages 18-64 by Year, 2000-37


April 5, 2018
Office of State Budget & Management
Childhood Population Growing Slowly

Annual Change in and Childhood Population (Ages < 18) by Year, 2000-37

More Racially/Ethnically Diverse Population
Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2016 and 2037

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2037</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African-American</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Pacific Islander</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian Alaska Native</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or More Races</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Immigrants in North Carolina

- 767,656 Foreign Born\(^1\)
- 507,234 Non-Citizens\(^1\)
- 350,000 Unauthorized Immigrants\(^2\)
  - 8\(^{\text{th}}\) Largest Unauthorized Population\(^2\)
  - 60% from Mexico, 7% El Salvador, 6% Honduras\(^2\)
  - 3.4% of North Carolina Population\(^2\)
  - 43% of All Immigrants vs. 26% of U.S. Immigrants\(^2\)
  - 5.0% of Labor Force vs. 5.0% U.S. Labor Force\(^2\)
  - 8.7% of NC K-12 Students Have Unauthorized Parent(s)\(^2\)
  - 41,000 (12%) Eligible for DACA (29,260 enrolled)\(^3\)

Sources:
\(^1\) U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey;
\(^2\) "Overall Number of US Unauthorized Immigrants Hold Steady Since 2009" by Jeffrey S. Pasel and D’Vera Cohn, Pew Research Center, September 20, 2016 &
\(^3\) Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, "State & Local Tax Contributions of Young Undocumented Immigrants" April 25, 2017
### 20 Largest Foreign Born Populations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Foreign Born</th>
<th>Naturalized</th>
<th>Not a Citizen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>767,656</td>
<td>35.4</td>
<td>64.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mecklenburg</td>
<td>148,392</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>63.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wake</td>
<td>129,927</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>58.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guilford</td>
<td>52,004</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>64.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durham</td>
<td>40,242</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>70.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forsyth</td>
<td>30,913</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>66.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union</td>
<td>19,754</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>58.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland</td>
<td>19,189</td>
<td>55.7</td>
<td>44.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>17,796</td>
<td>38.0</td>
<td>62.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabarrus</td>
<td>14,858</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>65.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buncombe</td>
<td>13,585</td>
<td>41.4</td>
<td>58.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnston</td>
<td>13,561</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>75.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alamance</td>
<td>12,726</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>69.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hanover</td>
<td>11,501</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>61.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaston</td>
<td>10,932</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>61.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catawba</td>
<td>10,686</td>
<td>39.9</td>
<td>60.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iredell</td>
<td>10,480</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>67.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayne</td>
<td>9,299</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>76.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>9,179</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>77.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henderson</td>
<td>8,282</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>65.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitt</td>
<td>8,276</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>70.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Disaster Impacted Areas
For Municipal & County Population Estimates and County Population Projections, See:
https://www.osbm.nc.gov/facts-figures/demographics

Thank You!

Michael (Mike) E. Cline,  
State Demographer  
Economic & Demographic Analysis Section  
North Carolina Office of State Budget and Management  
Michael.Cline@osbm.nc.gov  
919-807-4756  
https://census.nc.gov/
Action!

During lunch, review and consider each of the various subcommittee themes posted around the room. Place the dots you have been provided under six (6) different themes you believe the Commission should prioritize first.
Chair: Organize, set priorities and facilitate each meeting of the Commission. Share Commission reports and recommendations with Governor and other partners, as needed.

Vice Chair: Assist Chair in stated duties; facilitate Commission meetings in absence of Chair, as needed.

Secretary: Coordinate recording of meeting minutes (including any voting/action items) review and check for accuracy, and be responsible for sharing with Commission.
Questions:

1. Who is your audience?
2. Who are your partners?
3. What are some of your awareness opportunities?
4. What are some challenges/barriers?
Open Discussion/Report Out

Share your thoughts and questions!
Next Steps:

- Nan will collect any written responses from your subcommittee brainstorming session and share with all of you.
- We will follow up in email with meeting minutes, today’s presentation, and any other electronic resources we have mentioned here today.
- We are in the process of creating a Commission member resource webpage and will share that link once completed.
- Meeting timeline
Next Meetings:

- Conference Call: December 12, 2018
- In-person Meeting: February 6, 2019

Action Items
1. Make a list of contacts who may be able to serve as partners in helping to raise awareness around the importance of Census 2020 (personal, professional, organizations, businesses, nonprofits, etc.)
2. Make of list of organizational convenings, conferences, newsletters, listservs, etc. that the Commission should consider targeting for sharing of Census 2020 information.
3. Be prepared to share at the conference call your subcommittee’s top three strategies/tactics to deliver key messages and raise awareness about Census 2020.
THANK YOU!