America in 2020
and 20 years from now
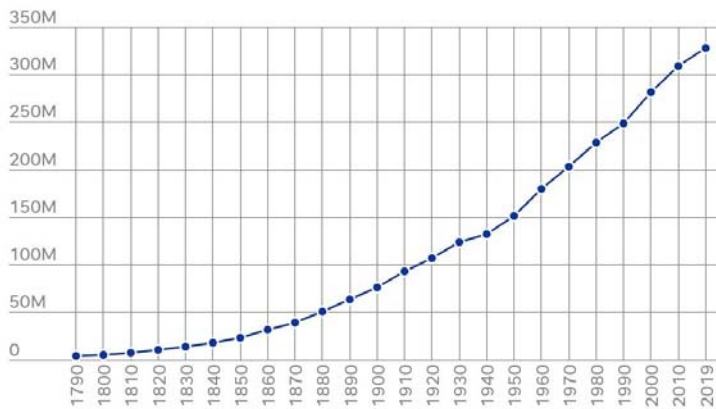
NACCTFO Washington, DC

29 February 2020

1

Why do we have a decennial census?

The map below displays possible 2020 U.S. House of Representative apportionment based on 2019 Census population estimates.

No change   Gaining 1 seat   Losing 1 seat
Gaining 2 seats

Apportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives

$ Federal funds, grants and support to states, counties and communities are based on population totals.

A myriad of other uses in the private, non-profit and government sectors
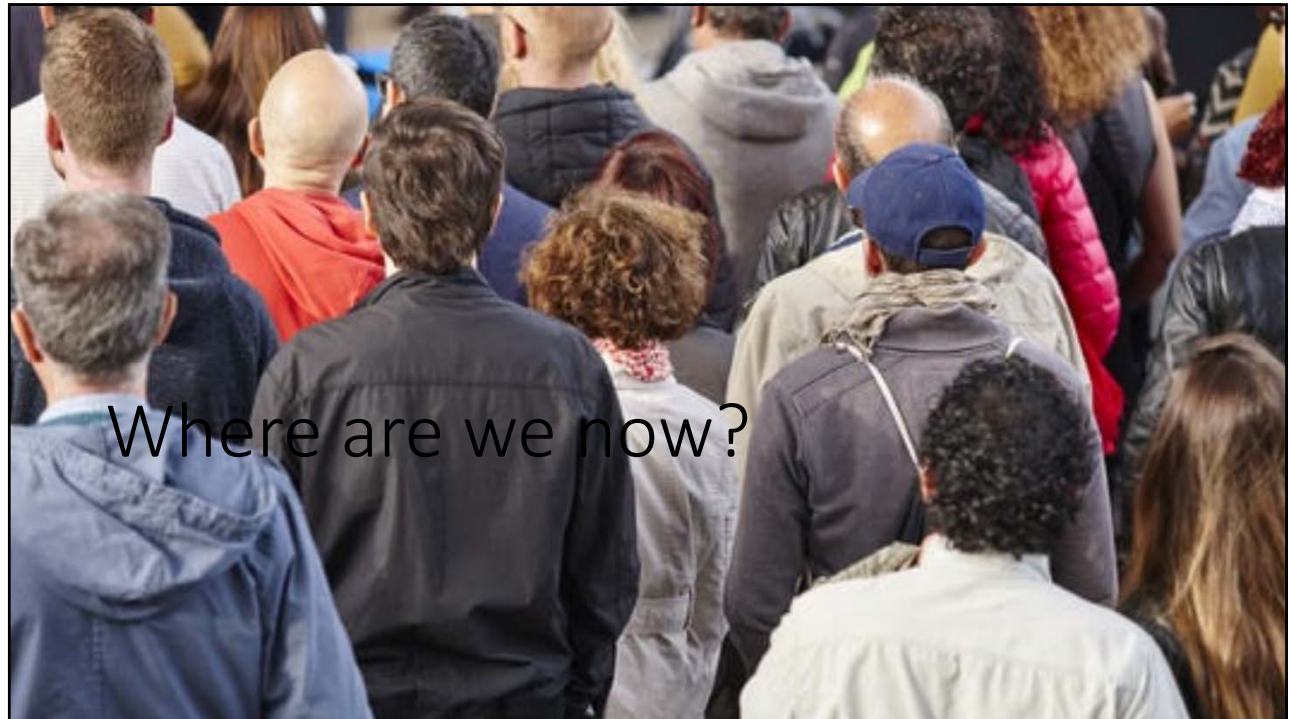
2

U.S. Constitution Article I, Section 2

"Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers. . . The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. ."

3

Predicting 2020 U.S. House Apportionment

The map below displays possible 2020 U.S. House of Representative apportionment based on 2019 Census population estimates.

Losing: MN, IL, MI, WV, PA, NY & RI

Gaining: AZ, CO, MT, OR, FL , NC & TX (2)

● No change   ● Gaining 1 seat   ○ Losing 1 seat
● Gaining 2 seats

Source: University of Michigan, Population Studies Center and U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division
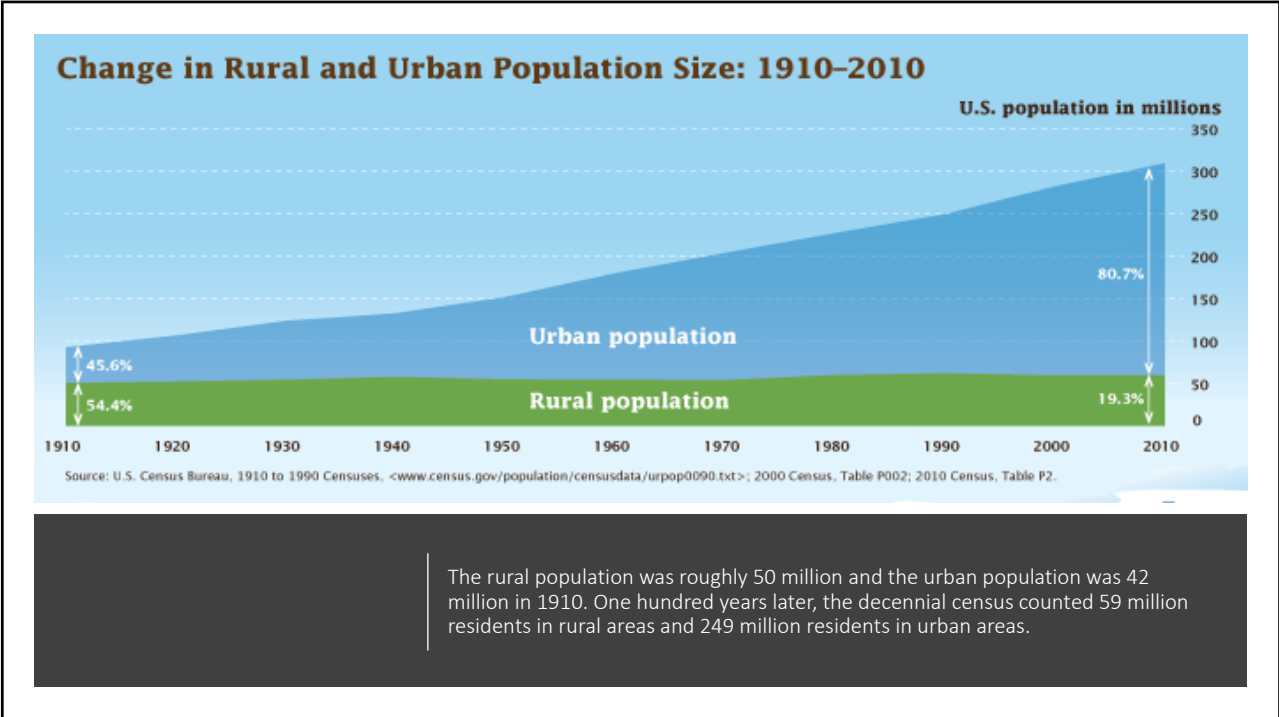
4

U.S. Population: 1790 - 2010

- The first census consisted of six questions and counted about 3.9 million people
- The first enumerators were U.S. marshals (1790-1870)

  www.2020Census.gov/jobs
- By 1920, just under one half of the population lived in rural areas.
- In 2010, 19% of U.S. residents lived in rural areas – places with fewer than 2,500 people and population densities less than 500 people per square mile.
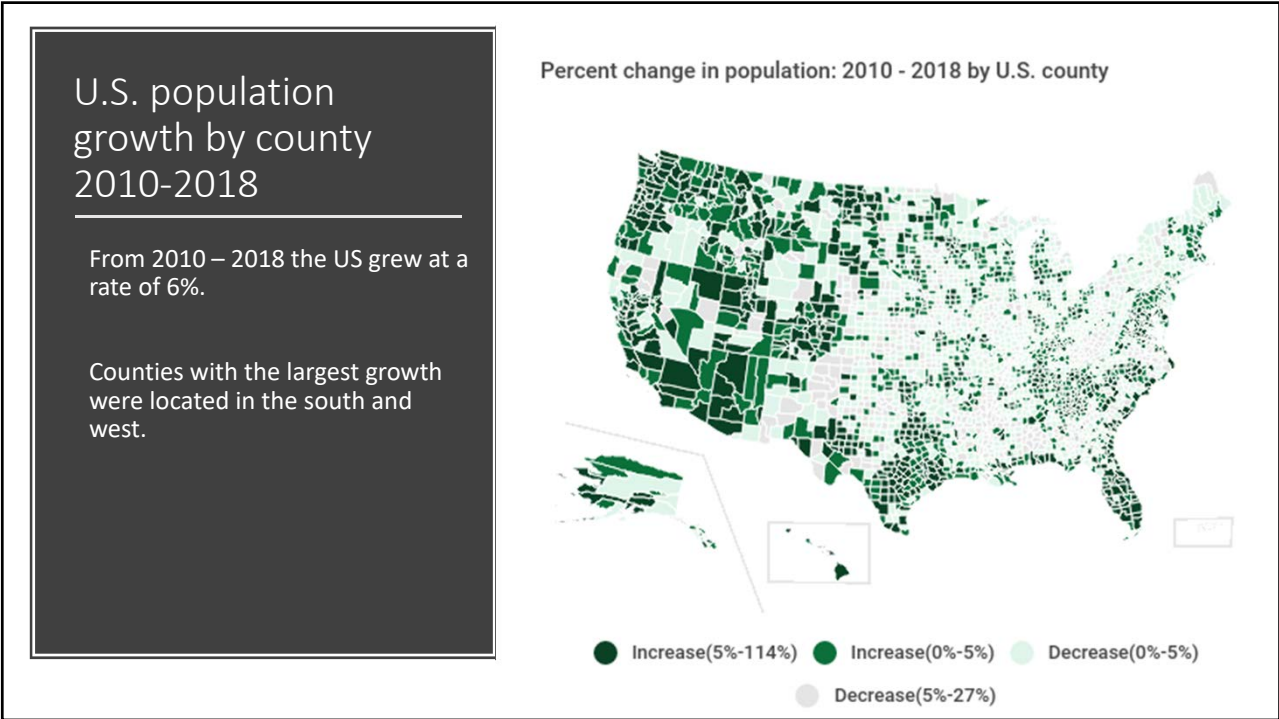
5

Where are we now?

6

3

Change in Rural and Urban Population Size: 1910–2010

U.S. population in millions

Urban population

Rural population

45.6%
54.4%

80.7%
19.3%

1910 1920 1930 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1910 to 1990 Censuses, <www.census.gov/population/censusdata/urpop0090.txt>; 2000 Census, Table P002; 2010 Census, Table P2.

The rural population was roughly 50 million and the urban population was 42 million in 1910. One hundred years later, the decennial census counted 59 million residents in rural areas and 249 million residents in urban areas.

7

U.S. population growth by county 2010-2018

From 2010 – 2018 the US grew at a rate of 6%.

Counties with the largest growth were located in the south and west.

Percent change in population: 2010 - 2018 by U.S. county

Increase(5%-114%)   Increase(0%-5%)   Decrease(0%-5%)
Decrease(5%-27%)

8

US population growth by metro area: 2010-2018

Among the five most populous metro areas:

(4) Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX
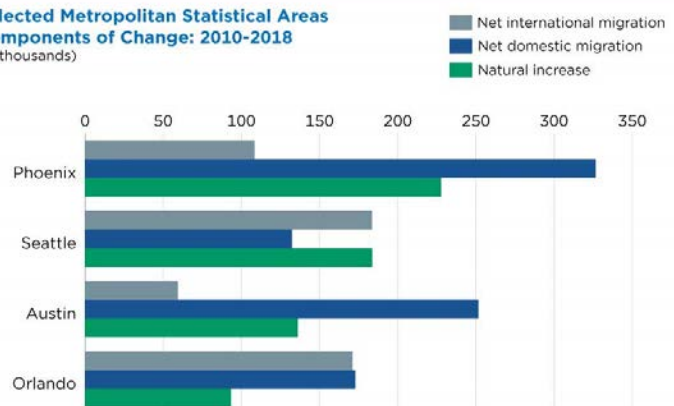
(5) Houston-Woodlands-Sugar Land TX

added more than 1 million people each --a growth rate of 17% and 18%, respectively.
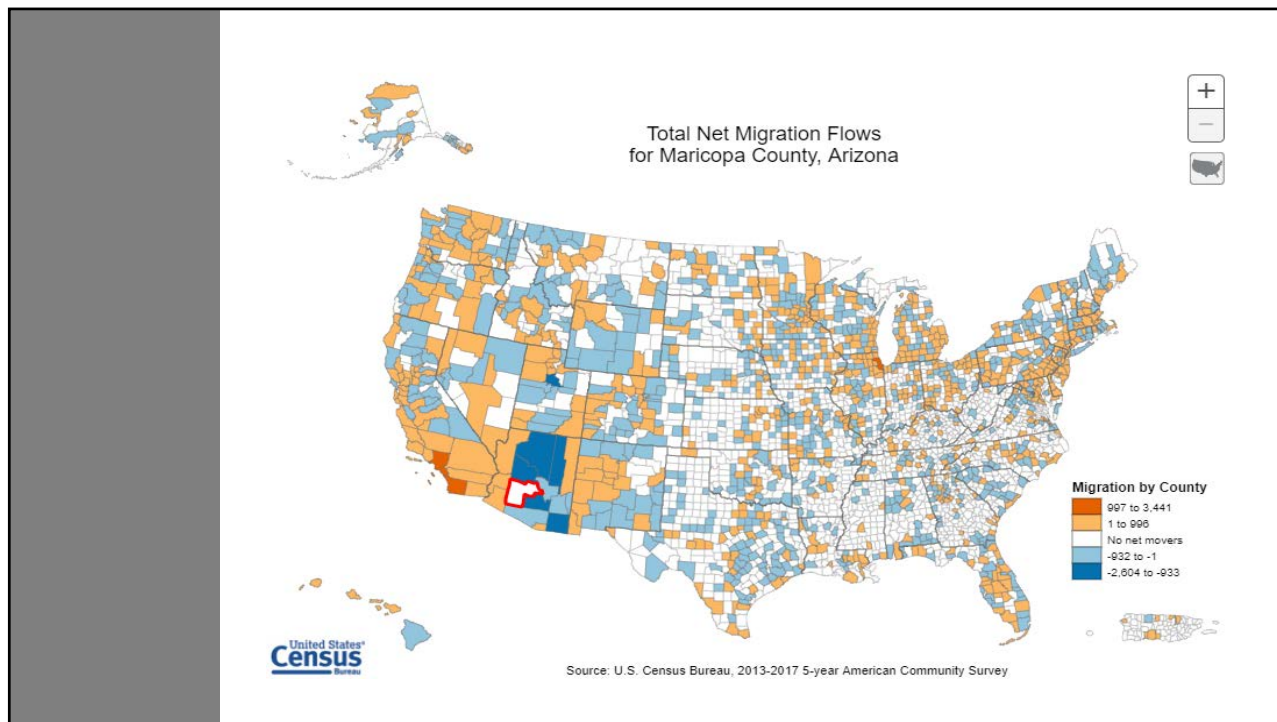

Numeric Change
- 200,001 or more
- 8,000 to 200,000
- 0 to 7,999
- -3,999 to -1
- Less than -3,999
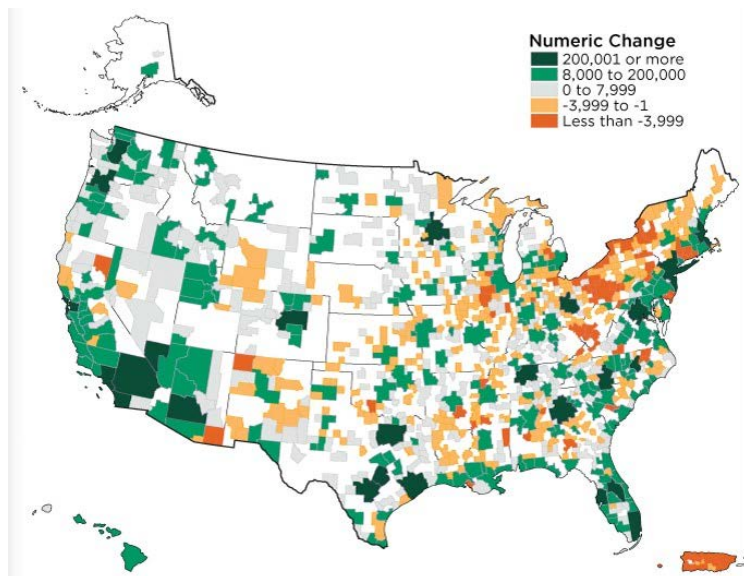
9

Metro Population Growth 2010-2018

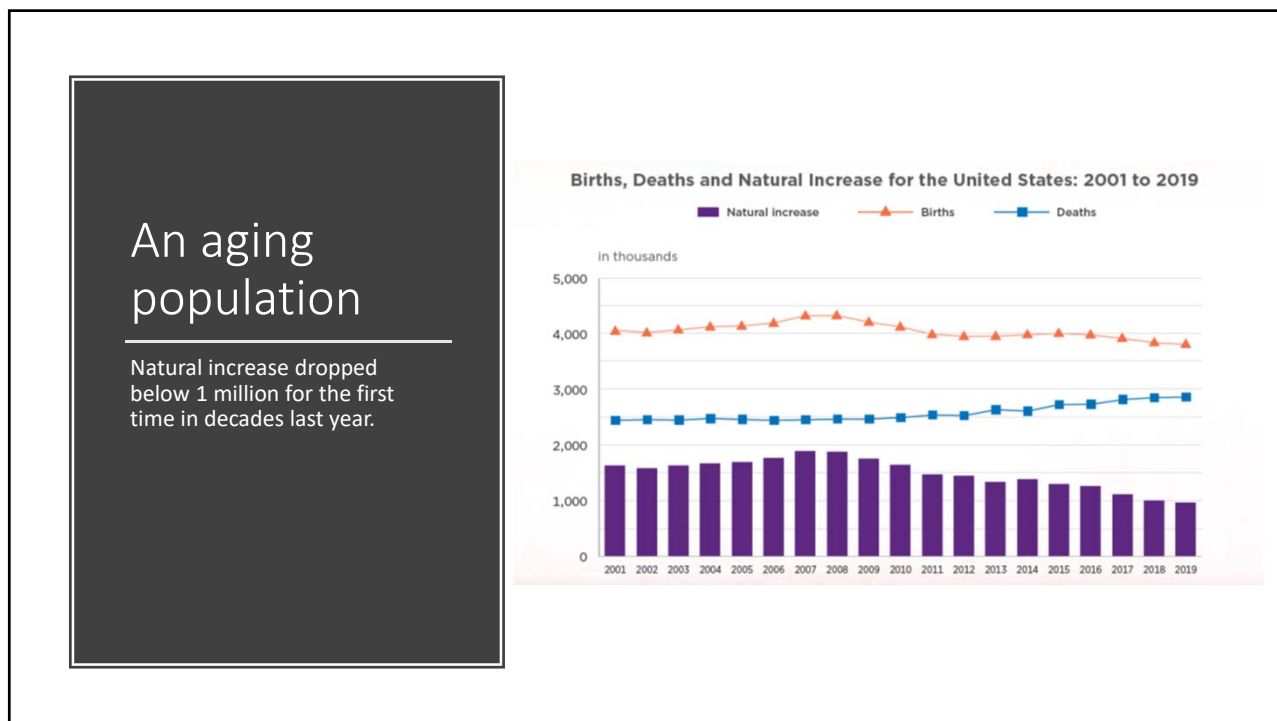**Selected Metropolitan Statistical Areas Components of Change: 2010-2018**
(In thousands)

- Net international migration
- Net domestic migration
- Natural increase

Phoenix
Seattle
Austin
Orlando

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Vintage 2018 Population Estimates; August 2017 Office of Management and Budget delineations.
Note: Metro area titles in graph only include first principal city for space considerations.
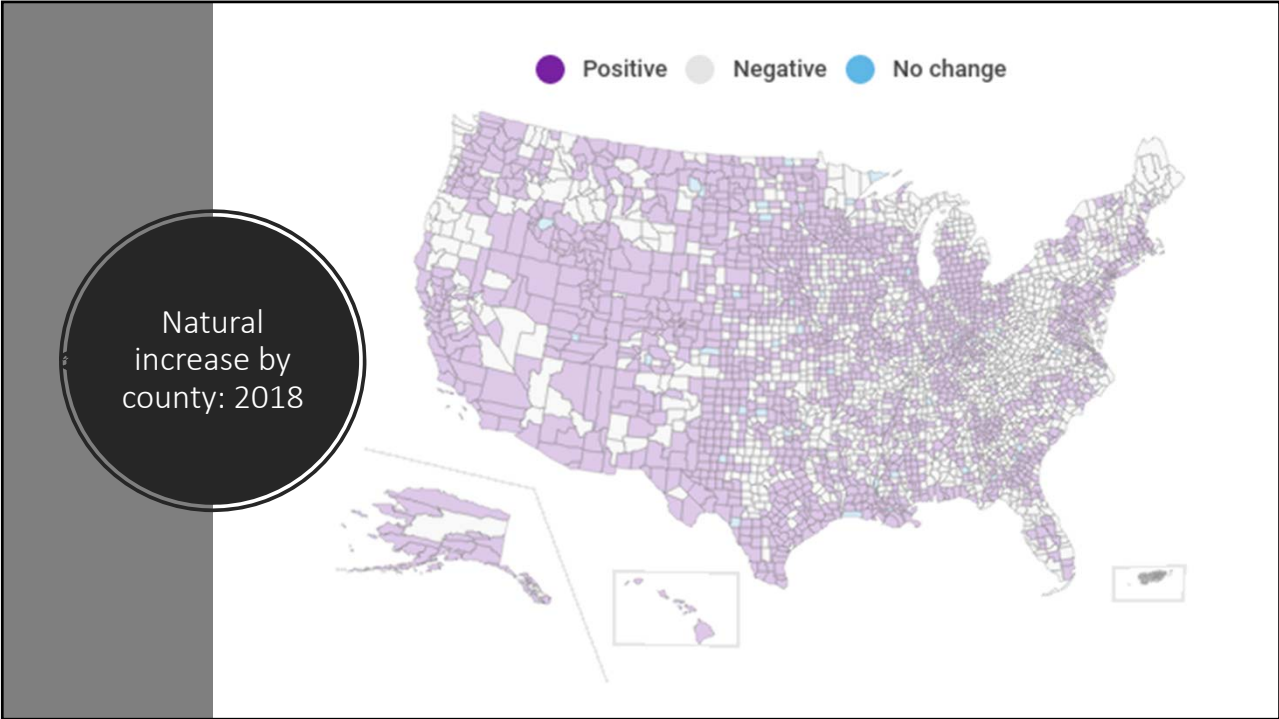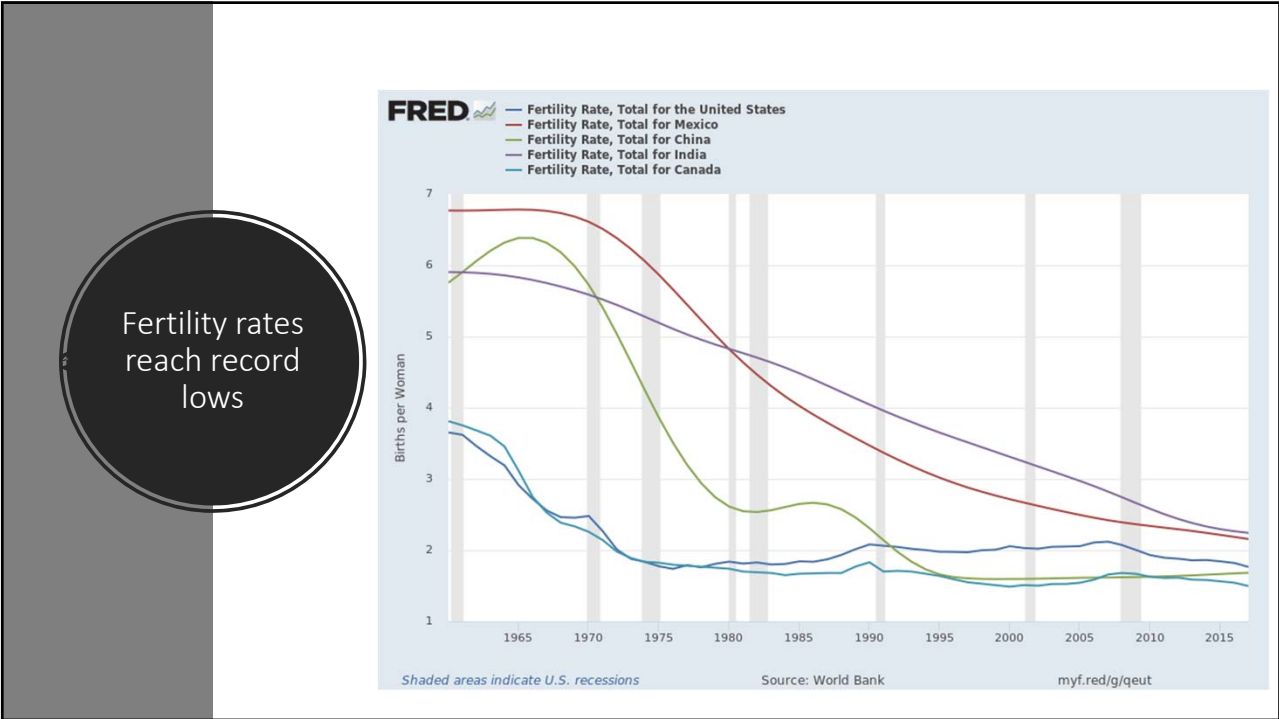
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5

11

An aging population

Natural increase dropped below 1 million for the first time in decades last year.

12

Natural increase by county: 2018

13

Fertility rates reach record lows

14

Life Expectancy

- In 1960, the U.S. ranked 20th in the world for life expectancy

- In 2015, the U.S. ranked 40th and is projected to drop further by 2060.

- Preventable health risks such as smoking, obesity and opioid-related overdoses have contributed to slower gains in life expectancy.

Ranking of Countries or Areas With the Highest Life Expectancy at Birth for the Total Population in 1960, 2015, and 2060

	1960[1]			2015[2]			2060[3]	
Rank	Country or area	Life expectancy	Rank	Country or area	Life expectancy	Rank	Country or area	Life expectancy
1	Iceland	73.5	1	Japan	83.3	1	Japan	89.2
2	Sweden	73.5	2	Switzerland	82.7	2	Singapore	88.8
3	Norway	73.5	3	Spain	82.5	3	Switzerland	88.6
4	Netherlands	73.5	4	Singapore	82.3	4	Spain	88.5
5	Denmark	72.4	5	Italy	82.3	5	Martinique	88.5
6	Switzerland	71.6	6	Australia	82.3	6	Republic of Korea	88.5
7	Canada	71.3	7	Iceland	82.2	7	Italy	88.4
8	New Zealand	71.2	8	Israel	81.9	8	Australia	88.3
9	United Kingdom	71.0	9	Sweden	81.9	9	Israel	88.1
10	Israel	71.0	10	France	81.9	10	Iceland	88.0
11	Channel Islands	70.9	11	Canada	81.8	11	France	87.9
12	Australia	70.9	12	Norway	81.6	12	Canada	87.9
13	France	70.7	13	New Zealand	81.3	13	Guadeloupe	87.9
14	Slovakia	70.6	14	Netherlands	81.3	14	Sweden	87.9
15	Cyprus	70.4	15	Republic of Korea	81.3	15	Norway	87.6
16	Czechia	70.4	16	Martinique	81.2	16	New Zealand	87.5
17	Belgium	70.3	17	Luxembourg	81.1	17	Luxembourg	87.5
18	Bulgaria	70.3	18	Austria	81.0	18	Austria	87.4
19	Ireland	70.1	19	United Kingdom	81.0	19	Ireland	87.4
20	United States	70.1	20	Ireland	80.9	20	Portugal	87.3
21	Latvia	70.1	21	Finland	80.7	21	United Kingdom	87.3
22	Germany	70.0	22	Greece	80.6	22	Netherlands	87.3
23	Spain	69.9	23	Channel Islands	80.6	23	Greece	87.1
24	Lithuania	69.9	24	Guadeloupe	80.5	24	Finland	87.1
25	Ukraine	69.7	25	Belgium	80.5	25	Mayotte	87.0
26	Italy	69.7	26	Portugal	80.5	26	Réunion	87.0
27	Austria	69.7	27	Germany	80.4	27	Réunion	87.0
28	Estonia	69.4	28	Slovenia	80.3	28	Germany	86.9
29	Malta	69.3	29	Malta	80.3	29	Channel Islands	86.8
30	Greece	69.2	30	Denmark	80.1	30	Slovenia	86.8
31	Japan	69.2	31	Cyprus	79.9	31	French Guiana	86.8
32	Slovenia	69.2	32	Réunion	79.5	32	Malta	86.8
33	Luxembourg	69.1	33	Mayotte	79.3	33	Cyprus	86.5
34	Puerto Rico	69.1	34	Puerto Rico	79.2	34	Denmark	86.5
35	Belarus	69.1	35	French Guiana	79.2	35	Costa Rica	86.4
36	Finland	69.1	36	Cuba	79.2	36	Guam	86.4
37	Hungary	68.8	37	Costa Rica	79.2	37	Chile	86.3
38	Uruguay	68.3	38	U.S. Virgin Islands	79.1	38	Lebanon	86.2
39	Poland	68.3	39	Lebanon	78.9	39	U.S. Virgin Islands	86.2
40	Russian Federation	67.9	40	United States	78.9	40	Cuba	86.1
41	Romania	67.8	41	Guam	78.8	41	Puerto Rico	86.0
42	Armenia	67.0	42	Chile	78.8	42	Maldives	85.5
43	U.S. Virgin Islands	66.8	43	Czechia	78.2	43	United States	85.3
44	Aruba	66.6	44	Curaçao	77.8	44	Panama	85.0
45	Curaçao	66.5	45	Qatar	77.7	45	Albania	85.0

[1] Data for 1960 come from abridged life expectancies for 1960–1965.
[2] Data for 2015 come from abridged life expectancies for 2010–2015.
[3] Data for 2060 come from abridged life expectancies for 2055–2060.
Notes:
In general, countries or areas designated in this list include those for which statistical data are compiled by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat. This table excludes Special Administrative Regions and provinces within countries.
Life expectancy values in this table come from the United Nations, and thus values for the United States differ from the National Center for Health Statistics life expectancy values for 1960 (69.7) and 2015 (79.4) referenced elsewhere in the report.
Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017), World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, custom data acquired via Web site.

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Youth and diversity

- In 2018, 50.2% of U.S. children were white non-Hispanic.

- By 2020, more than half of all children under 18 will identify as a racial minority.

### Number of children under 18 by race and ethnicity: U.S. 2000 & 2018

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2010 & 2018

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Percent of Children under 18, White non-Hispanic by state: 2018

14 states and D.C. had majority minority child populations in 2018

14 - 39   40-49   50-69   70-90

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2018

17

International migration

Net international migration added 595,000 to the U.S. population between 2018 and 2019, the lowest level this decade.

Net Migration Between the United States and Abroad: 2010 to 2019
(In thousands)

698 774 839 830 927 1,042 1,047 930 702 595

2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019*

* Data shown for 2019 are projections.
Note: Year represents the annual estimates period ending on June 30. Released data will report 2010 as a quarter year (April 1, 2010–June 30, 2010) instead of a full year.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Vintage 2019 Population Estimates.

18

International migration

- China replaced Mexico to become the largest sending country of foreign-born immigrants to the United States as of 2018.

Foreign-Born Immigration to the United States by Country of Residence One Year Ago: 2006 to 2018
(In thousands)

Legend: China, India, Mexico, Canada
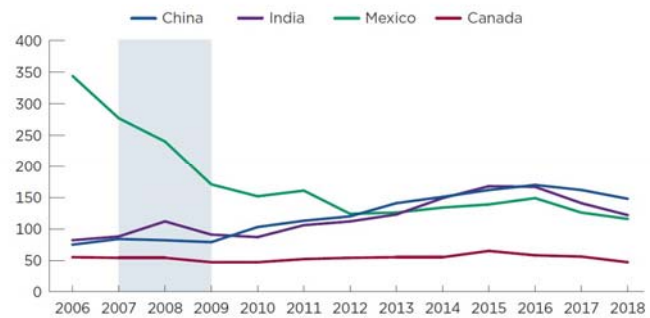
Note: Year represents year of survey. Shaded area represents years affected by the December 2007–June 2009 recession according to the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) at <www.nber.org/cycles.html>. China includes Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, and the Paracel Islands.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2018 American Community Survey.

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International migration

Florida, California, Texas, New York and Massachusetts typically gain the most migrants from abroad and typically comprise about half of net international migration.

Net Migration Between Selected States and Abroad: 2010, 2015, and 2019
(In thousands)

Legend: 2010, 2015, 2019*

State	2010	2015	2019*
Florida	89	133	89
California	79	157	74
Texas	59	118	65
New York	75	84	46
Massachusetts	35	40	28

* Data shown for 2019 are projections.
Note: Top five states with largest net migration from abroad this decade. Year represents the annual estimates period ending on June 30. Released data will report 2010 as a quarter year (April 1, 2010–June 30, 2010) instead of a full year.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Vintage 2019 Population Estimates.

20

What does the future look like?

Methodology

Population projections are based on three primary components:
- Mortality
- Fertility
- International migration

Projected Population Change and Births, Deaths, and Net International Migration: 2017 to 2060
By 2060, the U.S. population is projected to grow by 79 million people.
(In millions)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 National Population Projections.

Three milestones in 2030

1. All baby boomers will be older than age 65

2. Older adults will outnumber children

3. International migration will overtake natural increase as a driver of population growth

Projections of the Older Adult Population: 2020 to 2060
By 2060, nearly one in four Americans is projected to be an older adult.

Millions of people 65 years and older		Percent of population
2016	49.2	**15**
2020	56.1	**17**
2030	73.1	**21**
2040	80.8	**22**
2050	85.7	**22**
2060	94.7	**23**
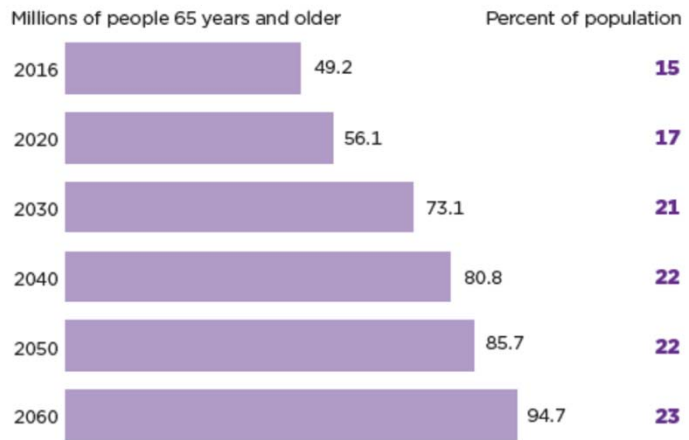
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 National Population Projections.

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Three milestones in 2030

For the First Time in U.S. History Older Adults Are Projected to Outnumber Children by 2034

Projected percentage of population
- Adults 65+: 22.8% ... 23.4%
- Children under 18: 15.2% ... 19.8%

Projected number (millions)
- 49.2, 73.6 (2016)
- 77.0, 76.5 (2034)
- 94.7, 80.1 (2060)

2016 '20 '25 '30 2034 '40 '45 '50 '55 2060
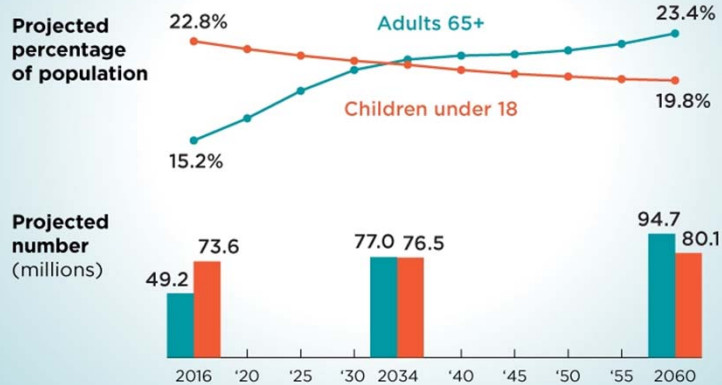
Note: 2016 data are estimates not projections.

24

By 2030: Net international migration is expected to exceed natural increase as a primary driver of population growth

Natural Increase

Numbers in thousands

1,387

1,118

997

Net International Migration

491

2015 2020 2025 2030 2035 2040 2045 2050 2055 2060
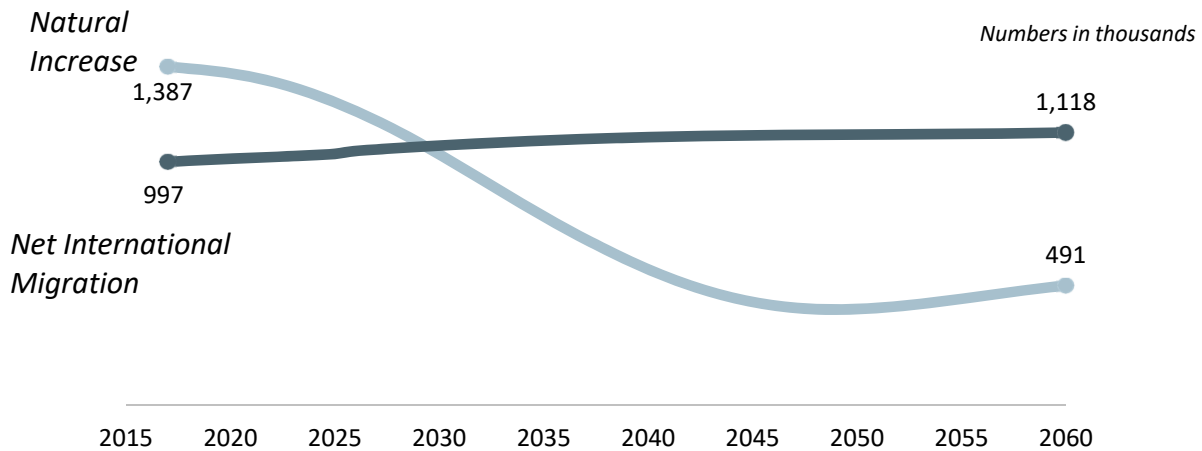
Source: Medina, L. " U.S. Census Bureau Population Division. "Demographic Turning Points for the United States: Population Projections from 2020 to 2060 2019 Meeting of the Southern Demographic Association New Orleans, LA

25

Shifting dependency from youth to old-age

- 2020: 3.5 working-age adults for every 1 person of retirement age.

- 2060: 2.5 working-age adults for every 1 person of retirement age.

Dependency Ratios for the Population: 1940 to 2010, Projected Ratios 2020 to 2060

By 2020, there are projected to be two dependents for every three working-age adults.

	Youth dependency	Old-age dependency	Total dependency
1940	49	11	60
1950	51	13	64
1960	65	17	82
1970	61	17	78
1980	46	19	65
1990	42	20	62
2000	41	20	61
2010	38	21	59
2020	37	28	64
2030	37	35	72
2040	36	37	73
2050	35	38	73
2060	35	41	76
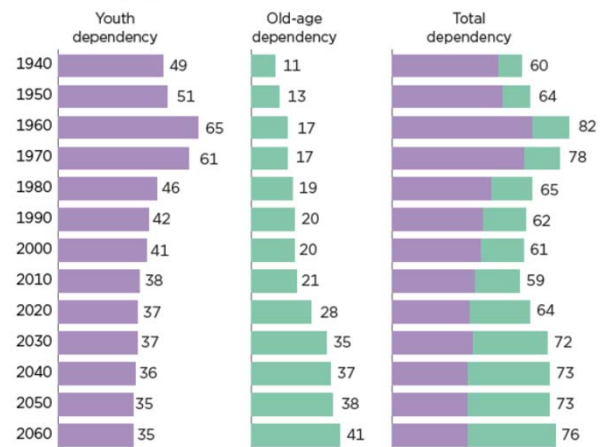
Note: Dependency ratios are a measure of potential burden on the working-age population.
Youth dependency ratio = (population under 18 / population aged 18 to 64) * 100.
Old age dependency ratio = (population aged 65 and older / population aged 18 to 64) * 100.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 National Population Projections, 1940–2012 Population Estimates.

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Population projections

- Projections are dependent upon policy, thus the following scenarios (right):

U.S. Population 1900–2016, Population Projections 2017–2060 by Immigration Scenario
(In millions)

The U.S. population would shrink under a zero immigration scenario.

- U.S. population
- Main series
- High immigration scenario
- Low immigration scenario
- Zero immigration scenario

446.9
404.5
376.2
319.7

323.1
U.S. population in 2016

281.4

150.7

76.2

1900 1910 1920 1930 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 2020 2030 2040 2050 2060
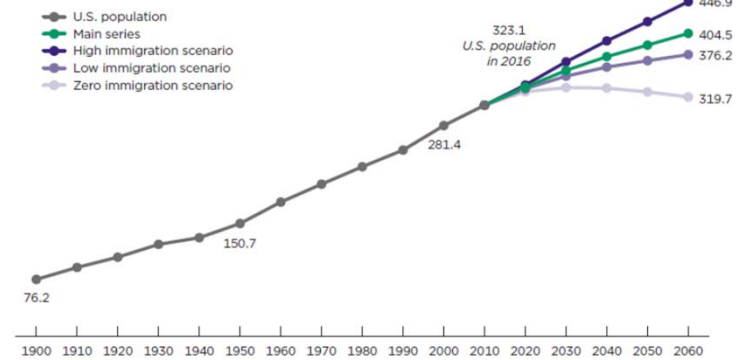
Note: Census values for 1950 and earlier exclude the populations of Alaska and Hawaii.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 National Population Projections; U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 National Population Estimates; U.S. Census Bureau, 1900–2000 Decennial Censuses.

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Foreign born population by immigration scenario

Percentage of the U.S. Population That Is Foreign-Born: 1850 to 2016, Projected 2017 to 2060

A high immigration scenario would produce a historic-high share of foreign-born in the United States in 2060.

Historic high
14.8

Historic low
4.7

12.9

21.6
17.1
13.6

4.6

- Historical estimates
- Main series
- High immigration scenario
- Low immigration scenario
- Zero immigration scenario

1850 1870 1890 1910 1930 1950 1970 1990 2010 2030 2050 2070
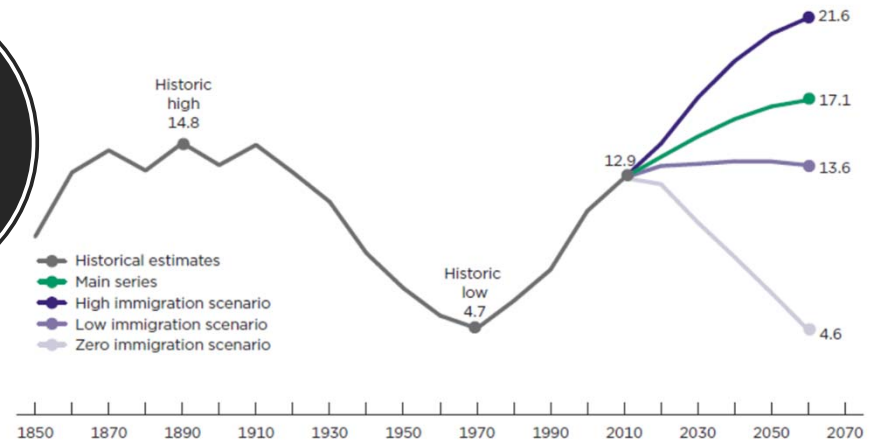
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 National Population Projections; 2016 American Community Survey; and 1850–2000 Historical Statistics on the Foreign-Born Population.

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Race by immigration scenario

29

The 2020 Census: Why does it matter?

30
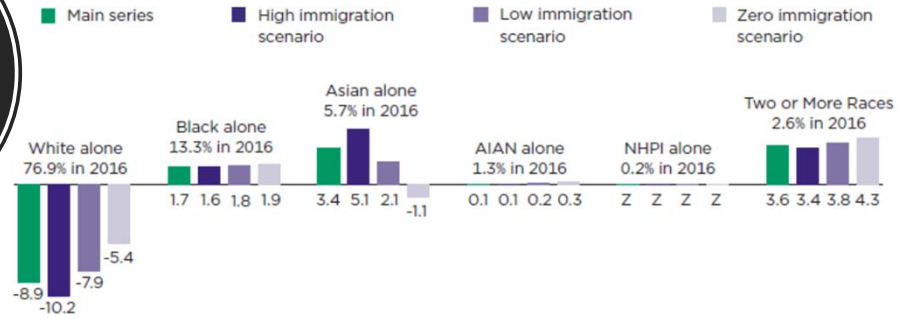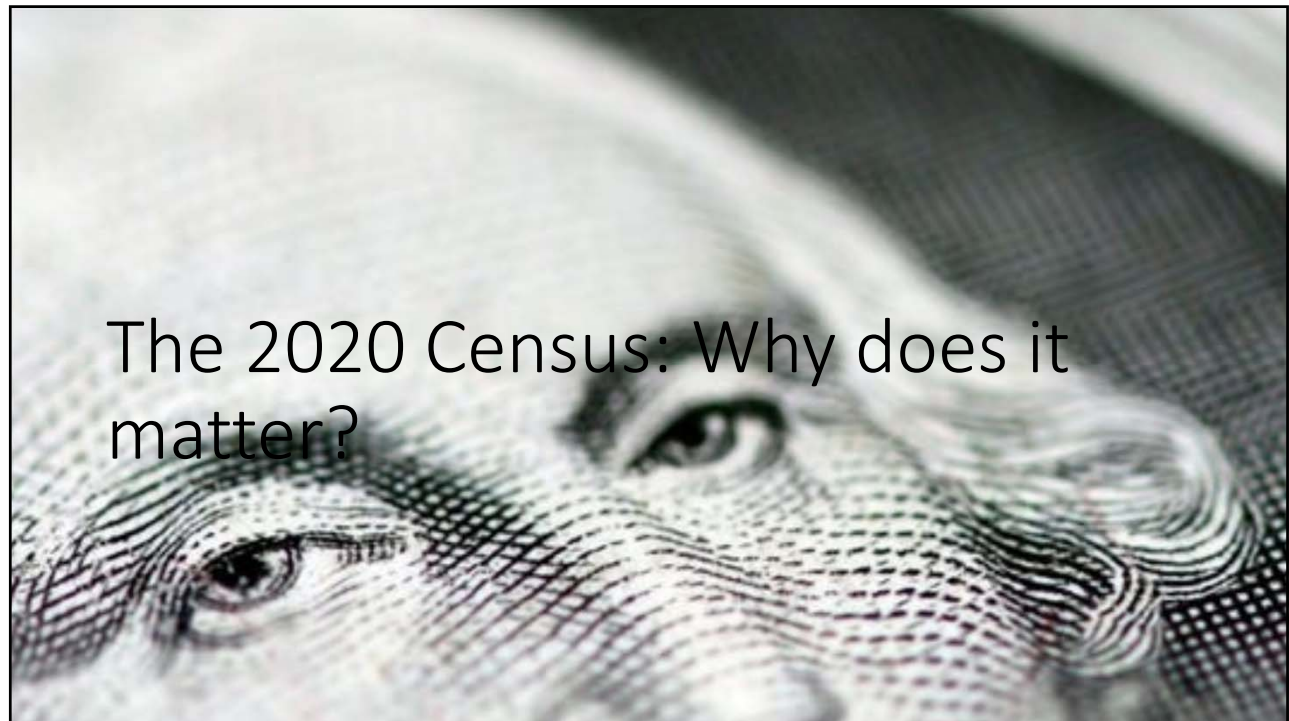
Distribution of federal funds

- In fiscal year 2017, more than 300 federal spending programs relied on decennial census data to distribute $1.5 trillion in funding, according to the latest research by George Washington University professor Andrew Reamer.
- 15 programs that allocate $10 billion or more in spending account for 88% of the total.

Findings: Counting for Dollars

- West Virginia relies more on census-guided funding (16.6% of personal) than any other state, followed by Mississippi (16.4%).
- Colorado and Utah have the lowest dependence (6.3% and 6.7%, respectively).
- State differences can be explained by poverty rates, percentage of the population living in rural areas and the percent of the population 65 years and older.

Complete count

33

Invitations to complete the decennial census will be mailed in mid-March.

| Housing Unit Percent Total	Mail Contact Strategy
72.6%	Internet First, English
5.7%	Internet First, Bilingual
18.1%	Internet Choice, English
3.7%	Internet Choice, Bilingual

34

Internet access

Nationwide 78% of HH subscribe to the internet

Counties with higher subscription rates tend to be in or around urban areas, especially those along both coasts

Households With a Broadband Internet Subscription
Households

Legend
- 85.0% or higher
- 75.0% to 84.9%
- 65.0% to 74.9%
- 55.0% to 64.9%
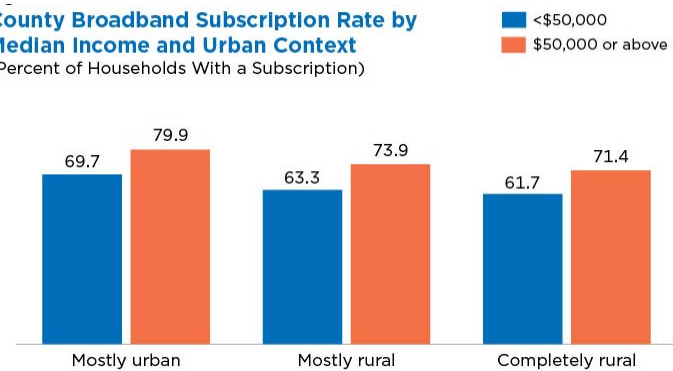- Less than 55.0%
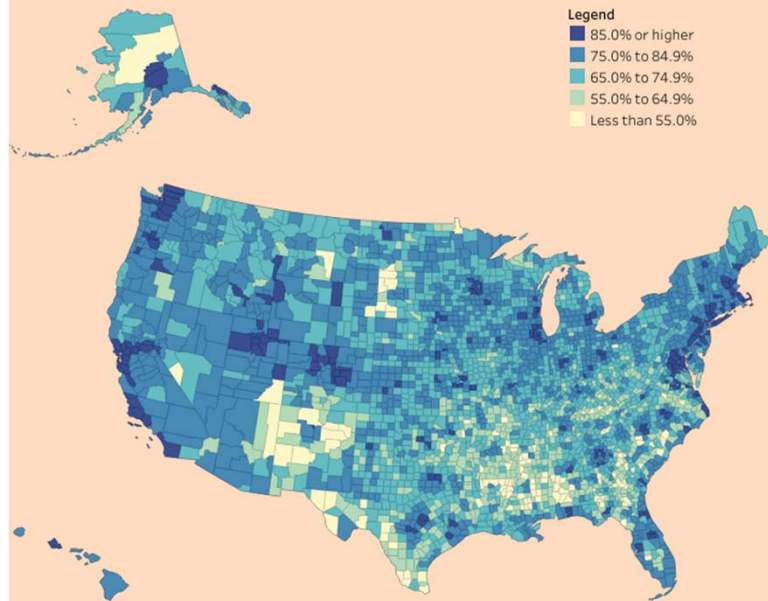
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Internet access

Rural and low-income households trail the national average

County Broadband Subscription Rate by Median Income and Urban Context
(Percent of Households With a Subscription)

- <$50,000
- $50,000 or above

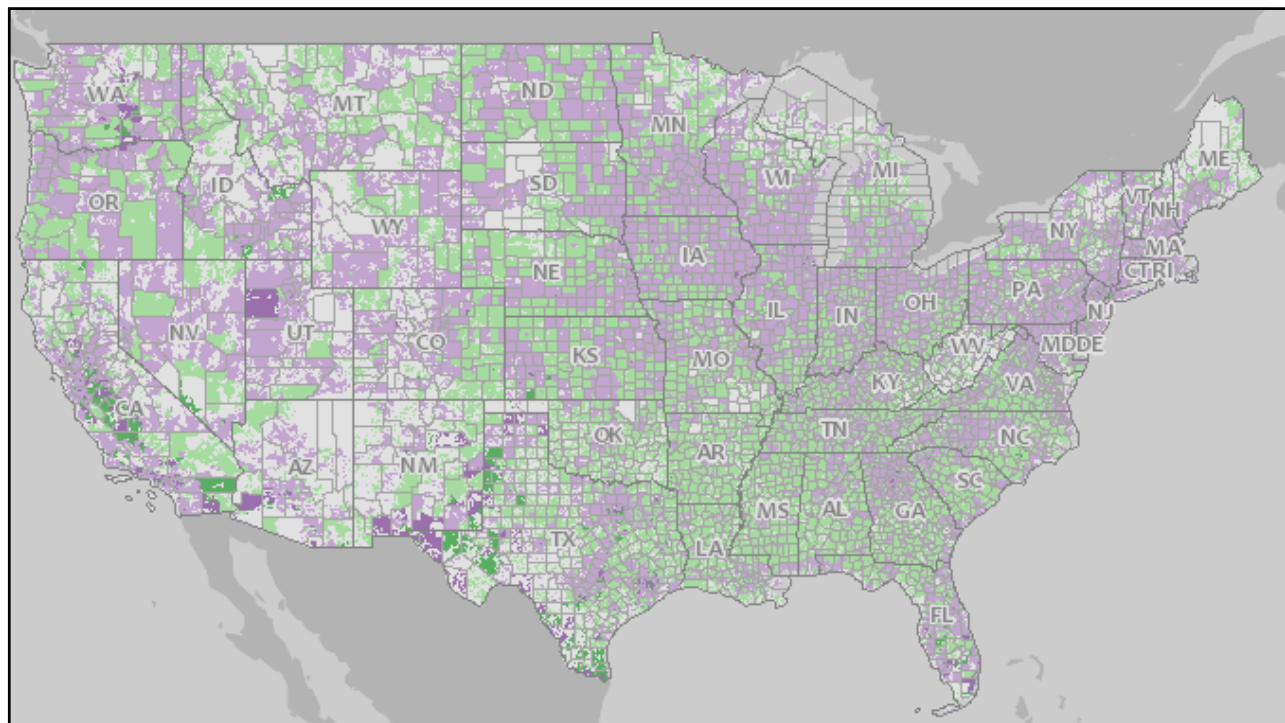|	Mostly urban	Mostly rural	Completely rural
<$50,000	69.7	63.3	61.7
$50,000 or above	79.9	73.9	71.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2107 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. For more information on the American Community Survey, see <www.census.gov/acs>.
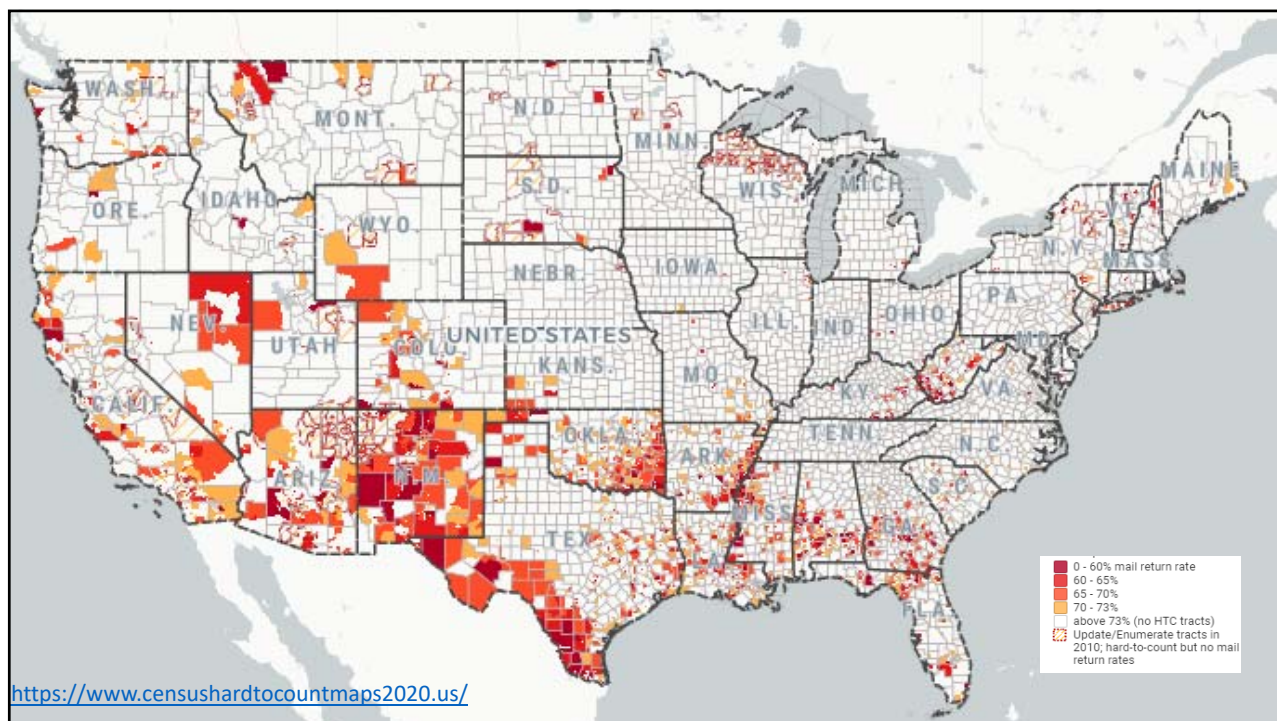
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18

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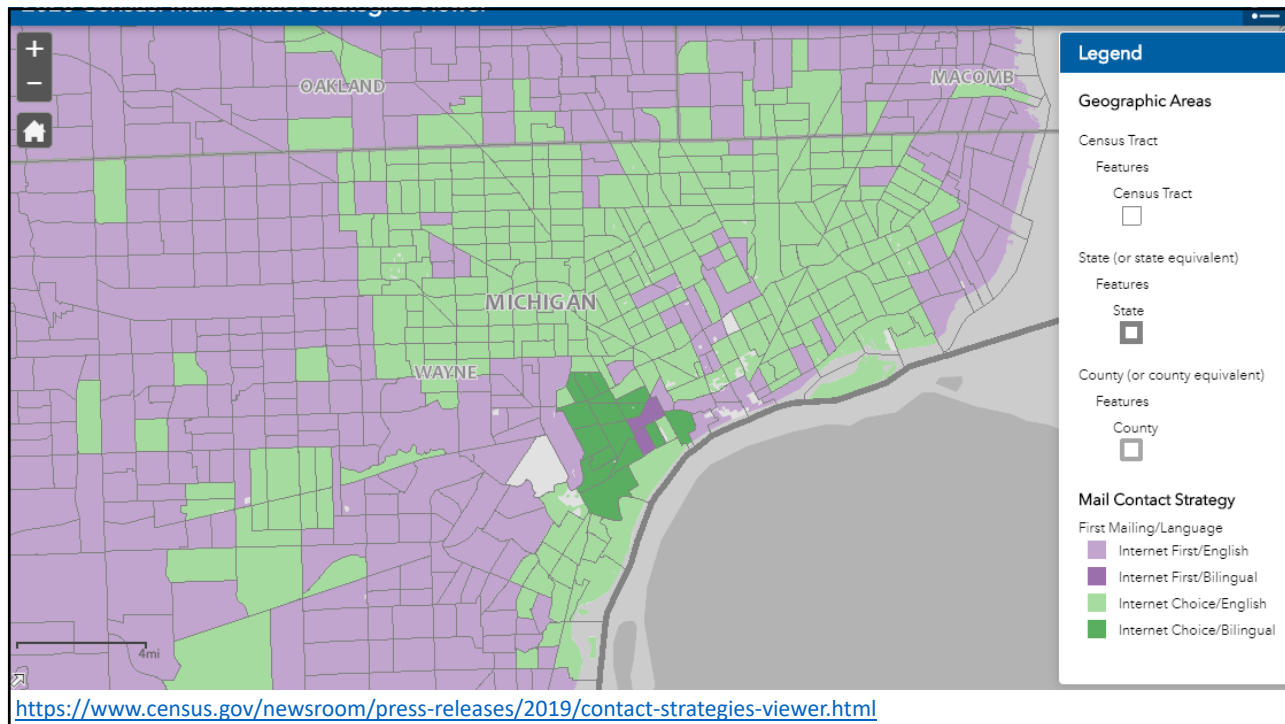
19

Populations at risk of being undercounted

- People of color
- Children under 5
- Crowded households
- Single-parent households
- Immigrants
- Low-income population
- People with limited English proficiency
- People living in multi-family households

Source

Source: Center for Urban Research, CUNY

Questions?

Contact: Kristi Tanner

ktanner@freepress.com

(313) 222-8877

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