

# Local Governments & Local Complete Count Committees

# The Census

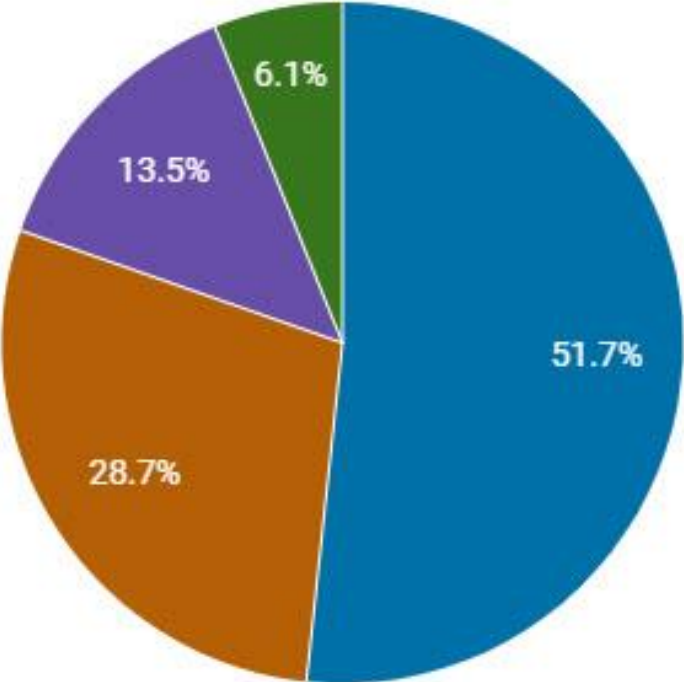
- ▶ Mandated by the United State Constitution
  - ▶ First Census was in 1790
- ▶ Purpose of the Census
  - ▶ Vast historical record
  - ▶ Reapportionment of congressional and state legislative districts
  - ▶ Planning decisions about community services
  - ▶ Business planning/expansion
- ▶ \$675 billion in federal funds are distributed each year to local, state, and tribal governments for schools, roads, healthcare
  - ▶ The census decides how the money is allocated

# Programs using Census Data

- ▶ Medicaid
- ▶ SNAP
- ▶ Medicare Part B
- ▶ Highway Planning and Construction
- ▶ Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers
- ▶ Title 1 Grants to Local Education Agencies
- ▶ National School Lunch Program
- ▶ S-CHIP
- ▶ IDEA Grant
- ▶ Head Start/Early Head Start
- ▶ WIC
- ▶ Health Center Programs
- ▶ Section 8 Housing Assistance Payment Program
- ▶ Health Center Programs (Community, Migrant, Homelessness, Public Housing)
- ▶ Foster Care (Title IV-E)
- ▶ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

# Federal Aid: Where does the money go?

Distribution of 2015 Federal Funds by Category

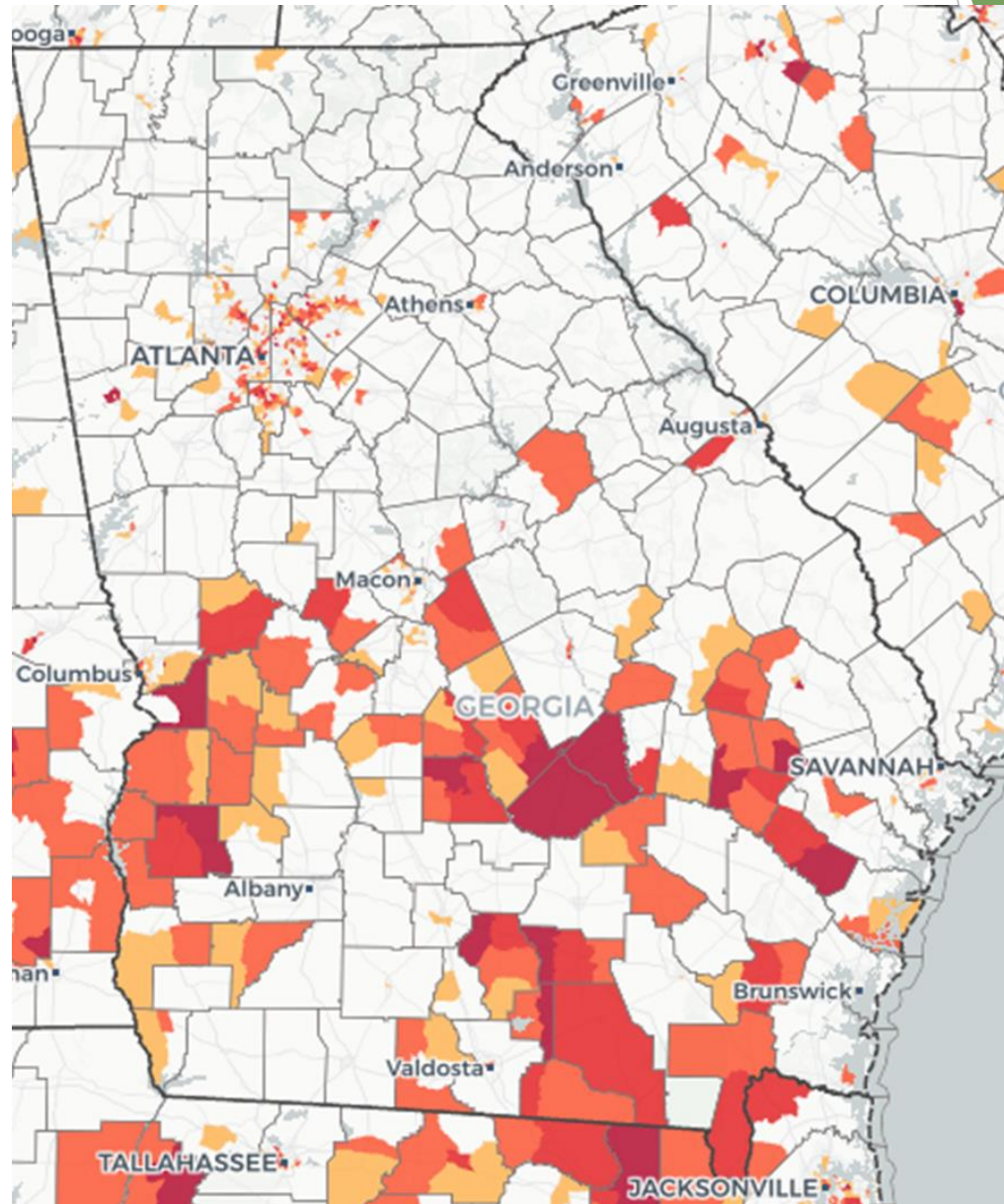


● Public Health ● Families & Children ● Infrastructure ● Education

# Challenges Facing Census 2020

- ▶ Internet connectability
  - ▶ The 2020 census will be primarily held online
- ▶ Perception and trust
- ▶ Hard-to-count populations and hard-to-count areas
  - ▶ Hidden or overcrowded housing
  - ▶ Populations that speak little or no English
  - ▶ Off-campus apartments
  - ▶ New Immigrant populations
  - ▶ Those displaced by natural disasters
  - ▶ Children under 5
  - ▶ Gated Communities

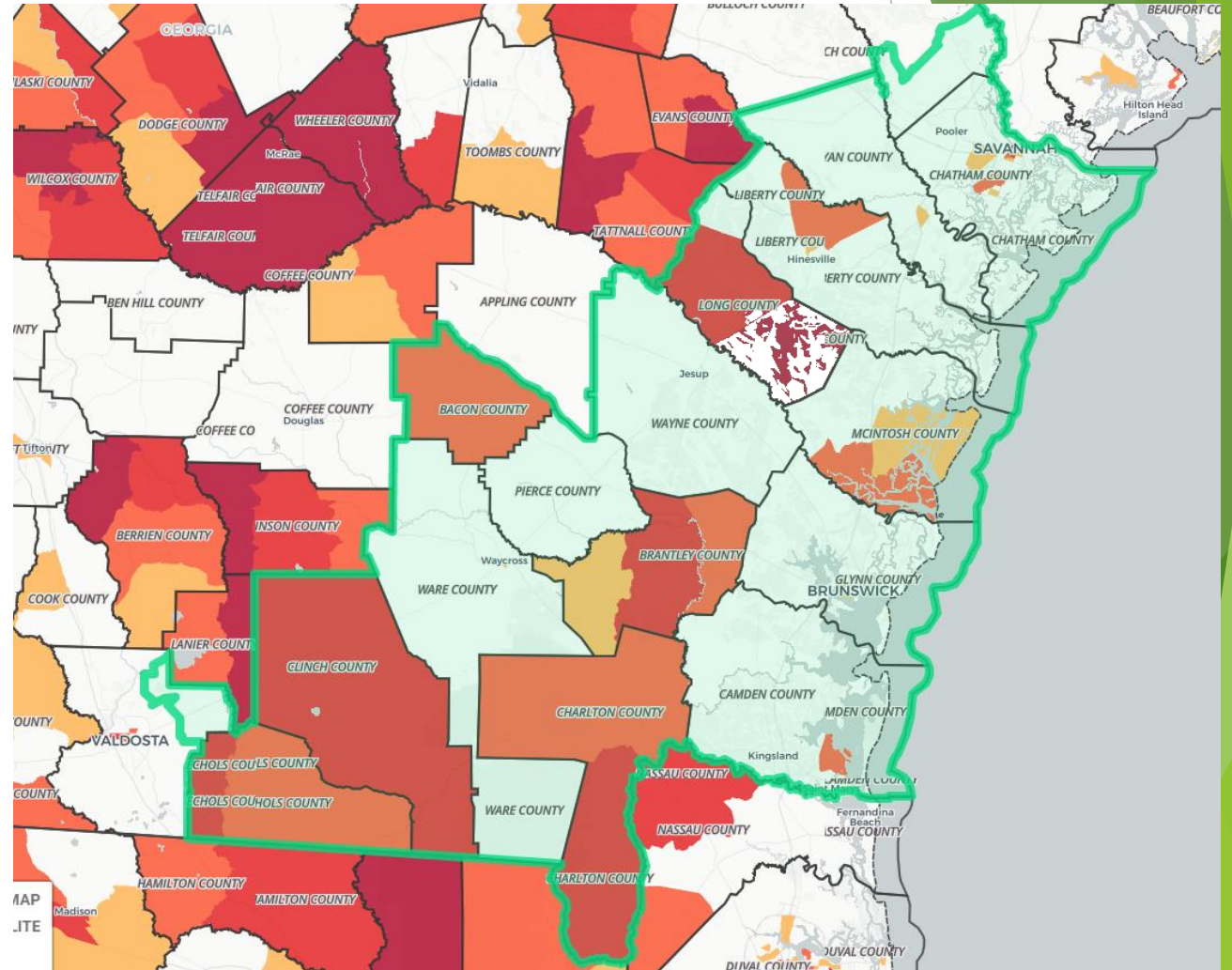
# Hard-to-Count Areas





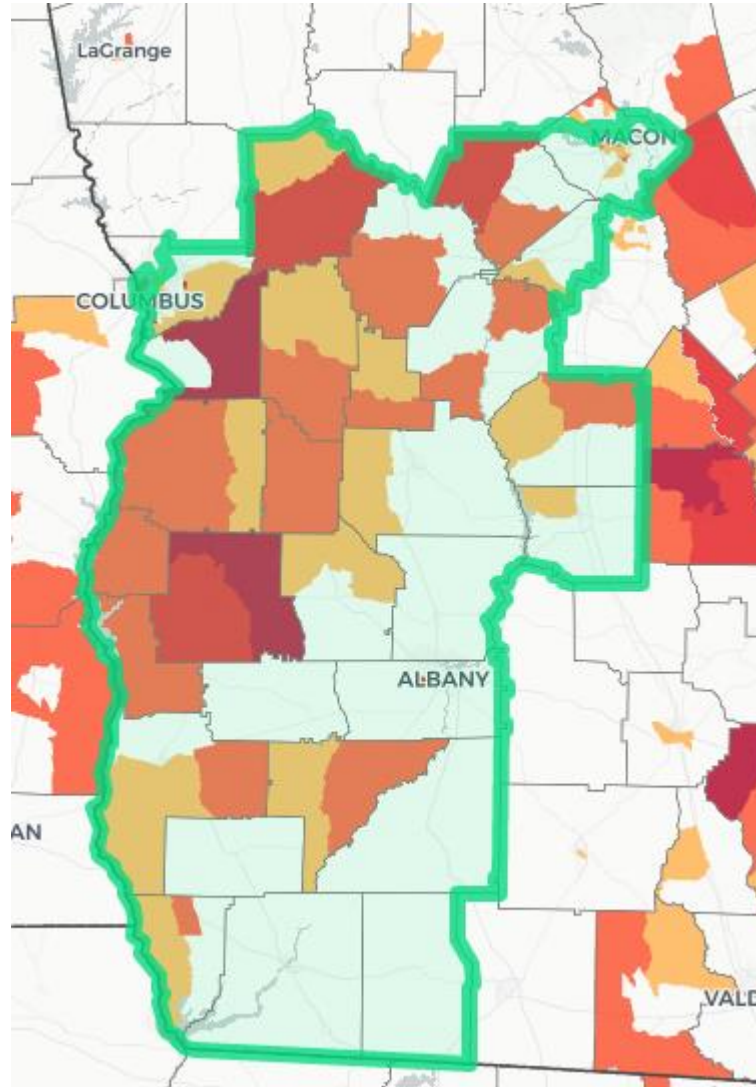
# Congressional District 1

- ▶ 21.6% of this population required an in-person follow up
- ▶ Latest estimates show that about 18% of the district's population live in HTC neighborhoods (135,262 people)
- ▶ In 2017, 19.1% of this district reported that they had no internet or dial-up only access



# Congressional District 2

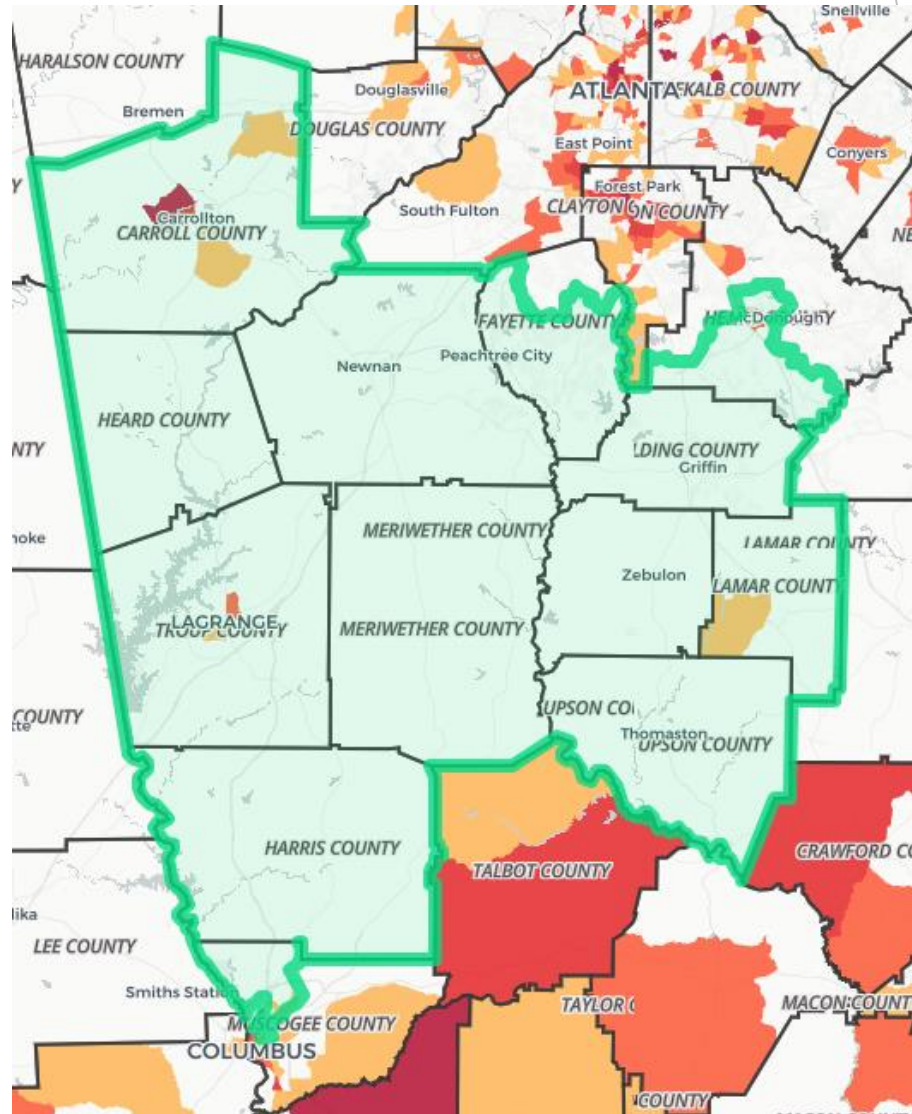
- ▶ 24.0% of this population required an in-person follow up
- ▶ Latest estimates show that about 28% of the district's population live in HTC neighborhoods (189,959 people)
- ▶ In 2017, 30.9% of this district reported that they had no internet or dial-up only access





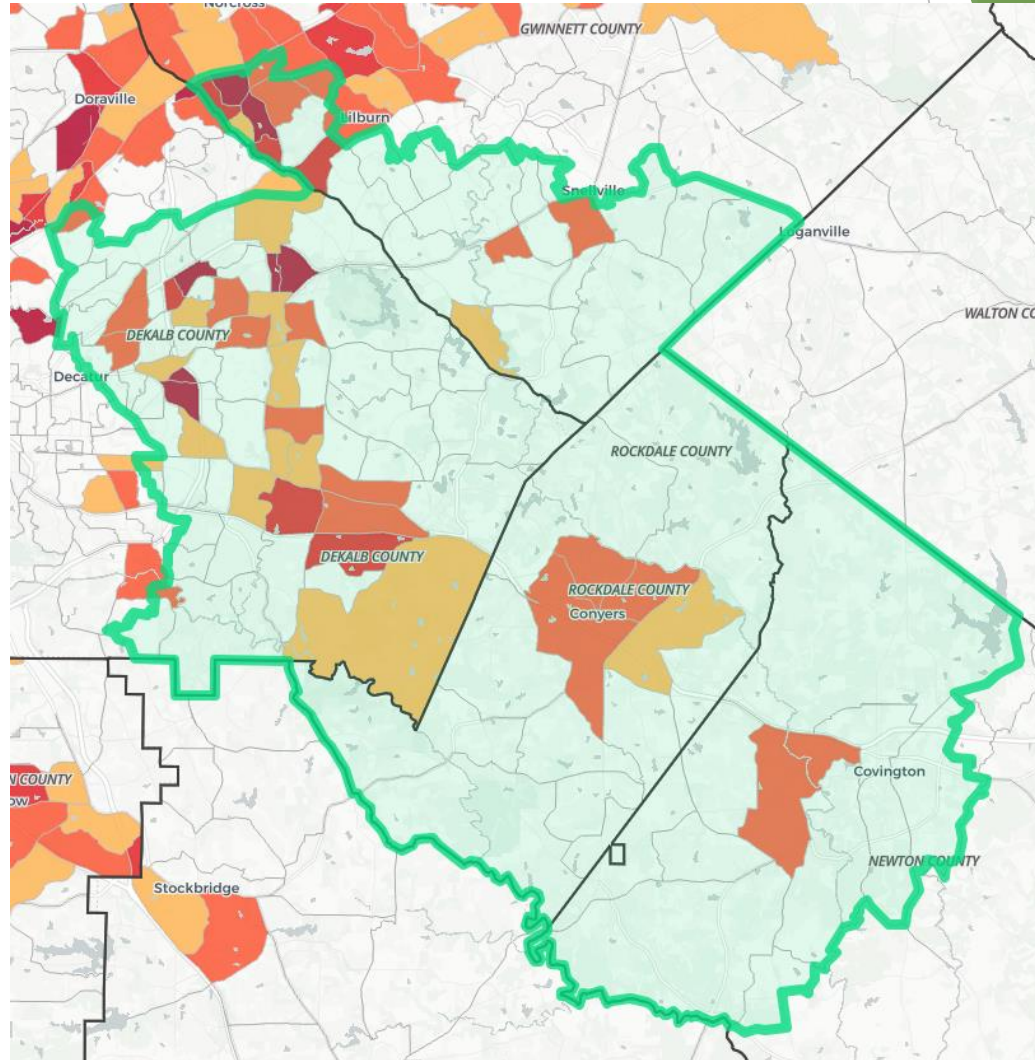
# Congressional District 3

- ▶ 21.0% of this population required an in-person follow up
- ▶ Latest estimates show that about 9% of the district's population live in HTC neighborhoods (64,563 people)
- ▶ In 2017, 18.2% of this district reported that they had no internet or dial-up only access



# Congressional District 4

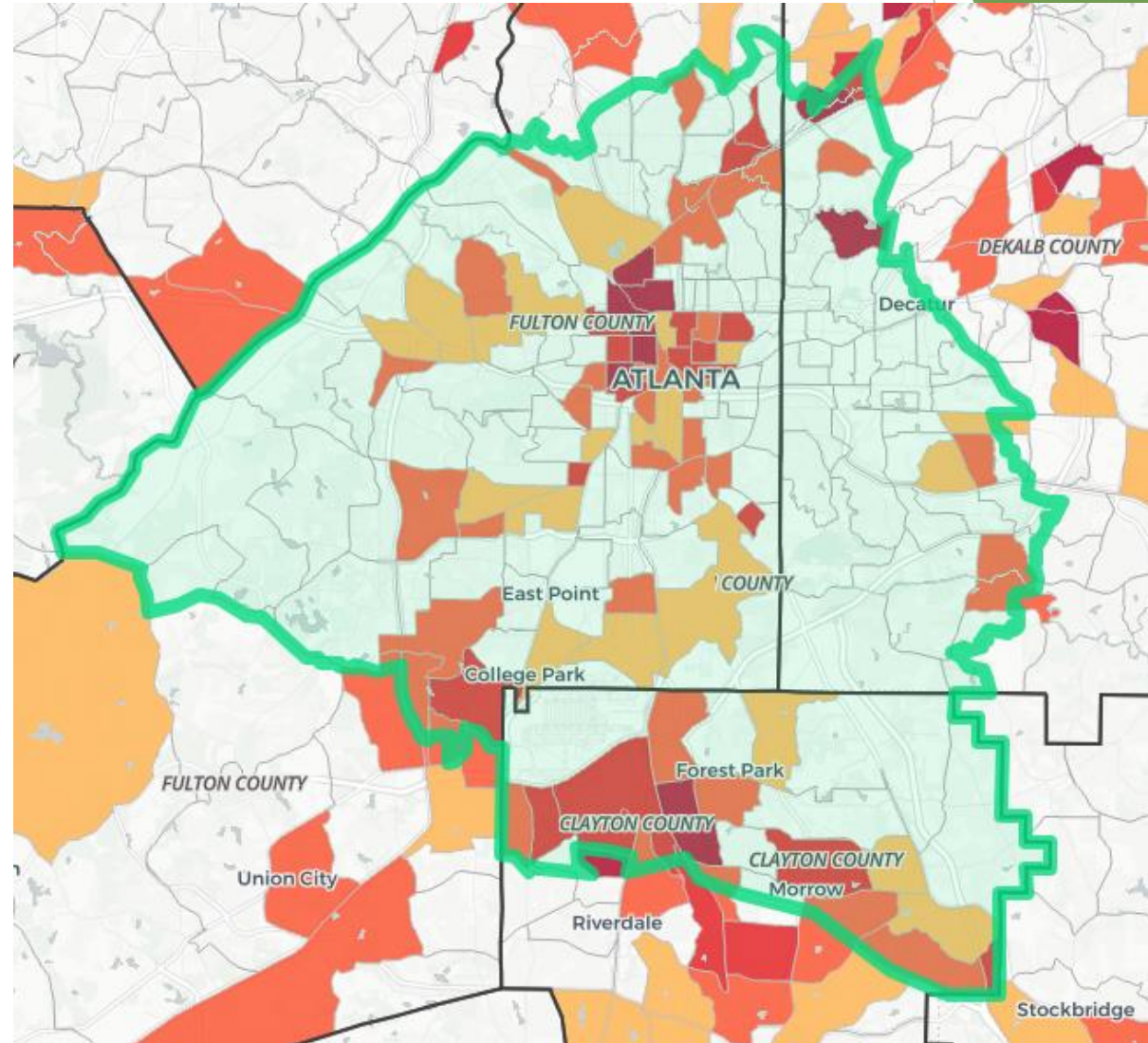
- ▶ 25.6% of this population required an in-person follow up
- ▶ Latest estimates show that about 35% of the district's population live in HTC neighborhoods (263,127 people)
- ▶ One of the hardest to count in the country
- ▶ In 2017, 15.4% of this district reported that they had no internet or dial-up only access





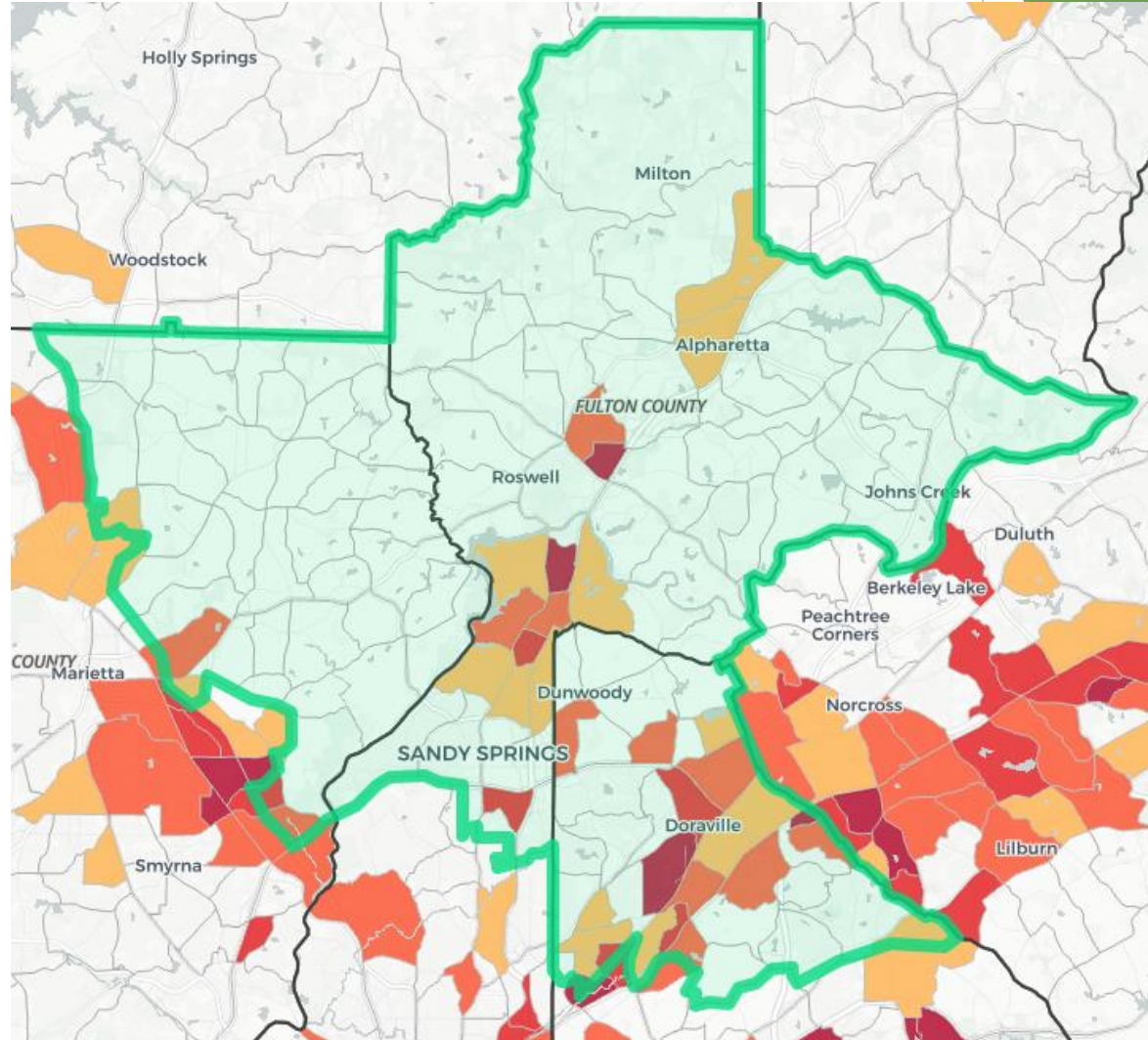
# Congressional District 5

- ▶ 26.2% of this population required an in-person follow up
- ▶ Latest estimates show that about 41% of the district's population live in HTC neighborhoods (309,354 people)
- ▶ One of the hardest to count in the country
- ▶ In 2017, 18.2% of this district reported that they had no internet or dial-up only access



# Congressional District 6

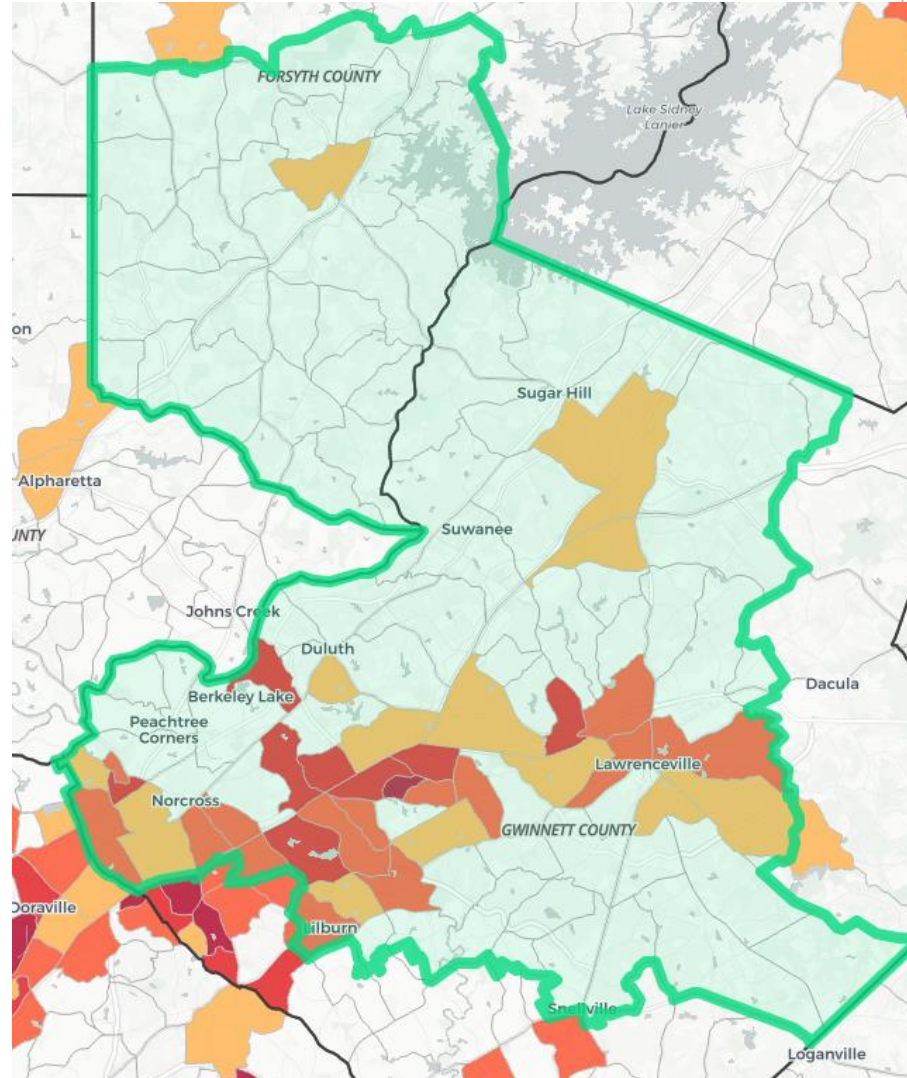
- ▶ 22.1% of this population required an in-person follow up
- ▶ Latest estimates show that about 26% of the district's population live in HTC neighborhoods (190,491 people)
- ▶ In 2017, 7.2% of this district reported that they had no internet or dial-up only access





# Congressional District 7

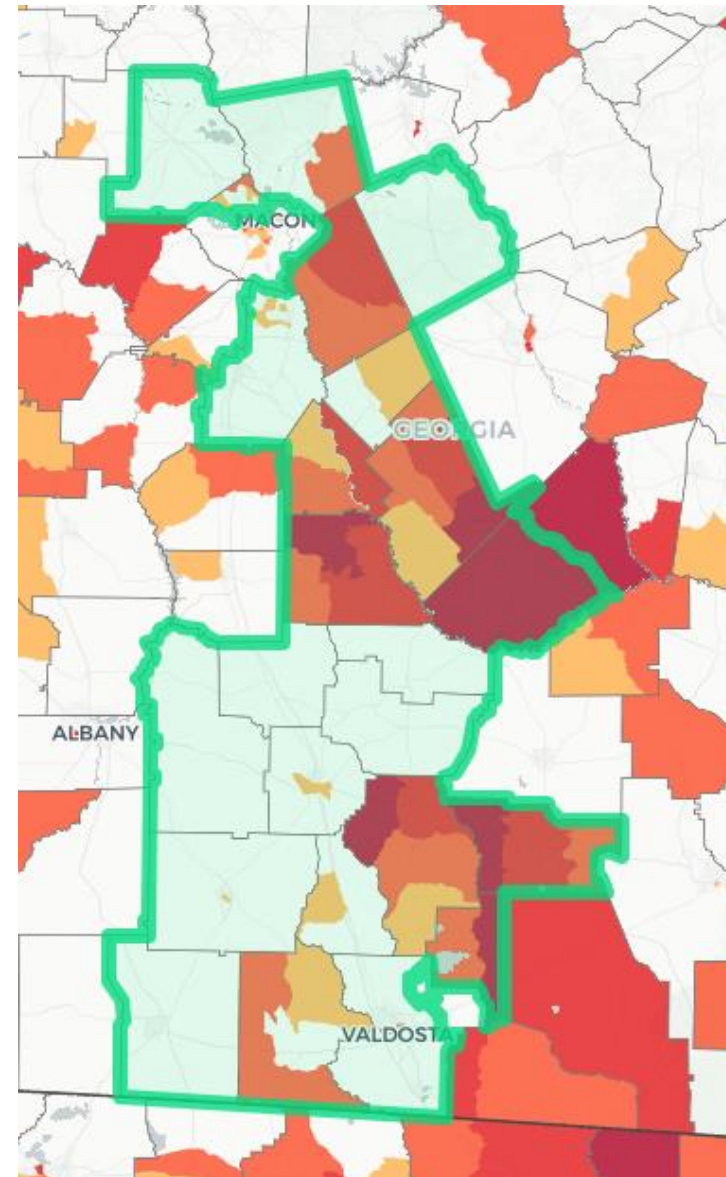
- ▶ 24.4% of this population required an in-person follow up
- ▶ Latest estimates show that about 31% of the district's population live in HTC neighborhoods (244,737 people)
- ▶ One of the hardest to count in the country
- ▶ In 2017, 9.7% of this district reported that they had no internet or dial-up only access





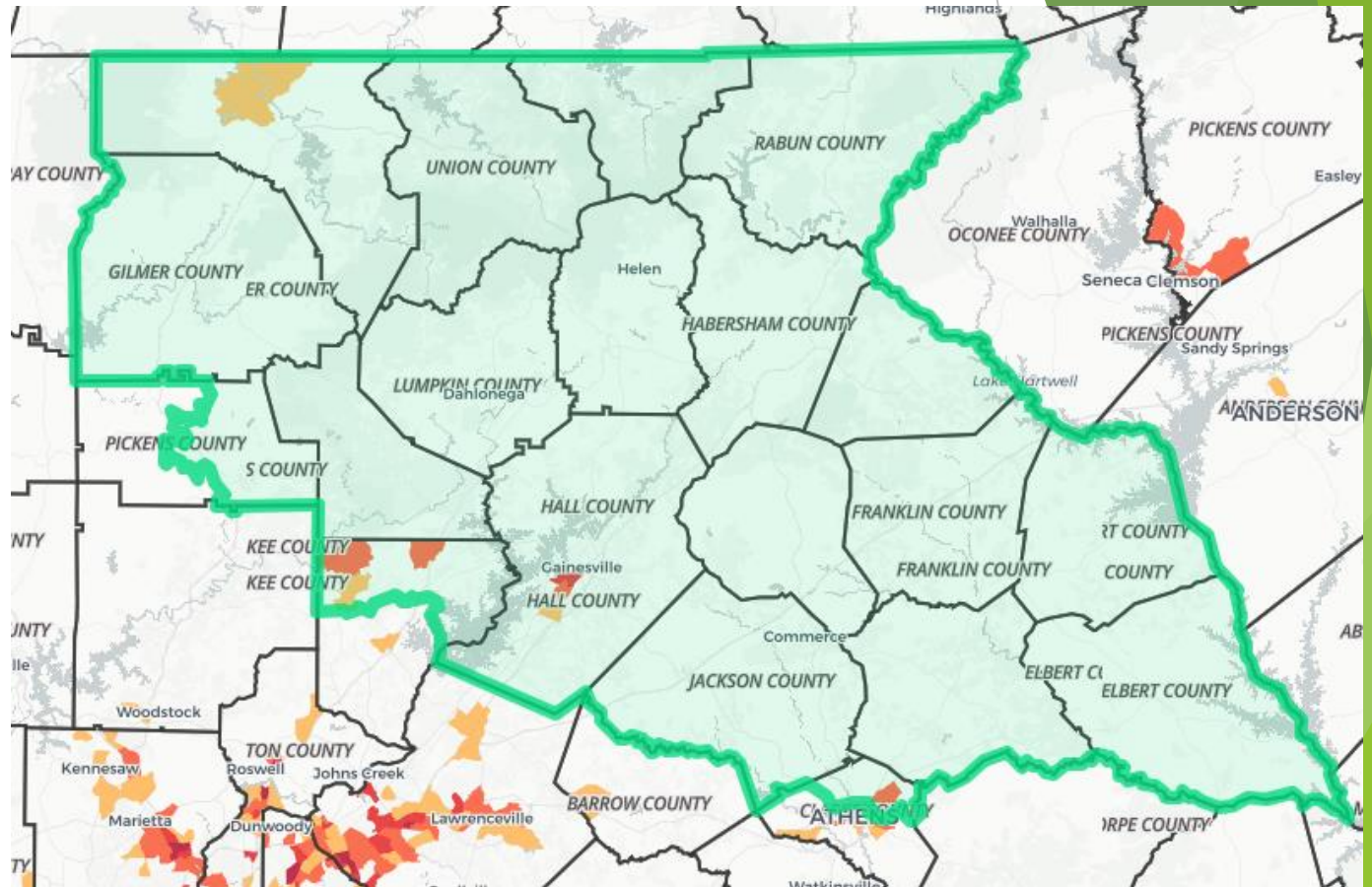
# Congressional District 8

- ▶ 24.2% of this population required an in-person follow up
- ▶ Latest estimates show that about 28% of the district's population live in HTC neighborhoods (195,872 people)
- ▶ One of the hardest to count in the country
- ▶ In 2017, 27.2% of this district reported that they had no internet or dial-up only access



# Congressional District 9

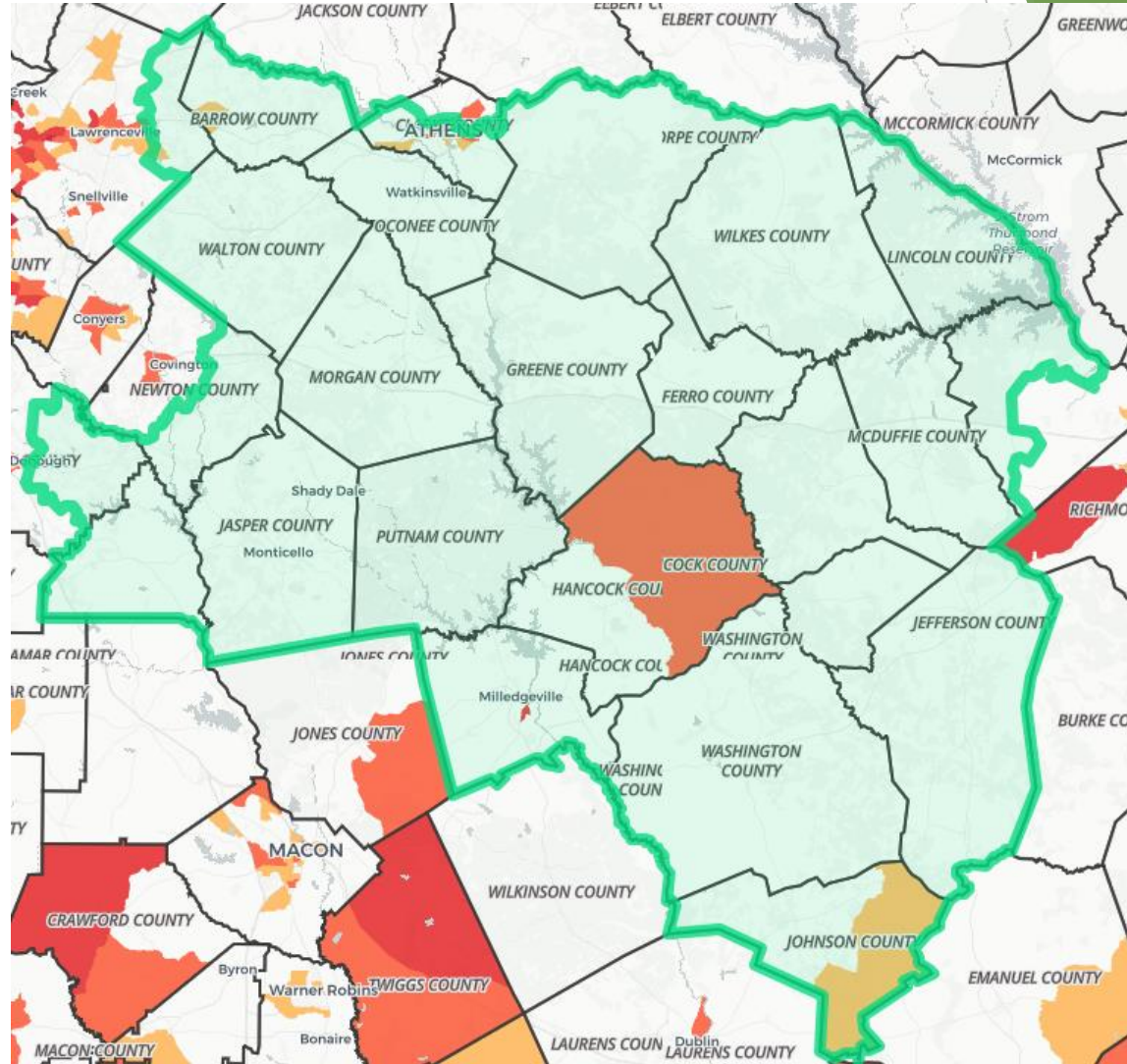
- ▶ 18.7% of this population required an in-person follow up
- ▶ Latest estimates show that about 6% of the district's population live in HTC neighborhoods (46,439 people)
- ▶ In 2017, 23.4% of this district reported that they had no internet or dial-up only access





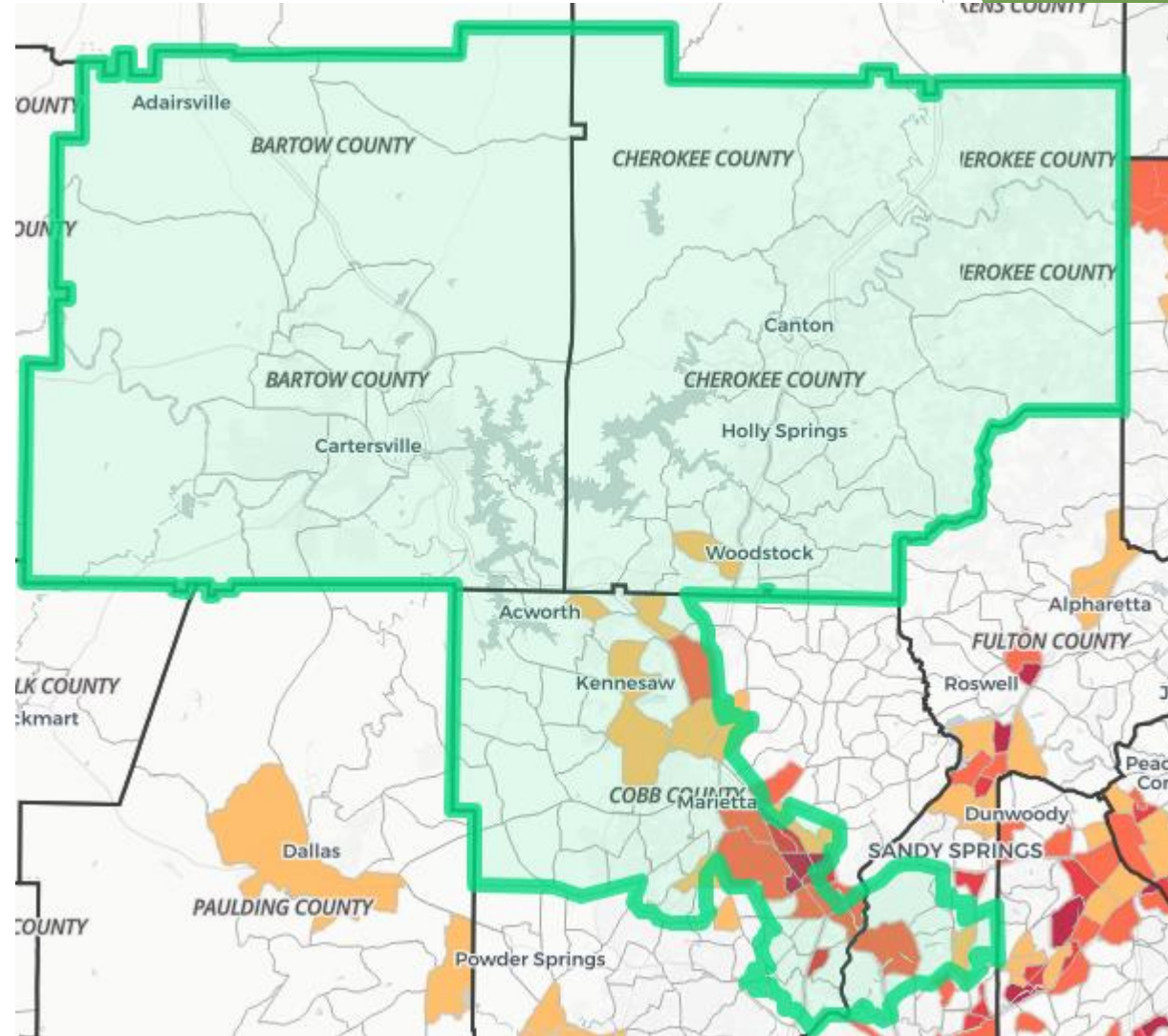
# Congressional District 10

- ▶ 20.1% of this population required an in-person follow up
- ▶ Latest estimates show that about 7% of the district's population live in HTC neighborhoods (47,911 people)
- ▶ In 2017, 21.6% of this district reported that they had no internet or dial-up only access



# Congressional District 11

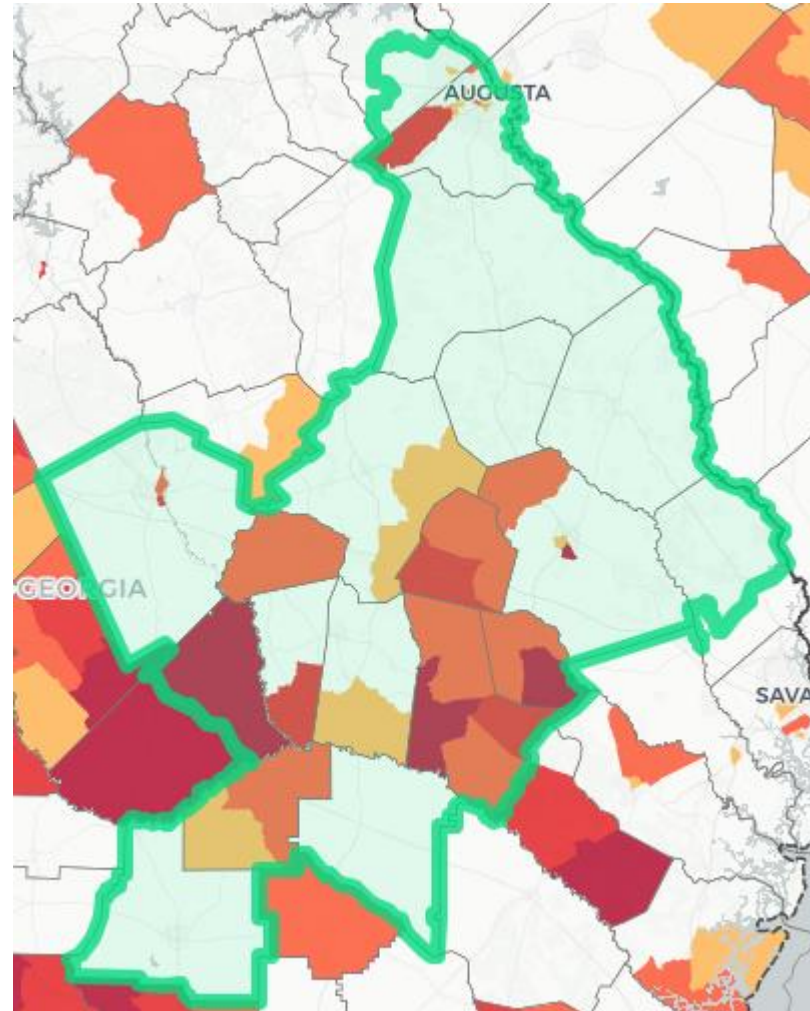
- ▶ 21.7% of this population required an in-person follow up
- ▶ Latest estimates show that about 19% of the district's population live in HTC neighborhoods (139,052 people)
- ▶ In 2017, 10.1% of this district reported that they had no internet or dial-up only access





# Congressional District 12

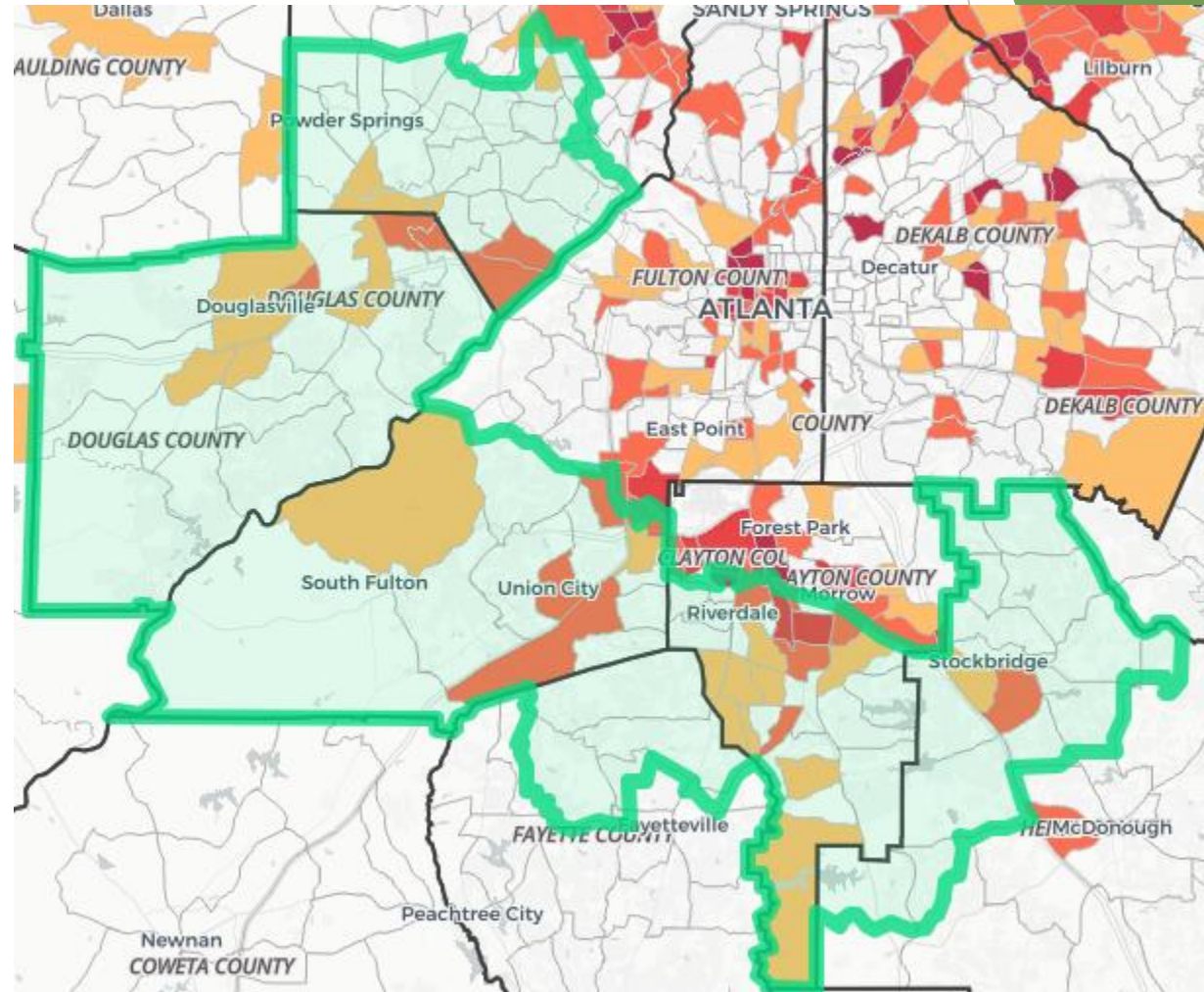
- ▶ 23.7% of this population required an in-person follow up
- ▶ Latest estimates show that about 22% of the district's population live in HTC neighborhoods (154,192 people)
- ▶ In 2017, 27.9% of this district reported that they had no internet or dial-up only access





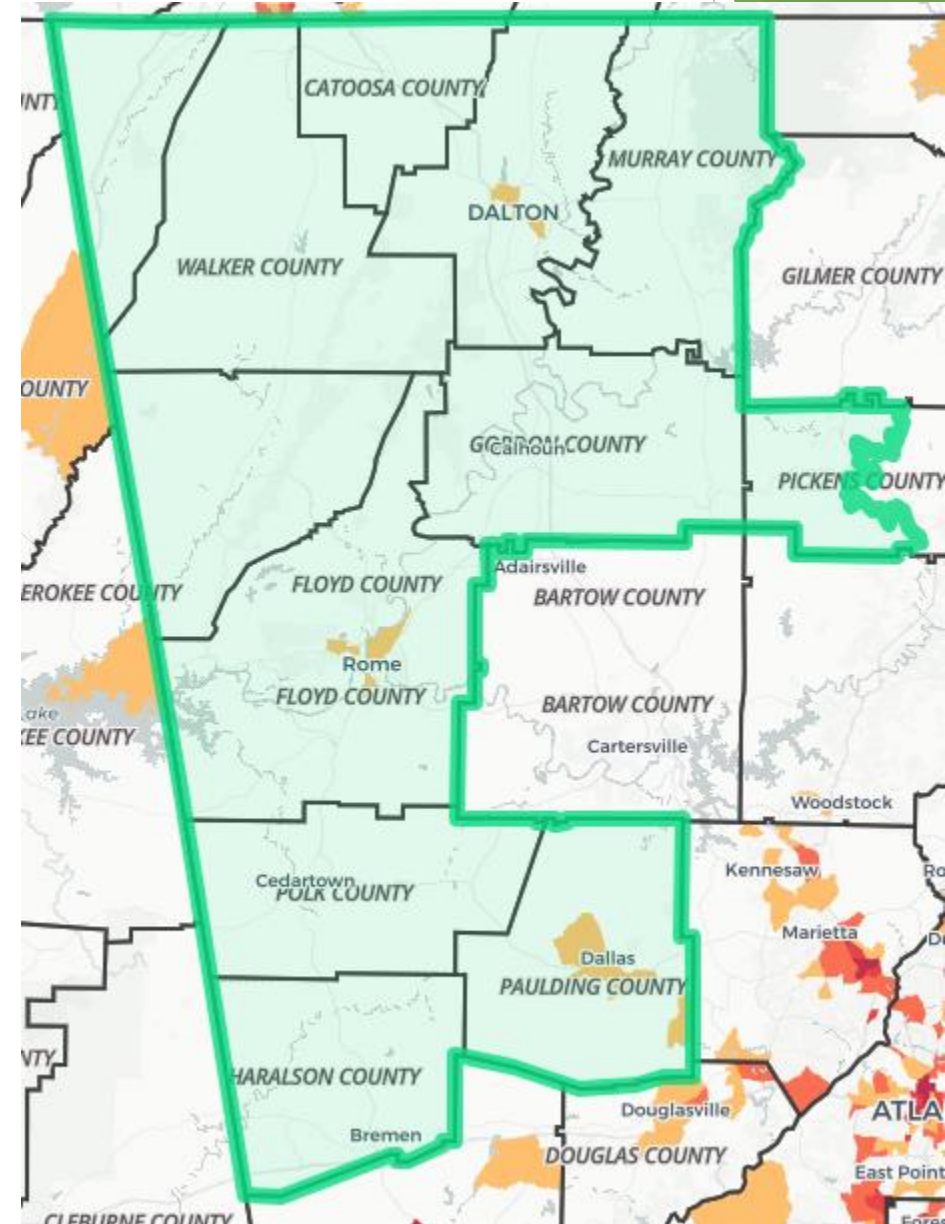
# Congressional District 13

- ▶ 24.8% of this population required an in-person follow up
- ▶ Latest estimates show that about 33% of the district's population live in HTC neighborhoods (237,832 people)
- ▶ One of the hardest to count in the country
- ▶ In 2017, 14.2% of this district reported that they had no internet or dial-up only access



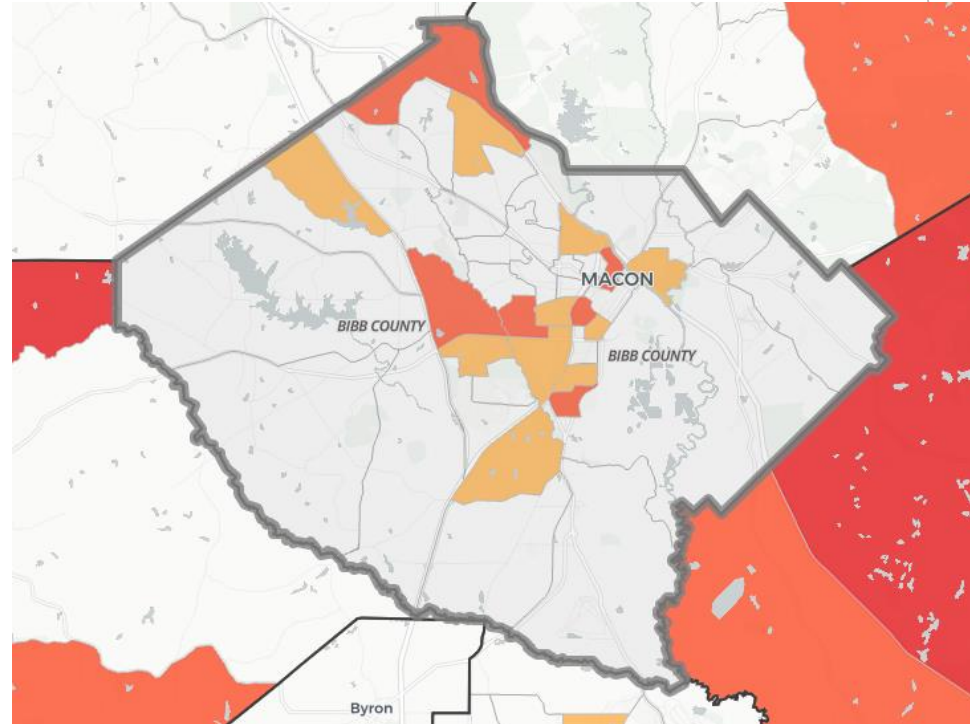
# Congressional District 14

- ▶ 20.4% of this population required an in-person follow up
- ▶ Latest estimates show that about 6% of the district's population live in HTC neighborhoods (43,995 people)
- ▶ In 2017, 20.9% of this district reported that they had no internet or dial-up only access



# Bibb County

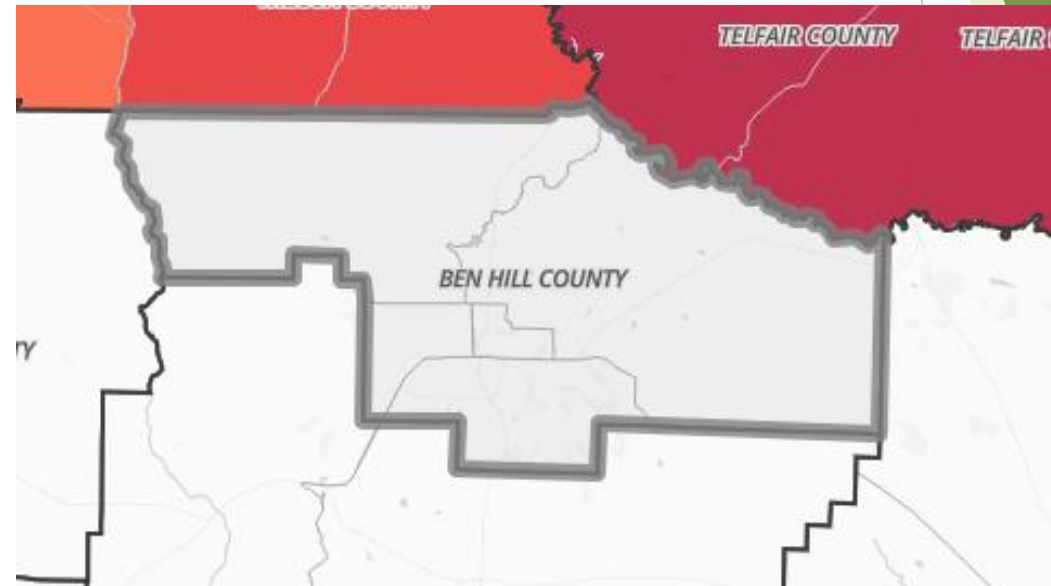
- ▶ 147,595 people live in 57,319 households
- ▶ 6,328 people live in group quarters
- ▶ 76.0% of the county's households mailed back their 2010 census questionnaire
- ▶ Approximately 32% of Bibb County's current population lives in hard-to-count neighborhoods
- ▶ 28.3% of Bibb County's households had either no internet access or dial up-only





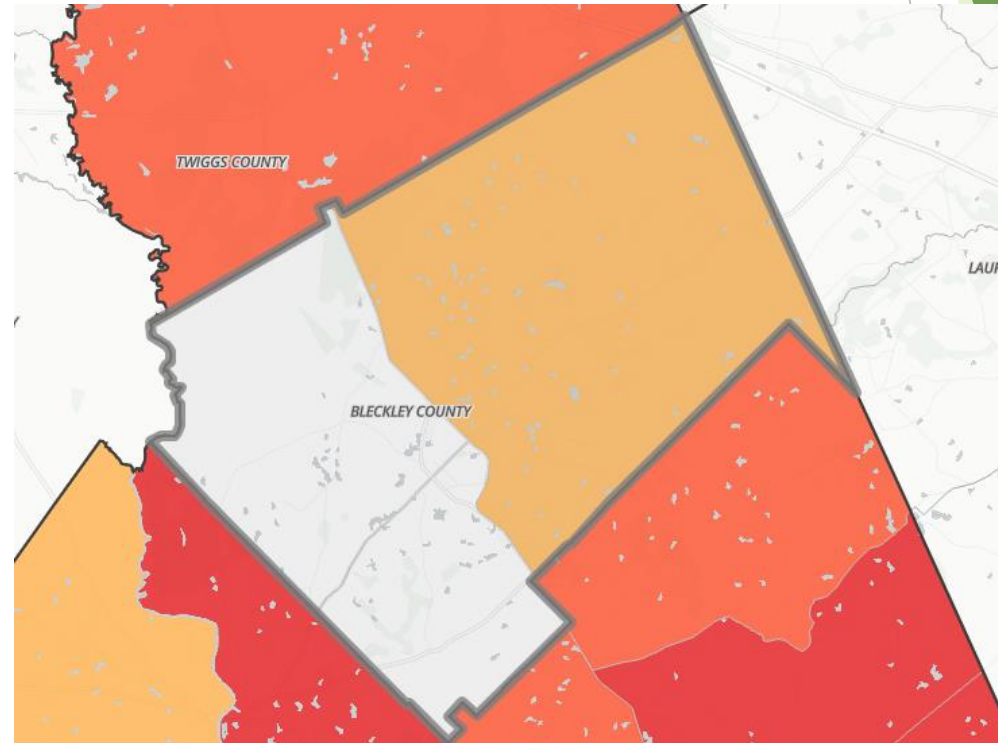
# Ben Hill County

- ▶ 16,949 people live in 6,361 households
- ▶ 323 people live in group quarters
- ▶ 77.9% of the county's households mailed back their 2010 census questionnaire
- ▶ 35.7% of Ben Hill County's households had either no internet access or dial up-only



# Bleckley County

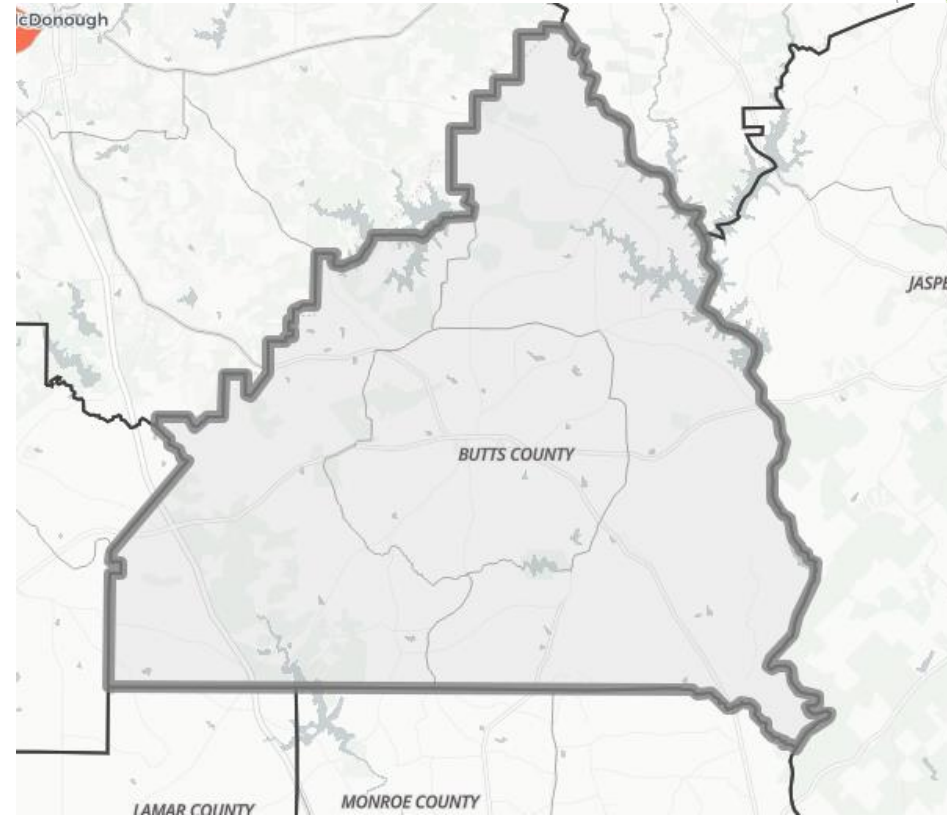
- ▶ 11,286 people live in 4,155 households
- ▶ 1,493 people live in group quarters
- ▶ 72.9% of the county's households mailed back their 2010 census questionnaire
- ▶ Approximately 36% of Bleckley County's current population lives in hard-to-count neighborhoods
- ▶ 31.9% of Bleckley County's households had either no internet access or dial up-only





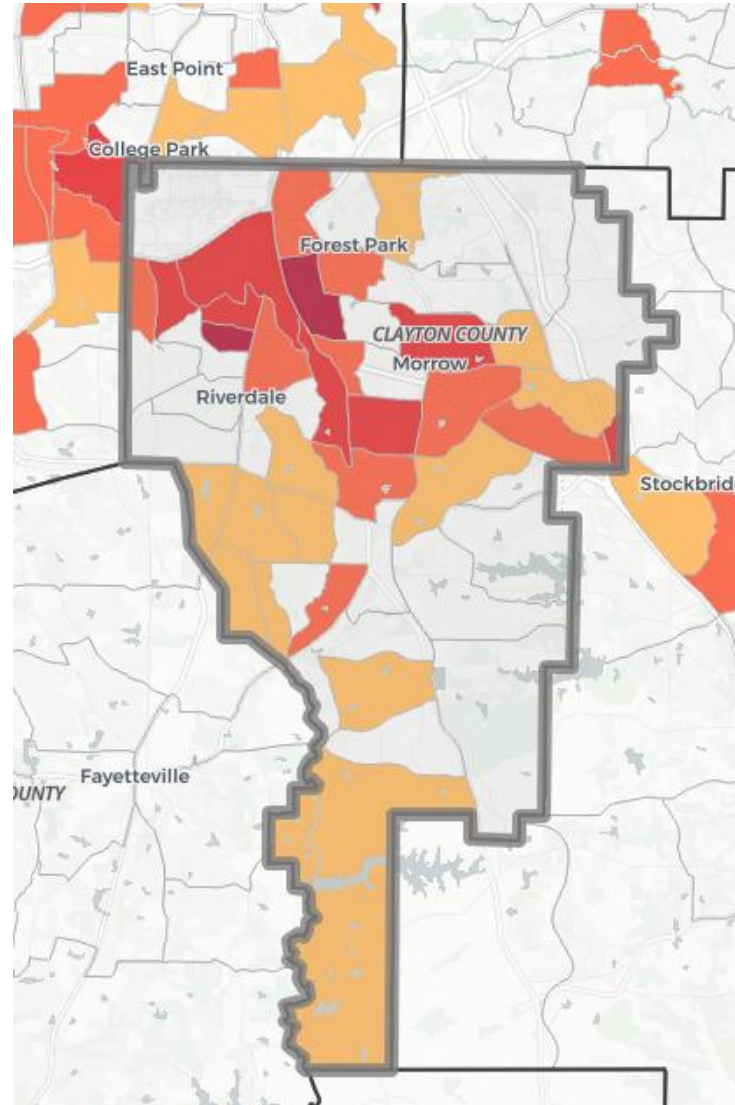
# Butts County

- ▶ 20,907 people live in 8,053 households
- ▶ 2,649 people live in group quarters
- ▶ 78.9% of the county's households mailed back their 2010 census questionnaire
- ▶ 29.0% of Butts County's households had either no internet access or dial up-only



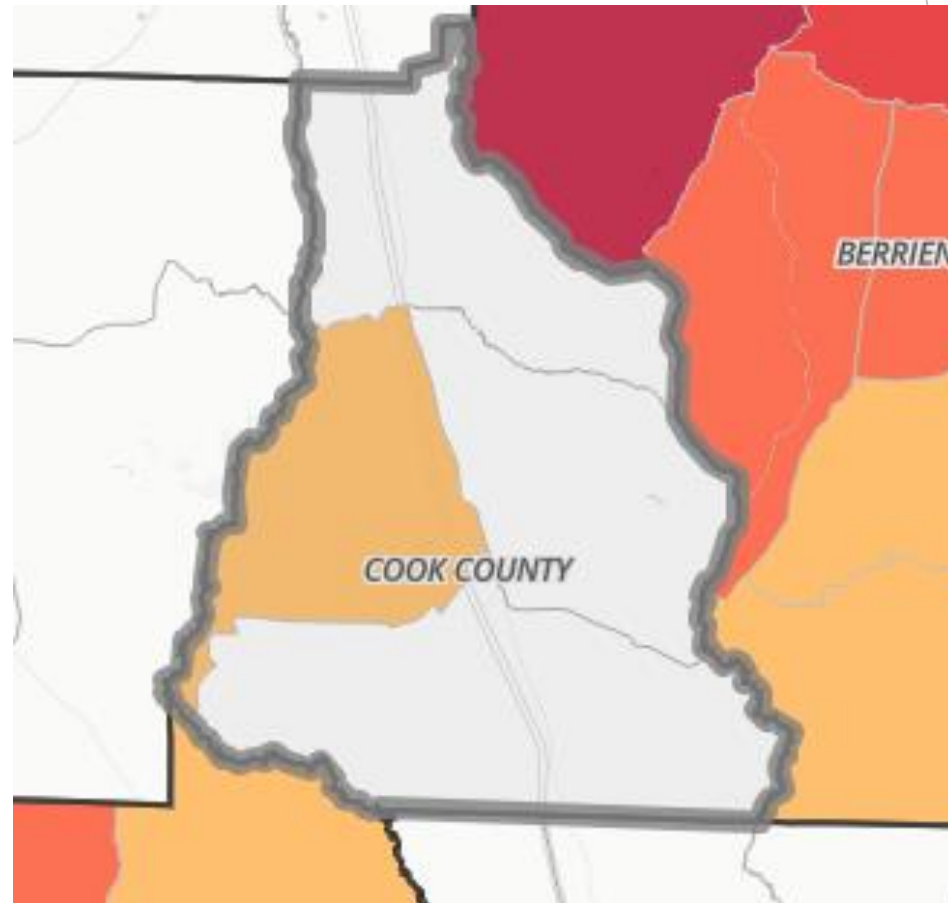
# Clayton County

- ▶ 269,618 people live in 91,604 households
- ▶ 4,532 people live in group quarters
- ▶ 71.3% of the county's households mailed back their 2010 census questionnaire
- ▶ Approximately 60% of Clayton County's current population lives in hard-to-count neighborhoods
- ▶ 20.4% of Clayton County's households had either no internet access or dial up-only



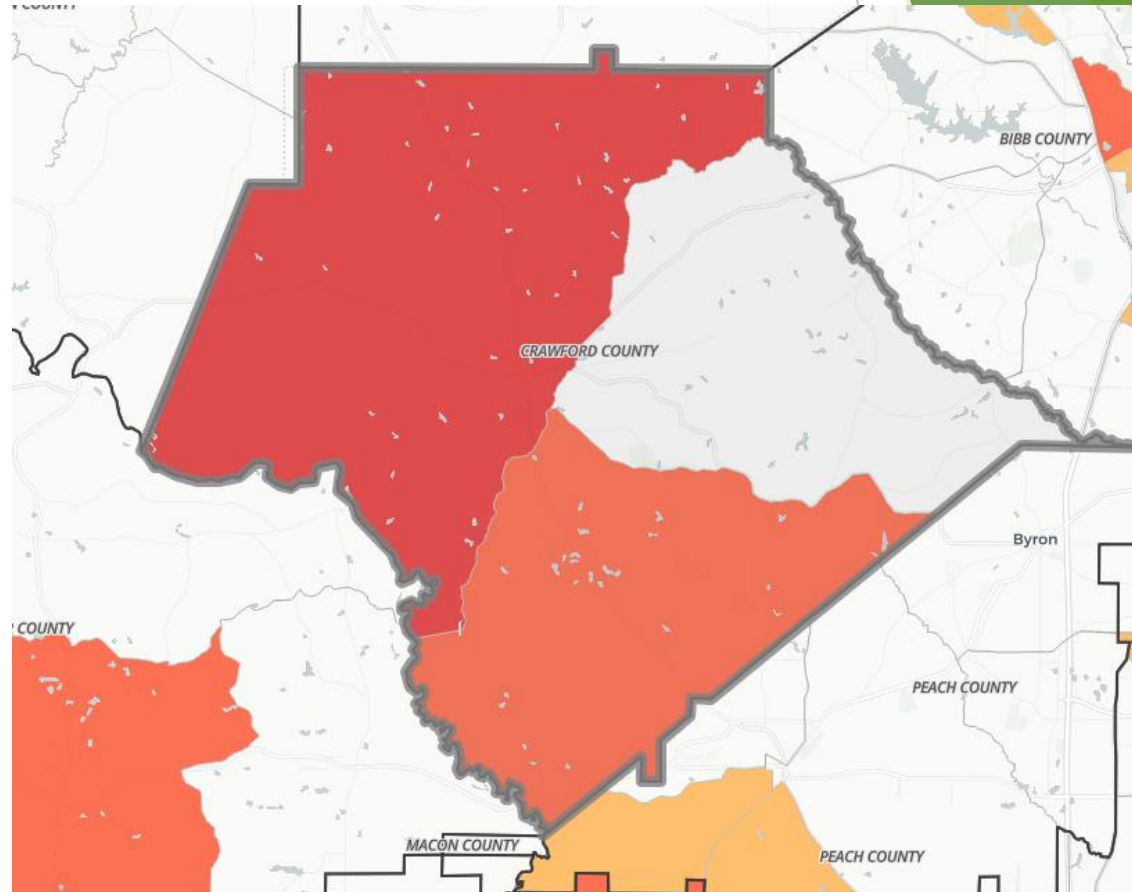
# Cook County

- ▶ 17,026 people live in 6,065 households
- ▶ 164 people live in group quarters
- ▶ 76.7% of the county's households mailed back their 2010 census questionnaire
- ▶ Approximately 22% of Cook County's current population lives in hard-to-count neighborhoods
- ▶ 32.9% of Cook County's households had either no internet access or dial up-only



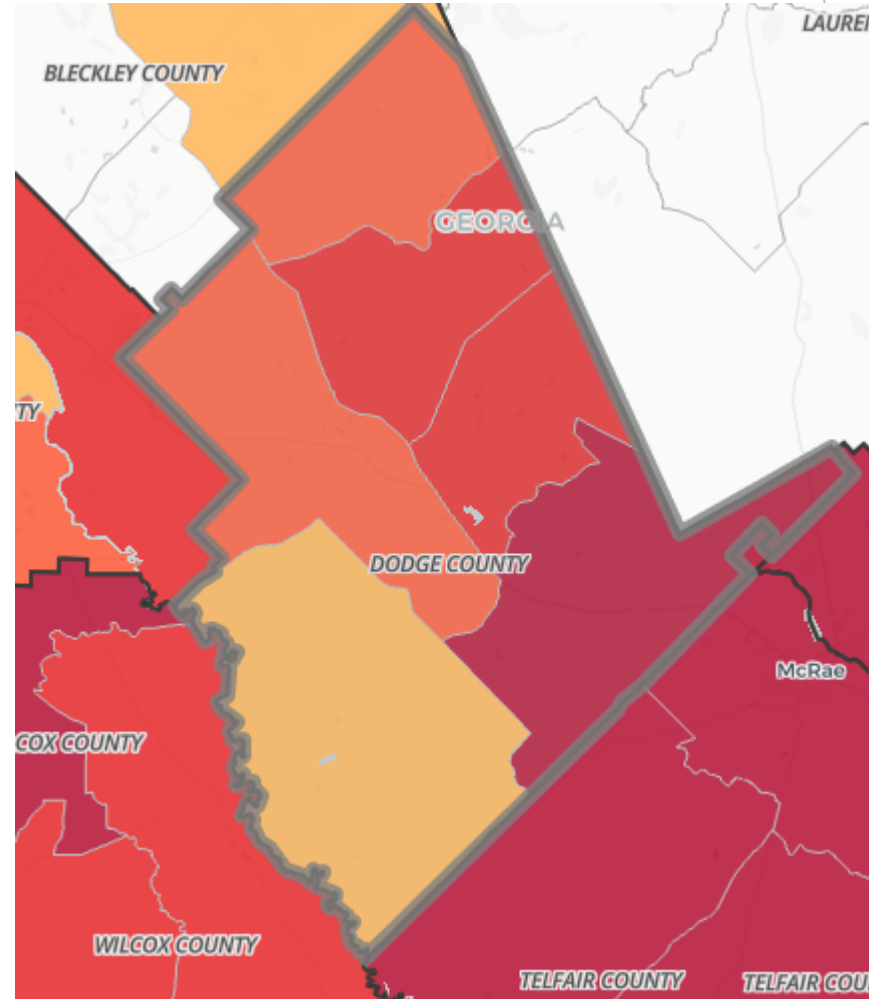
# Crawford County

- ▶ 12,212 people live in 4,715 households
- ▶ 173 people live in group quarters
- ▶ 69.3% of the county's households mailed back their 2010 census questionnaire
- ▶ Approximately 58% of Crawford County's current population lives in hard-to-count neighborhoods
- ▶ 31.1% of Crawford County's households had either no internet access or dial up-only



# Dodge County

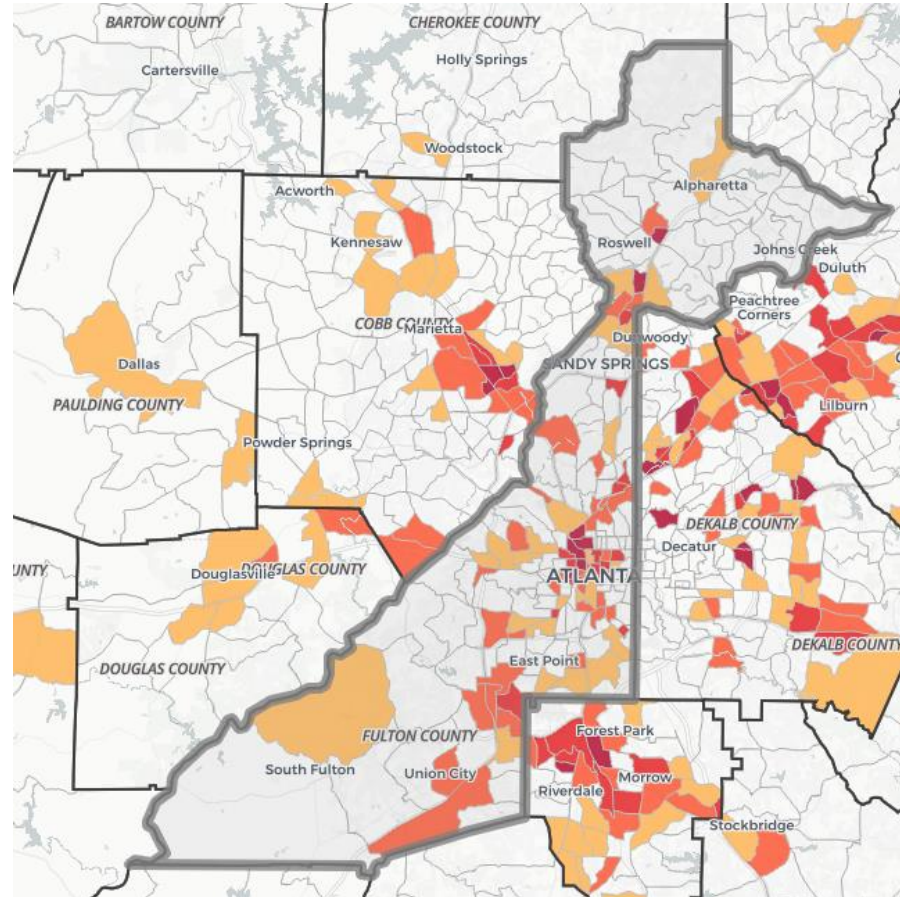
- ▶ 18,983 people live in 7,858 households
- ▶ 2,080 people live in group quarters
- ▶ 64.8% of the county's households mailed back their 2010 census questionnaire
- ▶ Approximately 100% of Dodge County's current population lives in hard-to-count neighborhoods
- ▶ 44.0% of Dodge County's households had either no internet access or dial up-only





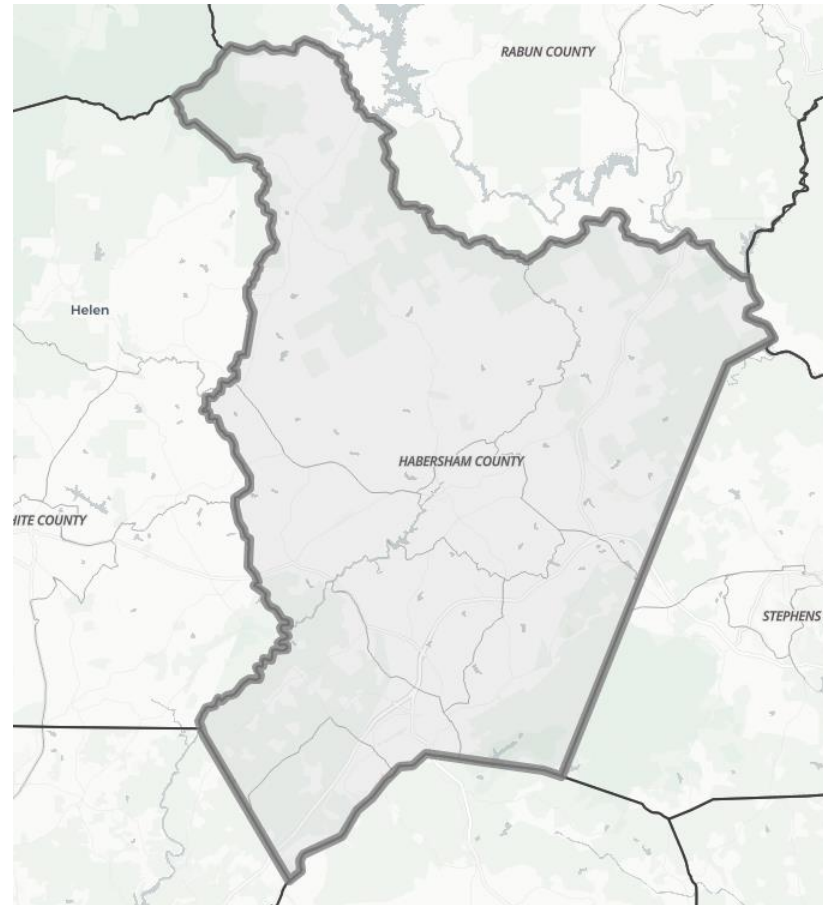
# Fulton County

- ▶ 975,745 people live in 391,850 households
- ▶ 34,675 people live in group quarters
- ▶ 75.3% of the county's households mailed back their 2010 census questionnaire
- ▶ Approximately 35% of Fulton County's current population lives in hard-to-count neighborhoods
- ▶ 13.4% of Fulton County's households had either no internet access or dial up-only



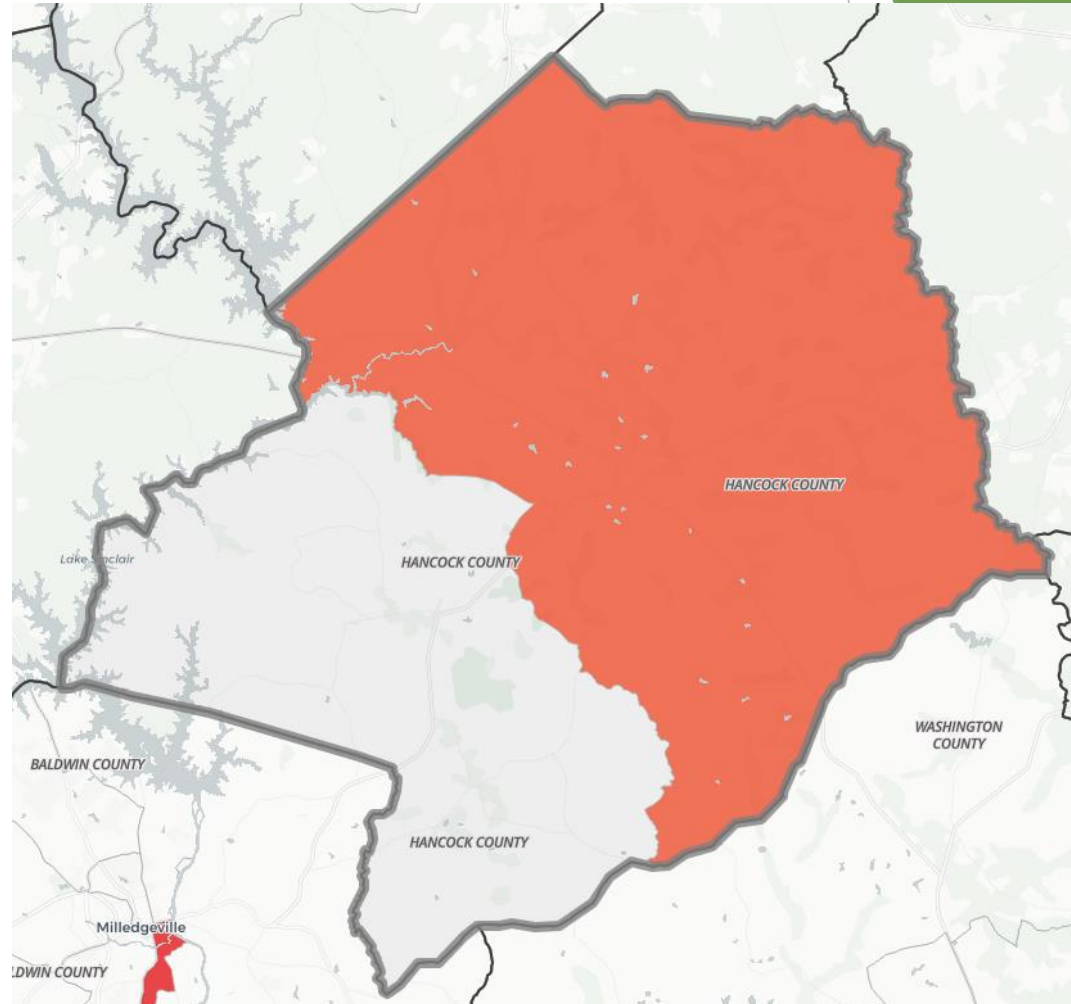
# Habersham County

- ▶ 41,386 people live in 15,106 households
- ▶ 2,492 people live in group quarters
- ▶ 82.7% of the county's households mailed back their 2010 census questionnaire
- ▶ 33.8% of Habersham County's households had either no internet access or dial up-only



# Hancock County

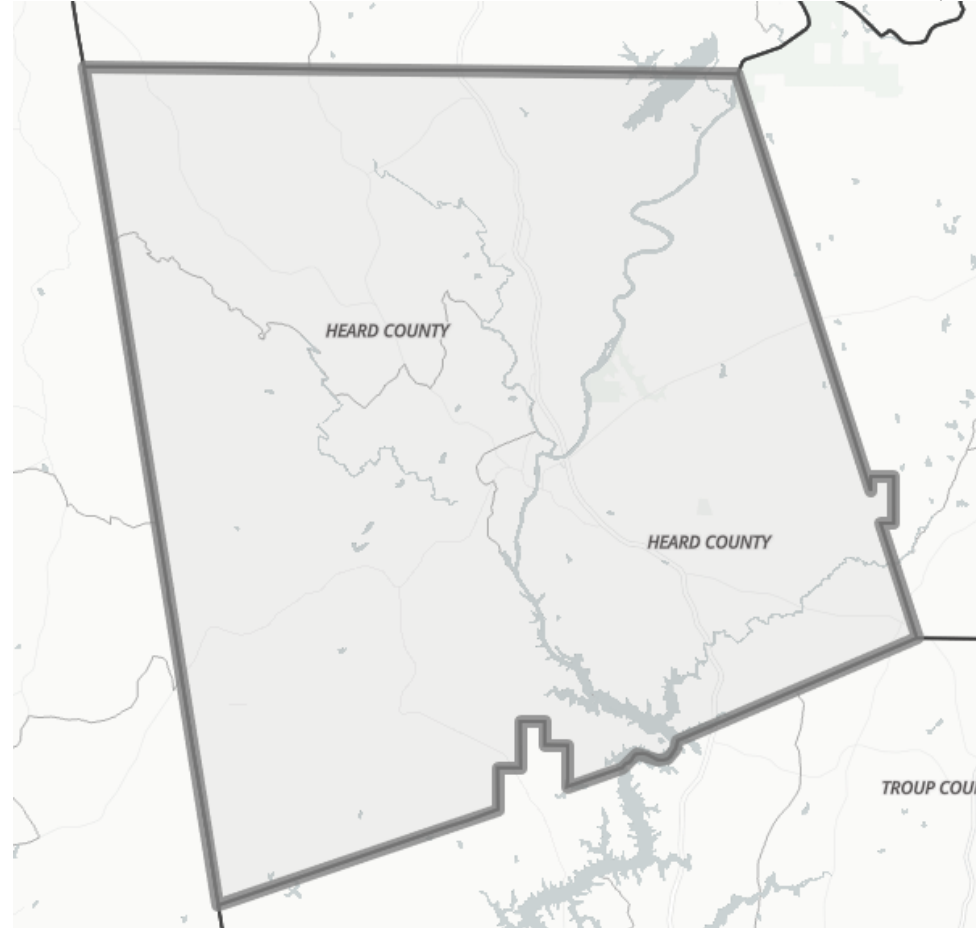
- ▶ 6,016 people live in 2,970 households
- ▶ 2,651 people live in group quarters
- ▶ 68.8% of the county's households mailed back their 2010 census questionnaire
- ▶ Approximately 77% of Hancock County's current population lives in hard-to-count neighborhoods
- ▶ 50.4% of Hancock County's households had either no internet access or dial up-only





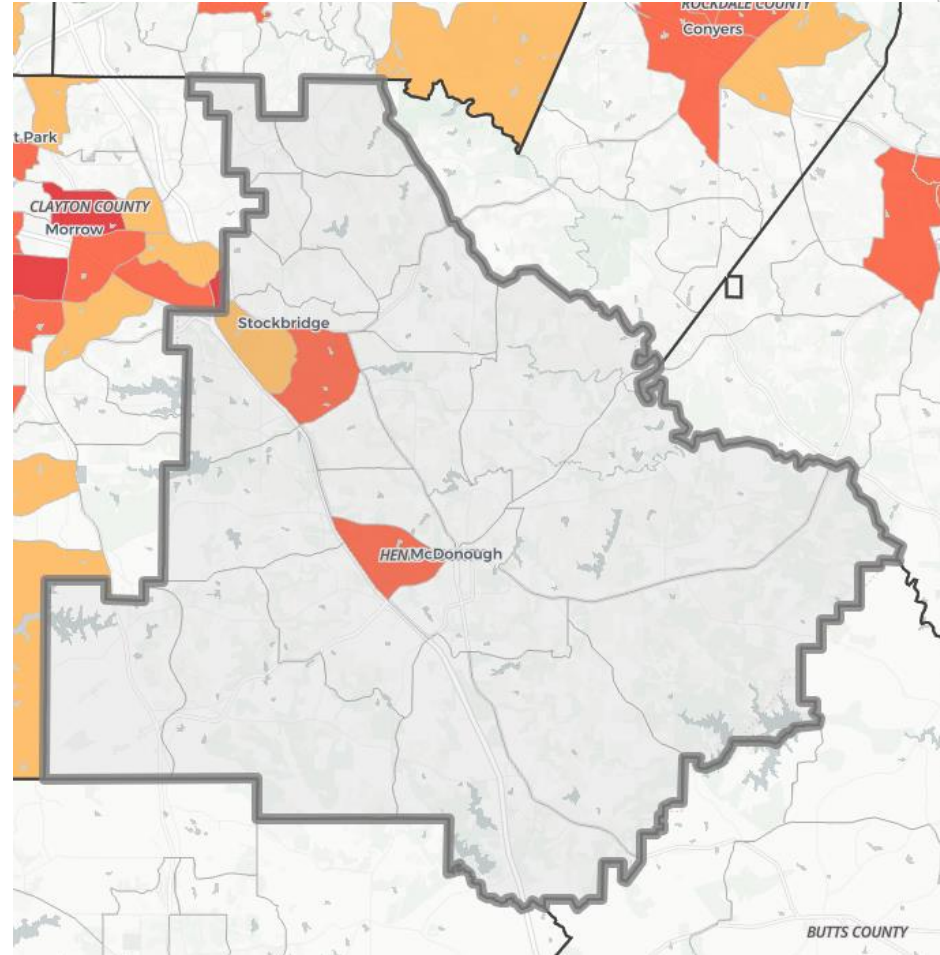
# Heard County

- ▶ 11,458 people live in 4,379 households
- ▶ 149 people live in group quarters
- ▶ 82.7% of the county's households mailed back their 2010 census questionnaire
- ▶ 35.9% of Heard County's households had either no internet access or dial up-only



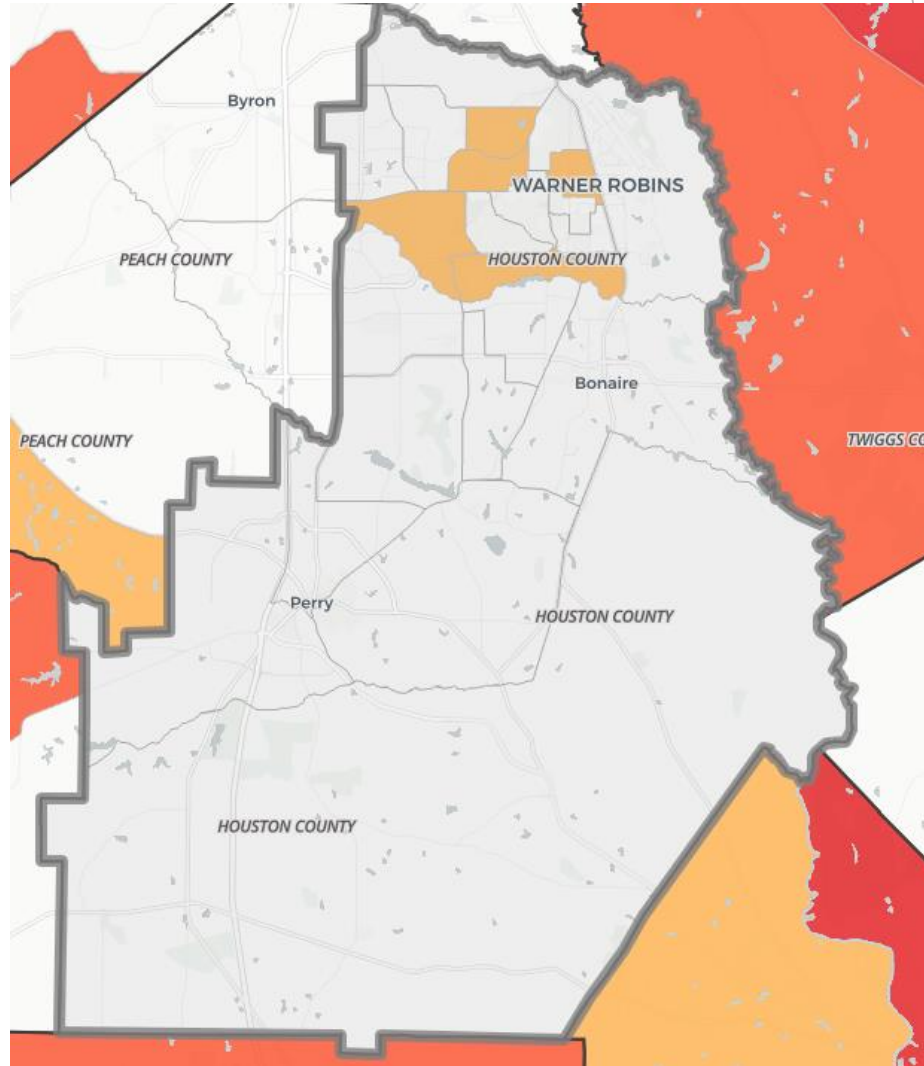
# Henry County

- ▶ 216,519 people live in 72,697 households
- ▶ 987 people live in group quarters
- ▶ 78.2% of the county's households mailed back their 2010 census questionnaire
- ▶ Approximately 13% of Henry County's current population lives in hard-to-count neighborhoods
- ▶ 10.0% of Henry County's households had either no internet access or dial up-only



# Houston County

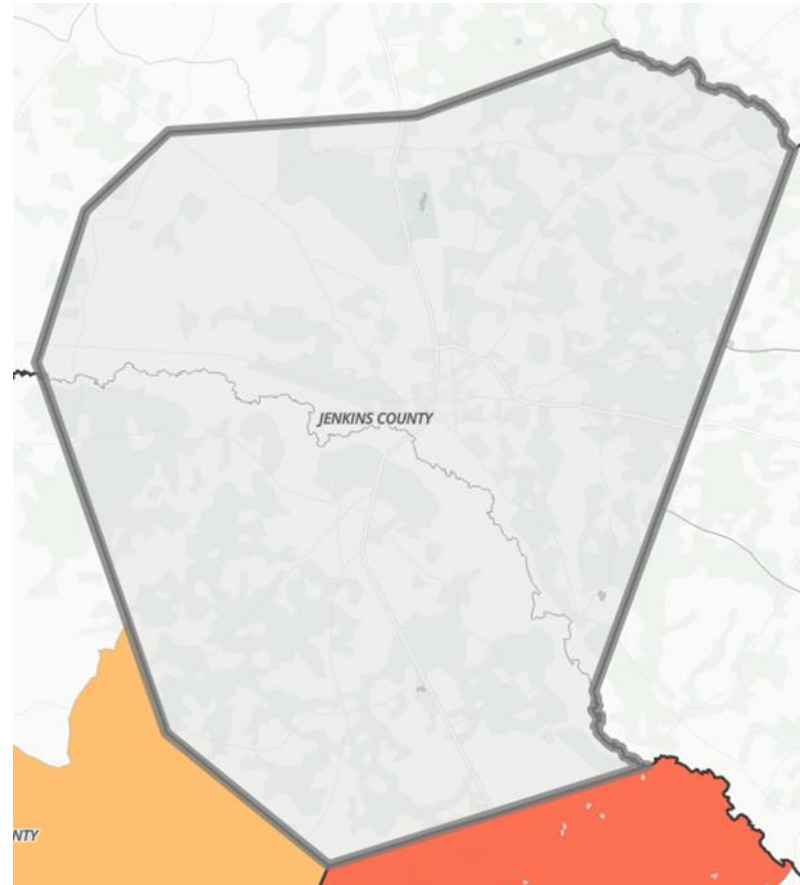
- ▶ 148,737 people live in 55,200 households
- ▶ 1,604 people live in group quarters
- ▶ 77.4% of the county's households mailed back their 2010 census questionnaire
- ▶ Approximately 20% of Houston County's current population (or 29,442 people) lives in hard-to-count neighborhoods
- ▶ 18.8% of Houston County's households had either no internet access or dial up-only





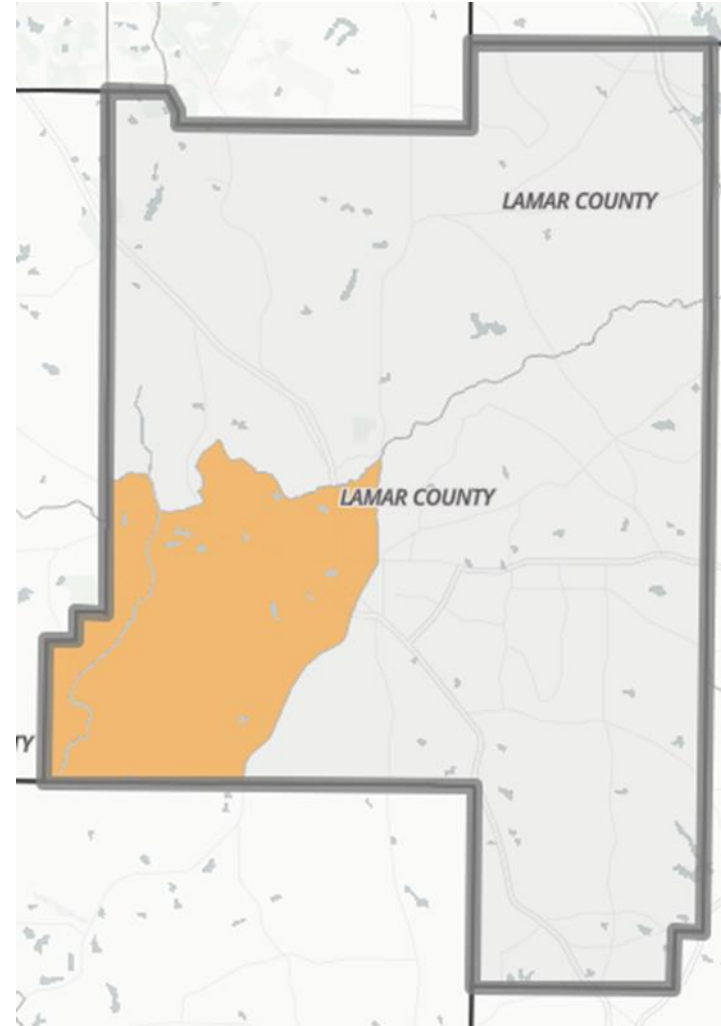
# Jenkins County

- ▶ 8,852 people live in 3,375 households
- ▶ 77 people live in group quarters
- ▶ 81.5% of the county's households mailed back their 2010 census questionnaire
- ▶ 49.6% of Jenkins County's households had either no internet access or dial up-only



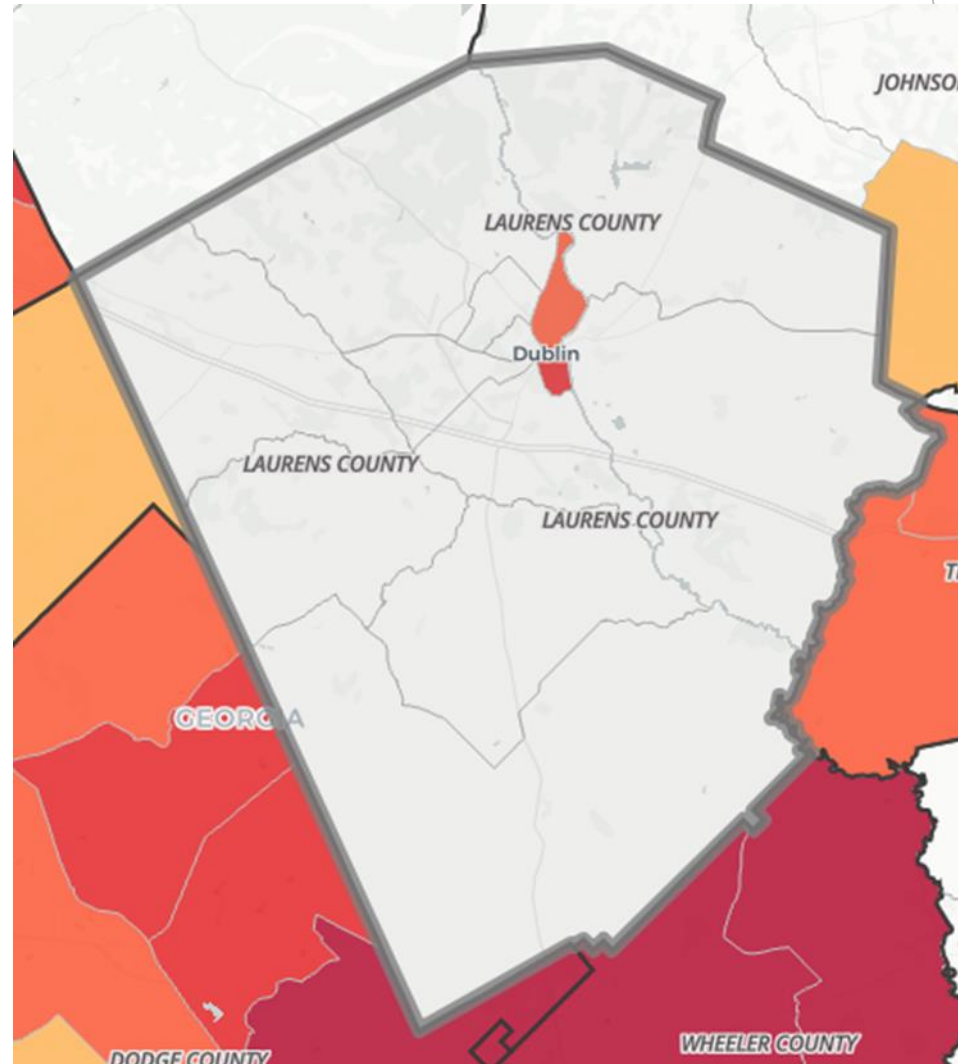
# Lamar County

- ▶ 17,044 people live in 6,263 households
- ▶ 1,238 people live in group quarters
- ▶ 75.3% of the county's households mailed back their 2010 census questionnaire
- ▶ Approximately 22% of Lamar County's current population lives in hard-to-count neighborhoods
- ▶ 27.8% of Lamar County's households had either no internet access or dial up-only



# Laurens County

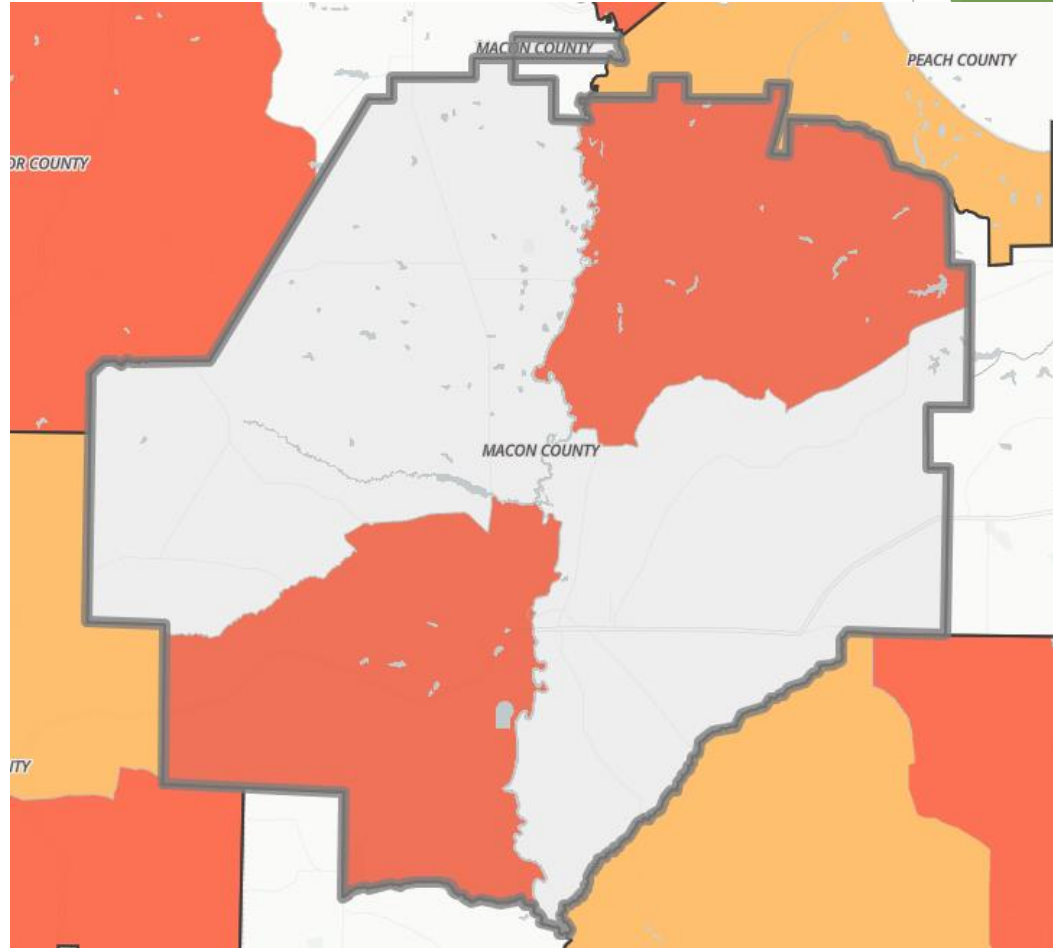
- ▶ 46,347 people live in 17,437 households
- ▶ 1,104 people live in group quarters
- ▶ 78.7% of the county's households mailed back their 2010 census questionnaire
- ▶ Approximately 9% of Laurens County's current population lives in hard-to-count neighborhoods
- ▶ 39.1% of Laurens County's households had either no internet access or dial up-only





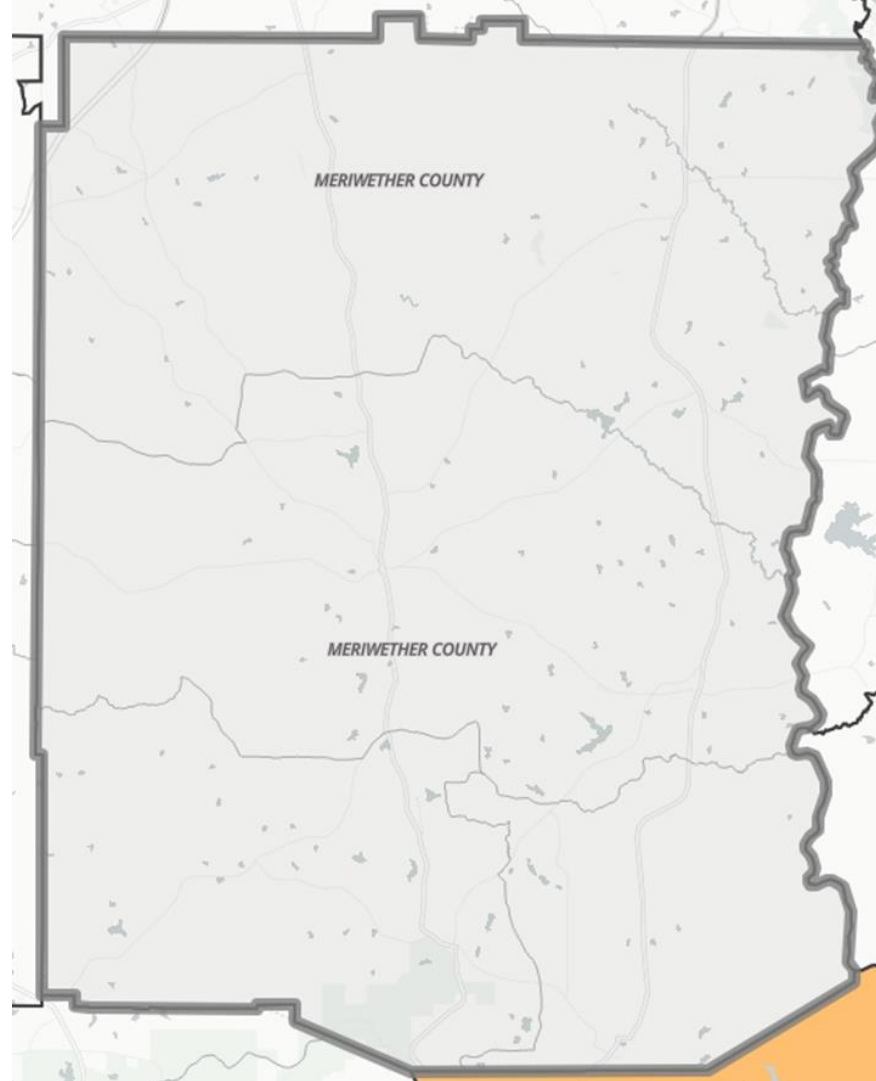
# Macon County

- ▶ 11,788 people live in 4,618 households
- ▶ 1,887 people live in group quarters
- ▶ 70.9% of the county's households mailed back their 2010 census questionnaire
- ▶ Approximately 51% of Macon County's current population lives in hard-to-count neighborhoods
- ▶ 38.3% of Macon County's households had either no internet access or dial up-only



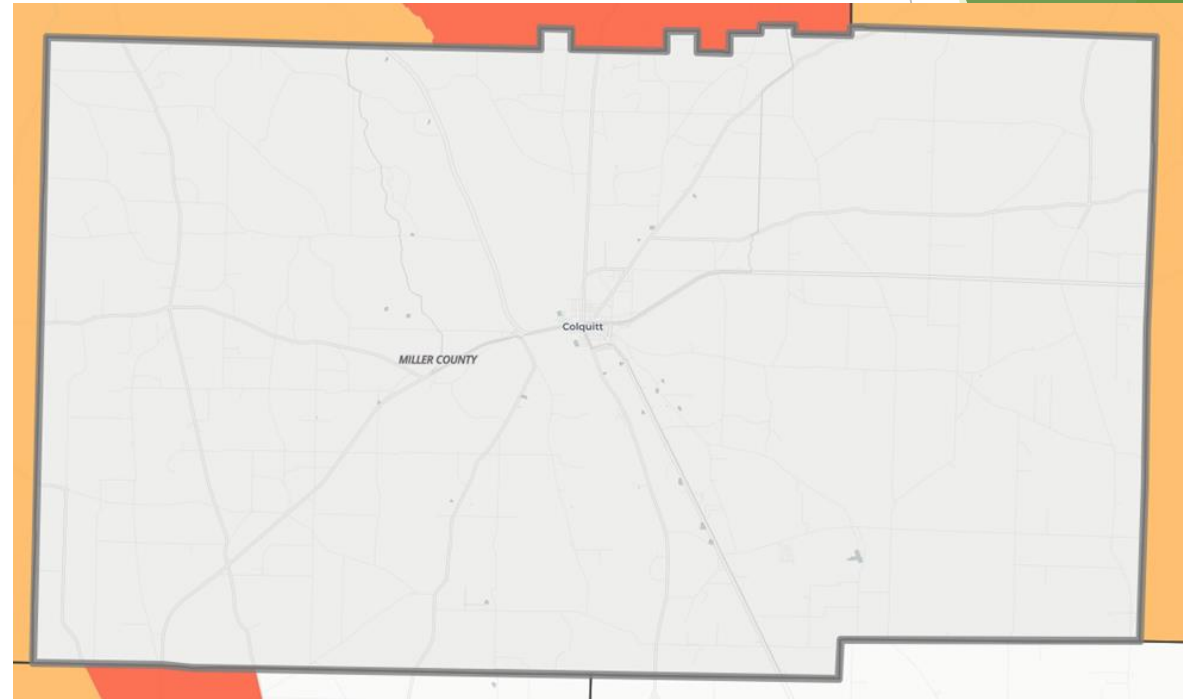
# Meriwether County

- ▶ 20,874 people live in 8,108 households
- ▶ 278 people live in group quarters
- ▶ 80.7% of the county's households mailed back their 2010 census questionnaire
- ▶ 40.7% of Meriwether County's households had either no internet access or dial up-only



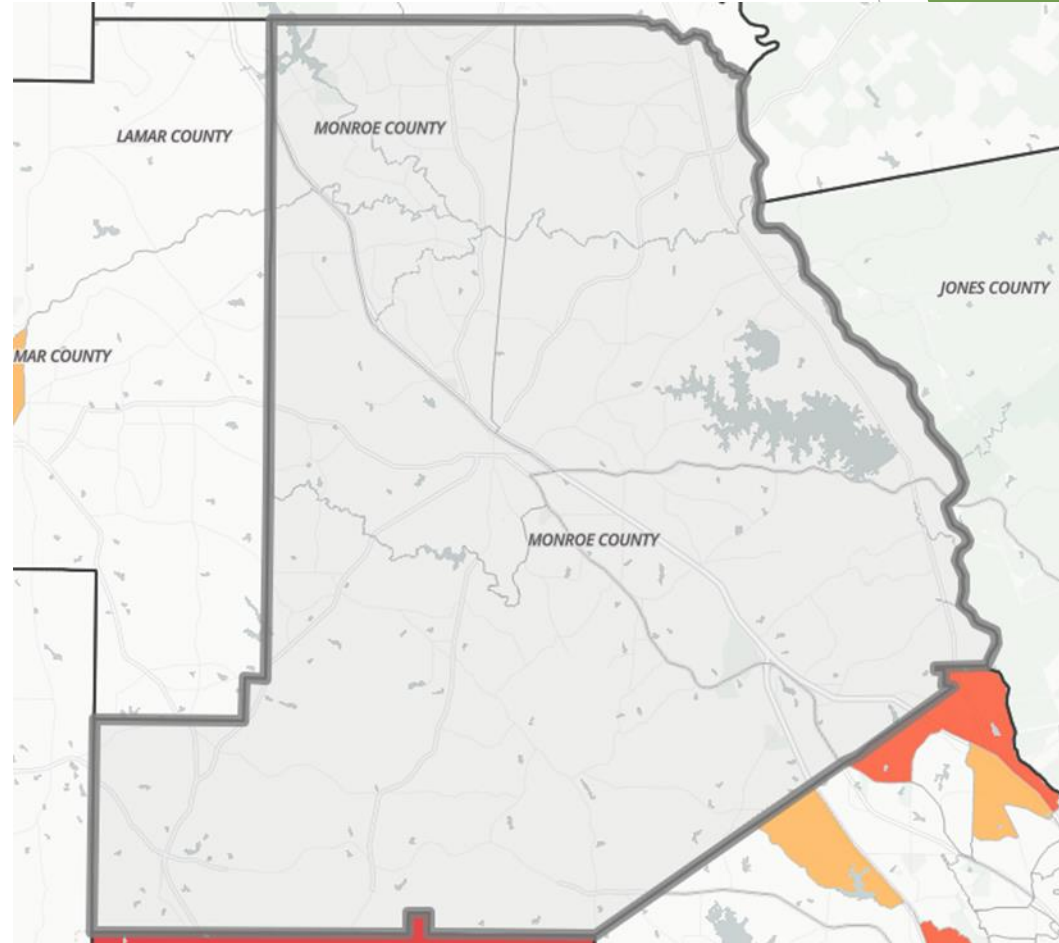
# Miller County

- ▶ 5,705 people live in 2,326 households
- ▶ 179 people live in group quarters
- ▶ 79.8% of the county's households mailed back their 2010 census questionnaire
- ▶ 53.7% of Miller County's households had either no internet access or dial up-only



# Monroe County

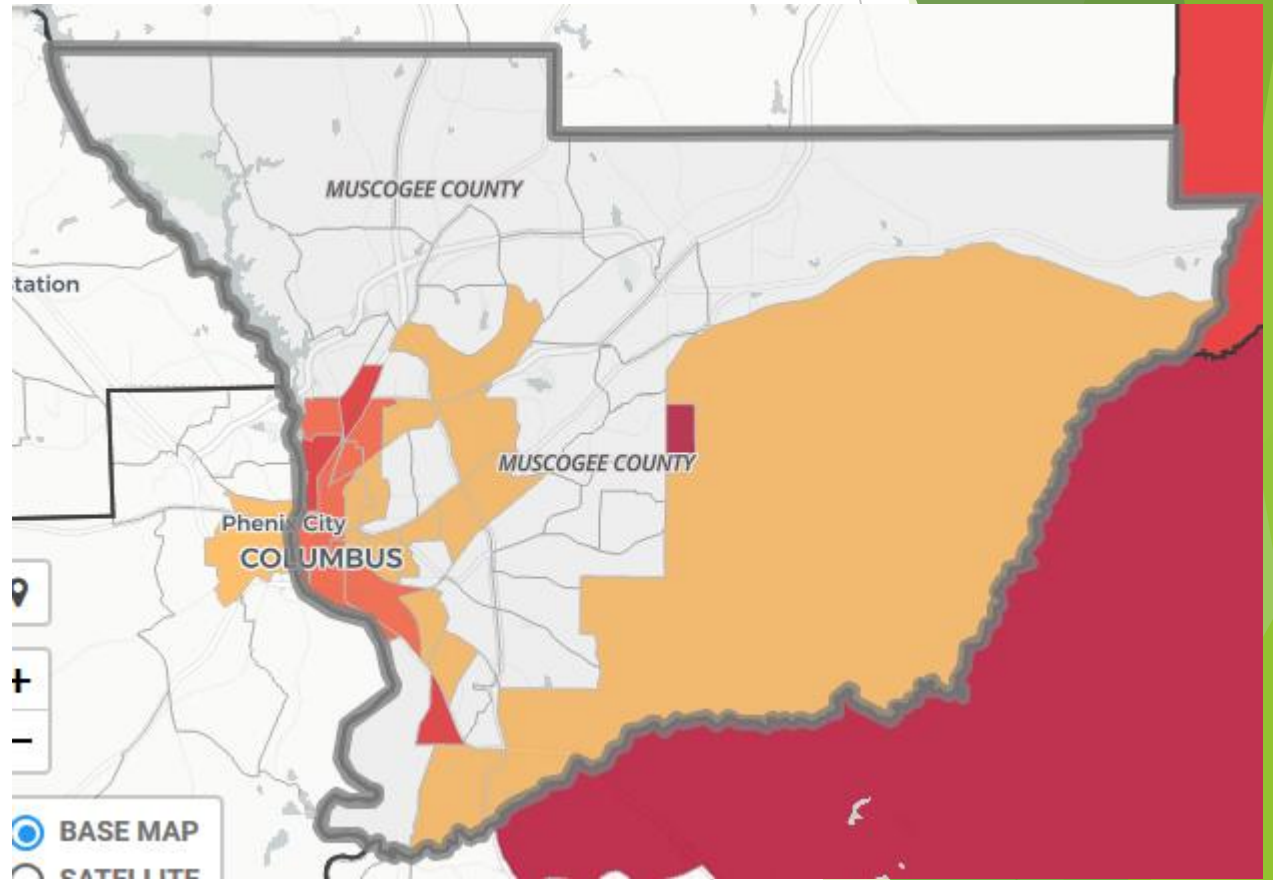
- ▶ 25,636 people live in 9,590 households
- ▶ 1,159 people live in group quarters
- ▶ 79.3% of the county's households mailed back their 2010 census questionnaire
- ▶ 28.2% of Monroe County's households had either no internet access or dial up-only





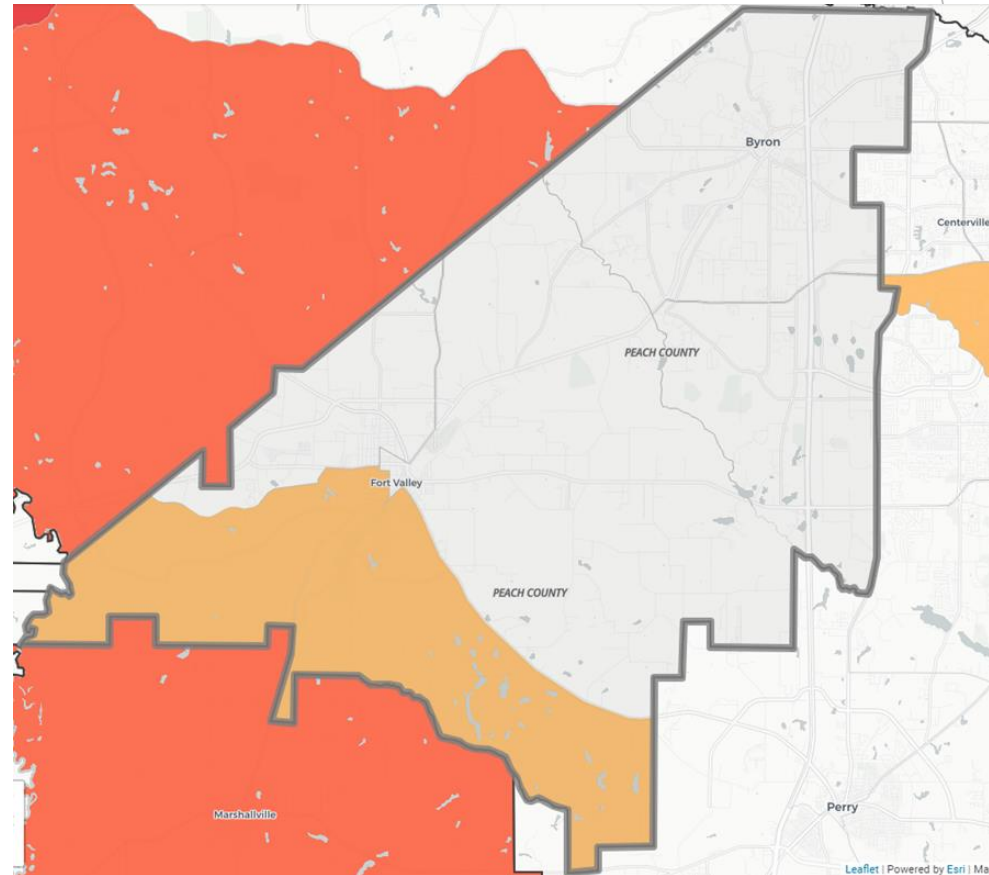
# Muscogee County

- ▶ 190,626 people live in 73,179 households
- ▶ 8,021 people live in group quarters
- ▶ 75.4% of the county's households mailed back their 2010 census questionnaire
- ▶ Approximately 31% of Muscogee County's current population lives in hard-to-count neighborhoods
- ▶ 21.0% of Muscogee County's households had either no internet access or dial up-only



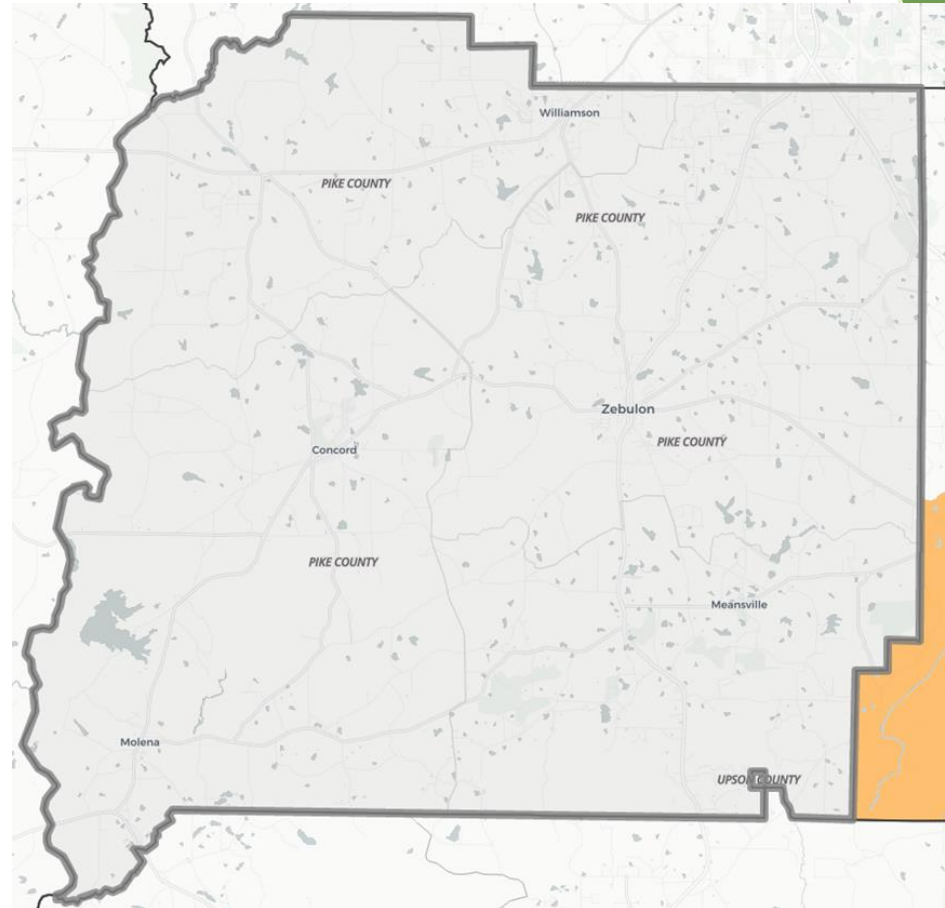
# Peach County

- ▶ 24,898 people live in 10,113 households
- ▶ 2,129 people live in group quarters
- ▶ 75.3% of the county's households mailed back their 2010 census questionnaire
- ▶ Approximately 28% of Peach County's current population lives in hard-to-count neighborhoods
- ▶ 23.7% of Peach County's households had either no internet access or dial up-only



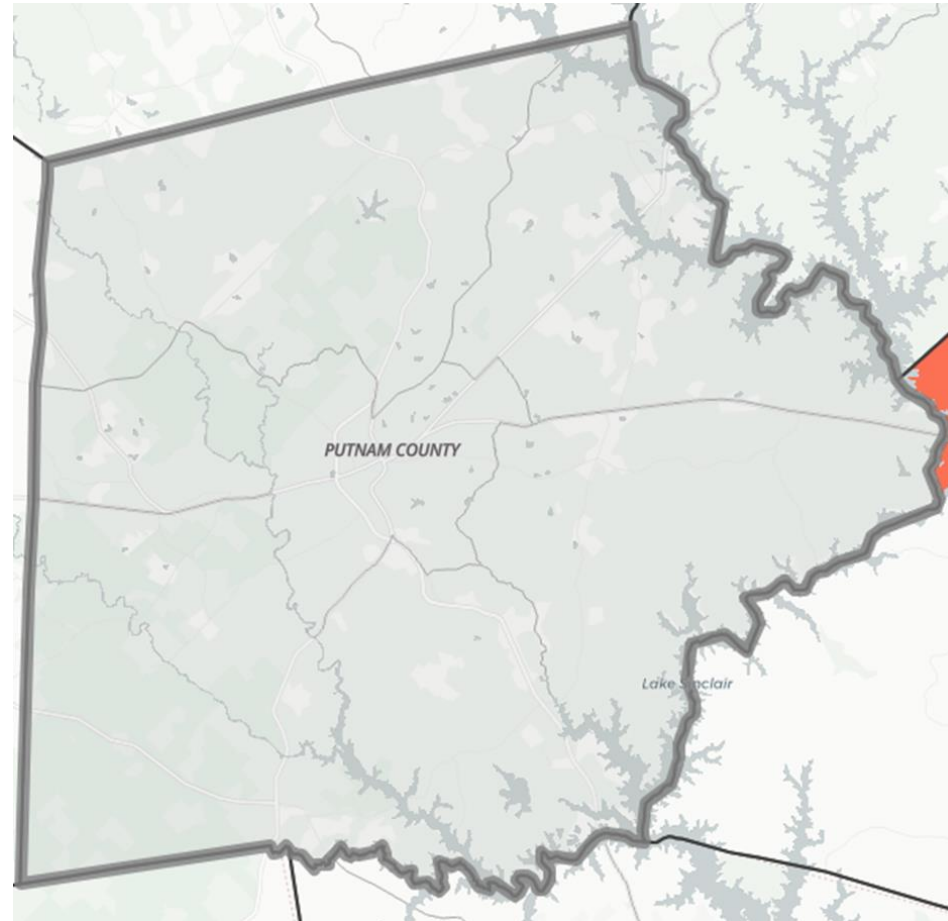
# Pike County

- ▶ 17,671 people live in 5,963 households
- ▶ 248 people live in group quarters
- ▶ 78.3% of the county's households mailed back their 2010 census questionnaire
- ▶ 21.4% of Pike County's households had either no internet access or dial up-only



# Putnam County

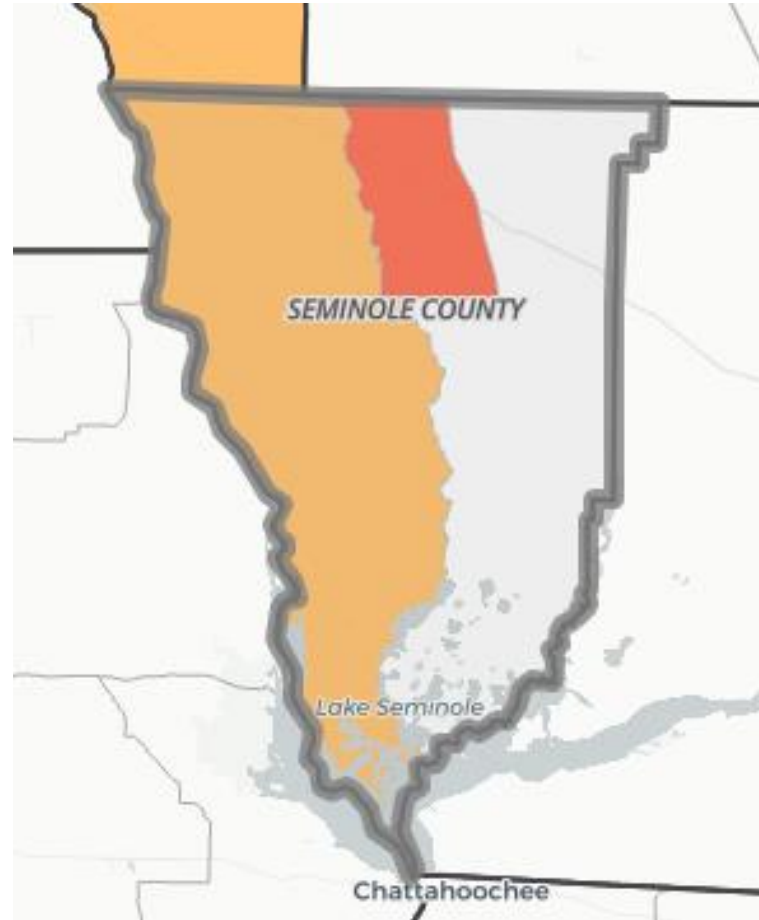
- ▶ 21,239 people live in 8,662 households
- ▶ 191 people live in group quarters
- ▶ 83.1% of the county's households mailed back their 2010 census questionnaire
- ▶ 20.5% of Putnam County's households had either no internet access or dial up-only





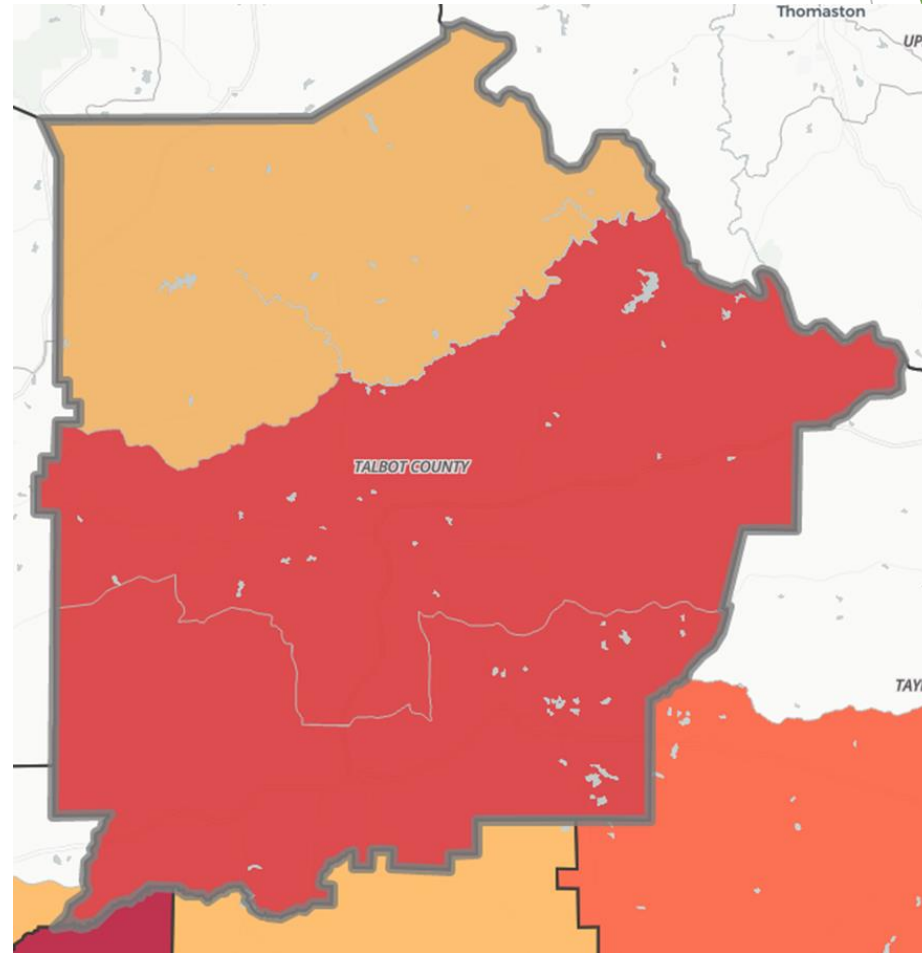
# Seminole County

- ▶ 8,448 people live in 3,353 households
- ▶ 101 people live in group quarters
- ▶ 71.1% of the county's households mailed back their 2010 census questionnaire
- ▶ Approximately 68% of Seminole County's current population lives in hard-to-count neighborhoods
- ▶ 41.8% of Seminole County's households had either no internet access or dial up-only



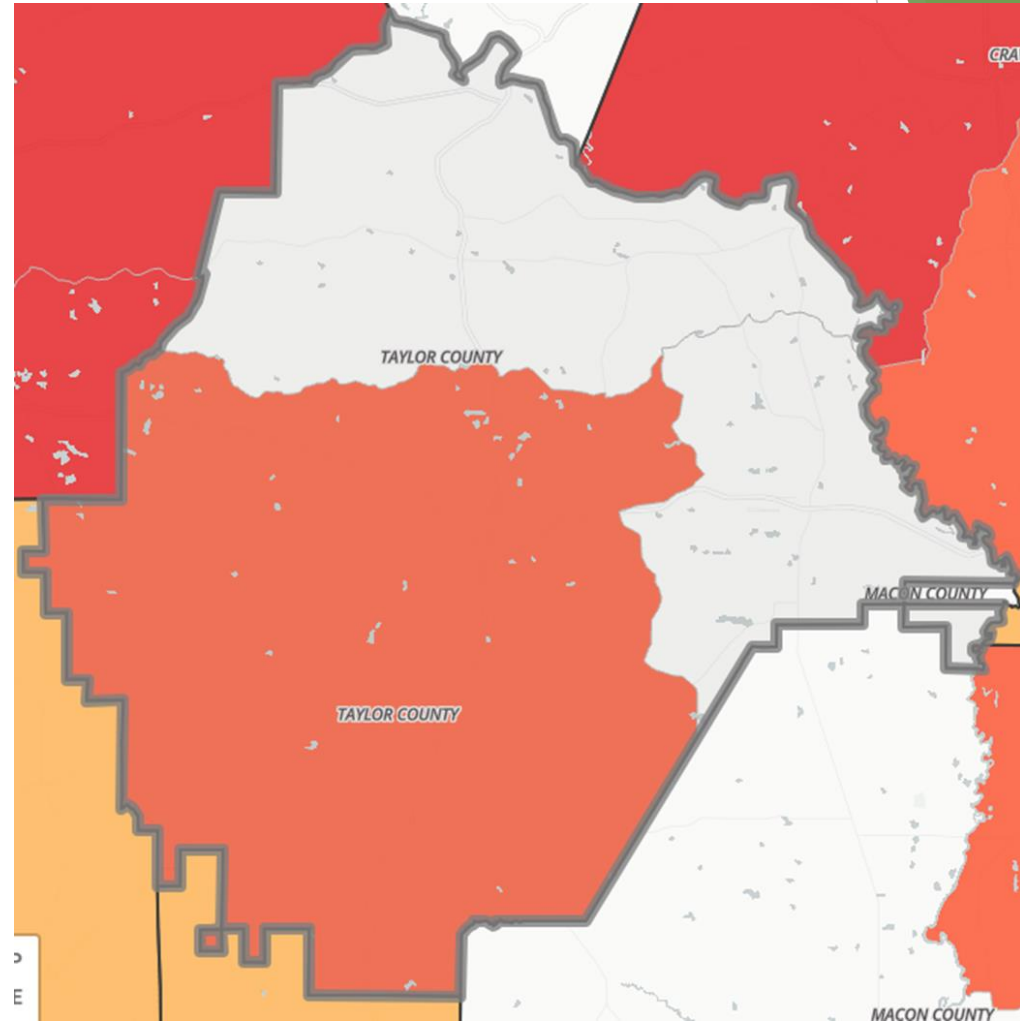
# Talbot County

- ▶ 6,405 people live in 2,801 households
- ▶ 18 people live in group quarters
- ▶ 66.2% of the county's households mailed back their 2010 census questionnaire
- ▶ Approximately 100% of Talbot County's current population lives in hard-to-count neighborhoods
- ▶ 44.5% of Talbot County's households had either no internet access or dial up-only



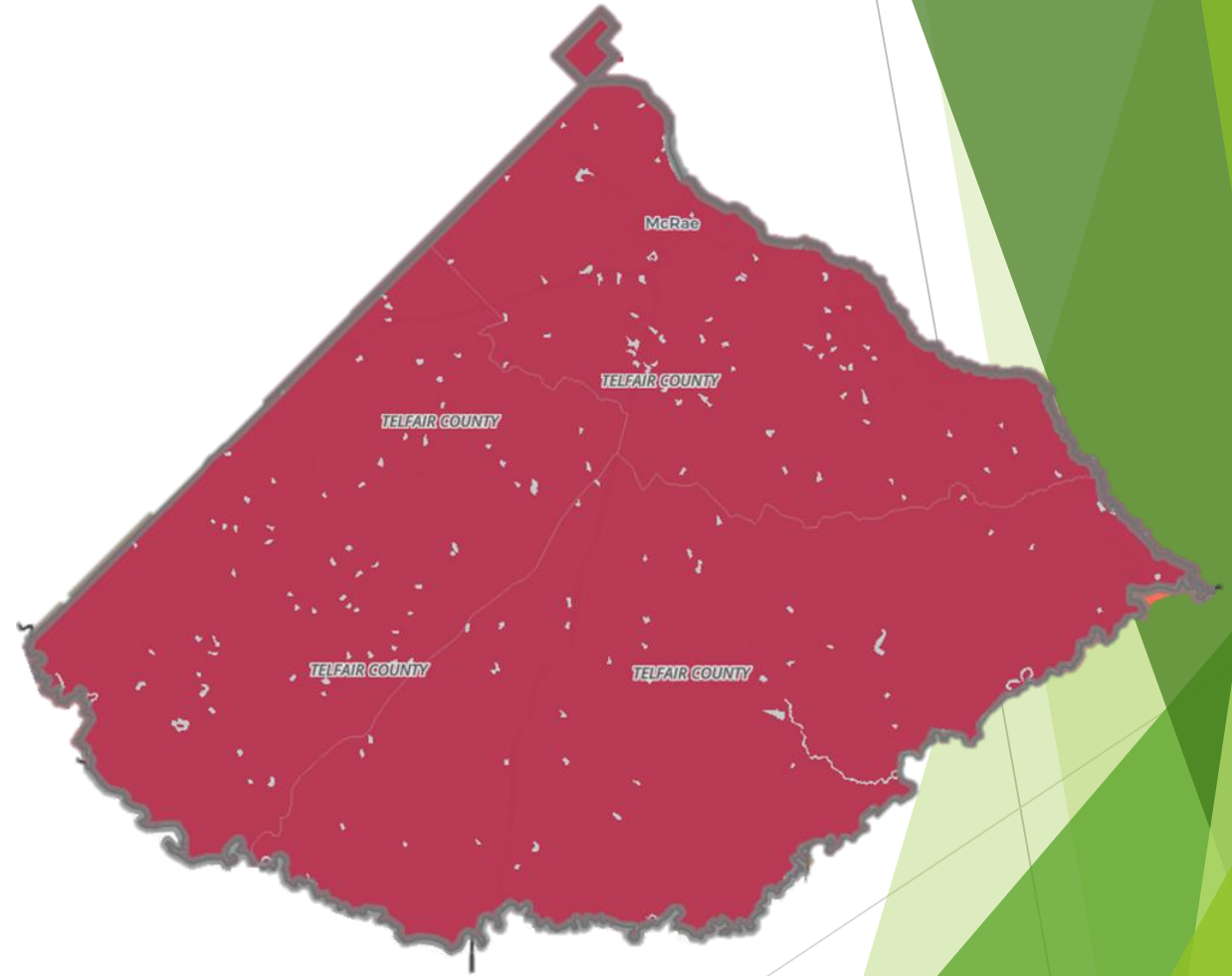
# Taylor County

- ▶ 8,053 people live in 3,554 households
- ▶ 214 people live in group quarters
- ▶ 71.8% of the county's households mailed back their 2010 census questionnaire
- ▶ Approximately 53% of Taylor County's current population lives in hard-to-count neighborhoods
- ▶ 40.5% of Taylor County's households had either no internet access or dial up-only



# Telfair County

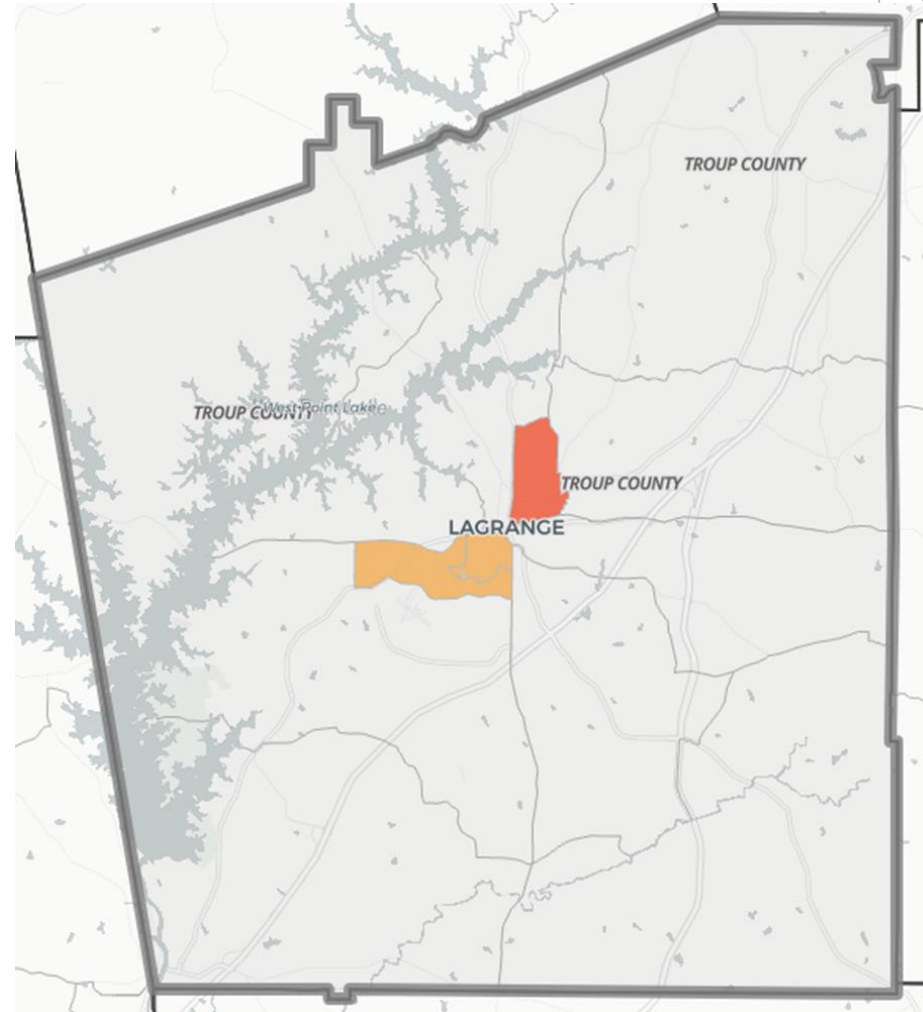
- ▶ 13,030 people live in 5,167 households
- ▶ 3,309 people live in group quarters
- ▶ 53.5% of the county's households mailed back their 2010 census questionnaire
- ▶ Approximately 100% of Telfair County's current population lives in hard-to-count neighborhoods
- ▶ 67.2% of Telfair County's households had either no internet access or dial up-only





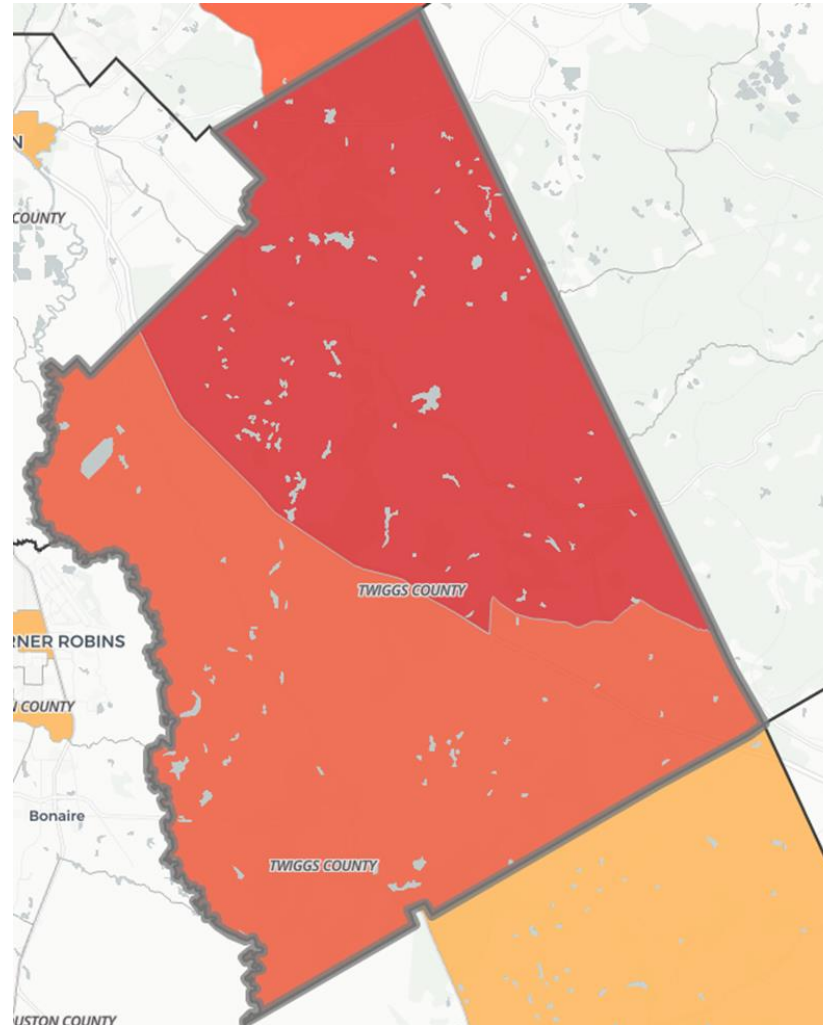
# Troup County

- ▶ 67,825 people live in 24,679 households
- ▶ 1,608 people live in group quarters
- ▶ 76.7% of the county's households mailed back their 2010 census questionnaire
- ▶ Approximately 20% of Troup County's current population lives in hard-to-count neighborhoods
- ▶ 27.1% of Troup County's households had either no internet access or dial up-only



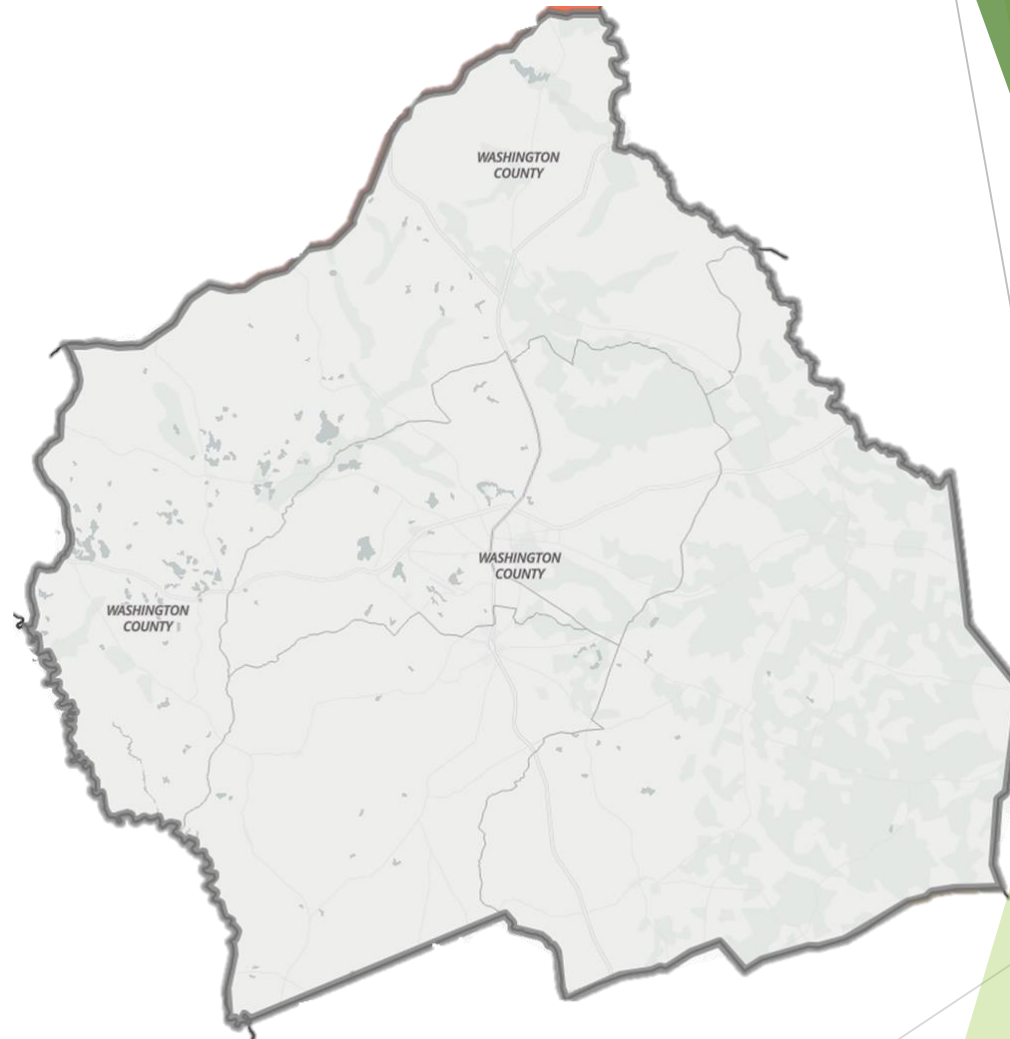
# Twiggs County

- ▶ 8,248 people live in 2,943 households
- ▶ 75 people live in group quarters
- ▶ 63.8% of the county's households mailed back their 2010 census questionnaire
- ▶ Approximately 100% of Twiggs County's current population lives in hard-to-count neighborhoods
- ▶ 47.6% of Twiggs County's households had either no internet access or dial up-only



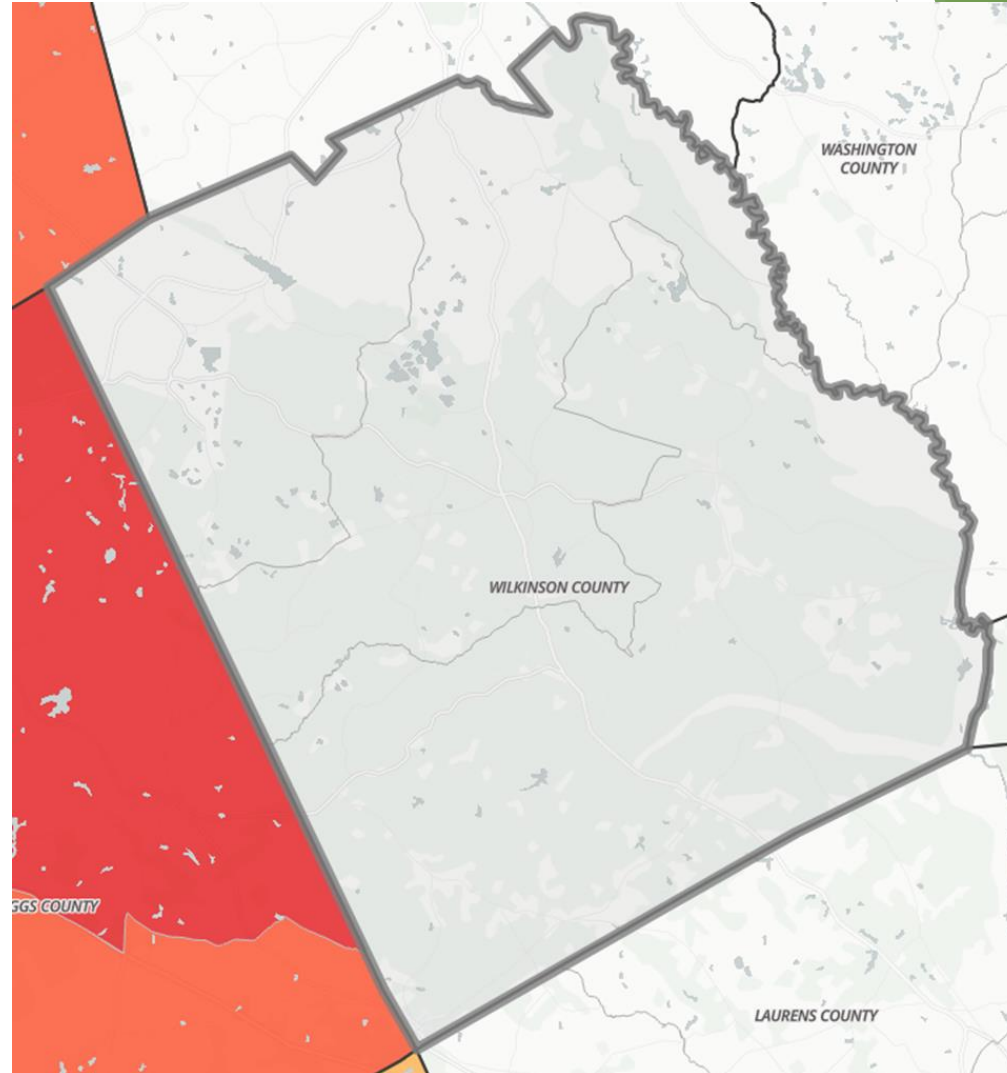
# Washington County

- ▶ 18,732 people live in 7,384 households
- ▶ 1,774 people live in group quarters
- ▶ 81.4% of the county's households mailed back their 2010 census questionnaire
- ▶ 33.3% of Washington County's households had either no internet access or dial up-only



# Wilkinson County

- ▶ 9,041 people live in 3,288 households
- ▶ 106 people live in group quarters
- ▶ 80.2% of the county's households mailed back their 2010 census questionnaire
- ▶ 40.3% of Wilkinson County's households had either no internet access or dial up-only





# Worth County

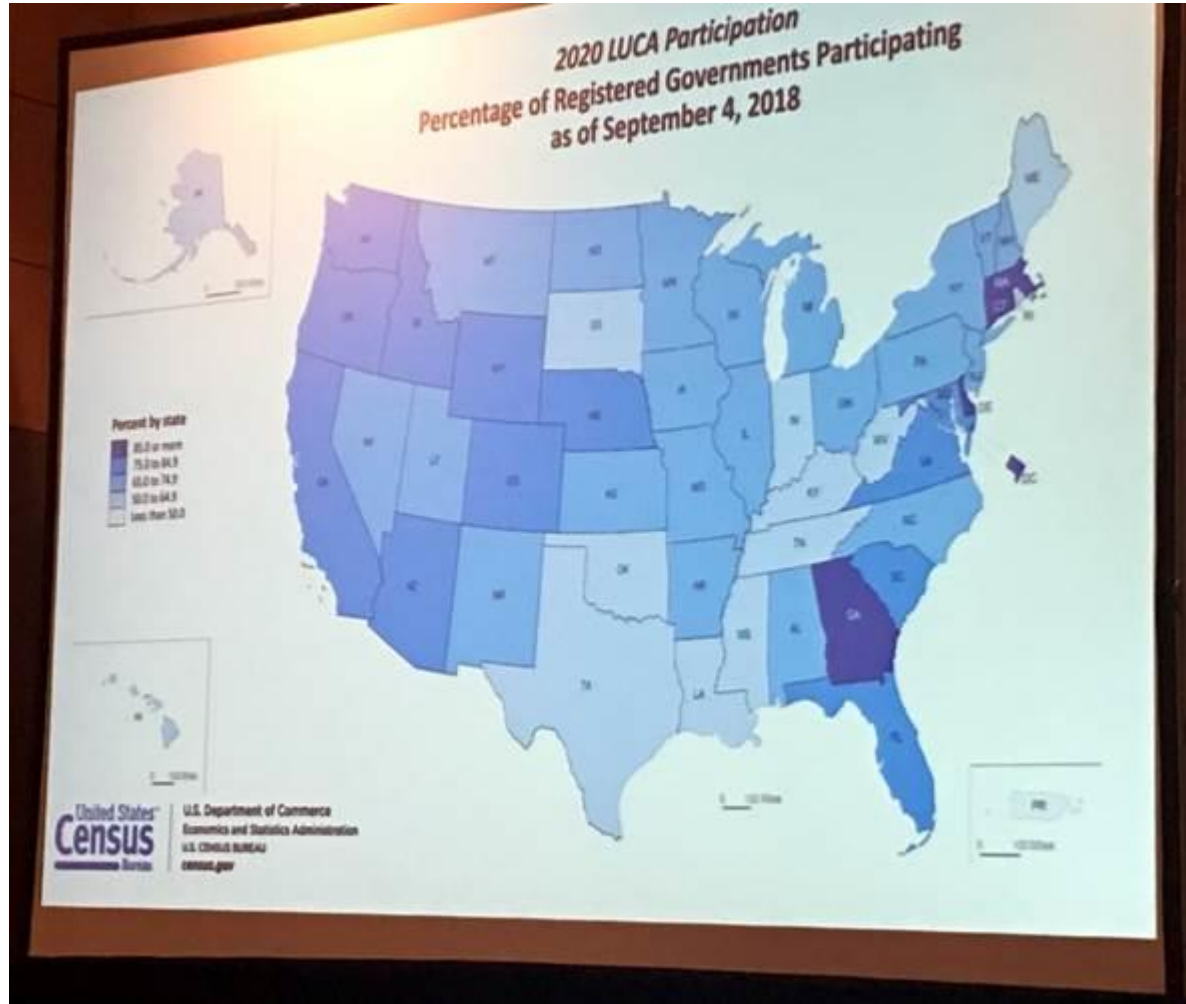
- ▶ 20,652 people live in 7,899 households
- ▶ 157 people live in group quarters
- ▶ 84.8% of the county's households mailed back their 2010 census questionnaire
- ▶ 29.7% of Worth County's households had either no internet access or dial up-only



# What has Georgia done to prepare for 2020?

- ▶ Census Alphabet Soup
  - ▶ Boundary Annexation Survey (BAS)
  - ▶ Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA)
  - ▶ Participant Statistical Area Program (PSAP)

# What has Georgia done to prepare for 2020?



# What is Georgia doing?

- ▶ State Complete Count Committee (CCC)
  - ▶ Led by Governor's Office of Planning and Budget and the Department of Community Affairs
  - ▶ Developing marketing strategies
  - ▶ Ensuring materials are consistent and provided down to local CCC's
- ▶ The purpose of a CCC exists to plan and implement outreach campaigns to raise awareness of the census and ultimately increase self-response and participation rates
  - ▶ **However, the State CCC cannot do this alone**
    - ▶ Local engagement is key
    - ▶ Approx. 180 local CCC's for Census 2010



# What is Georgia's CCC message?

- ▶ Three Points
  - ▶ Safe & Secure
  - ▶ Representation is at stake
  - ▶ Funding is determined by Census

# Local Complete Count Committees

- ▶ Comprised of local government and community leaders from education, business, healthcare, and other community organizations
  - ▶ “Census Ambassadors”
  - ▶ Give communities a **trusted voice**
    - ▶ Local CCC members have a knowledge and understanding of what it takes to engage and inspire others within their community
  - ▶ Spread knowledge of the benefits of participating in the 2020 Census
  - ▶ Engage your librarians!

# Starting a Local CCC

- ▶ Work with U.S. Census Bureau partnership specialists
- ▶ Sign up for Georgia state information at <https://census.georgia.gov/webform/local-complete-count-committee-sign>
- ▶ Those interested will receive the information and resources needed to get started



# U.S. Census in Georgia

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Census Data

## Community Involvement

Get Involved

### ▼ Complete Count Committee

Governor's Complete Count Committee

### ▼ Local Complete Count Committees

**Local Complete Count Committee Sign-up**

Community Resources

LUCA

[Home](#) » [Community Involvement](#) » [Complete Count Committee](#) » [Local Complete Count Committees](#) » Local Complete Count Committee Sign-up

## Local Complete Count Committee Sign-up

Name *(required)*

City or County of Residence *(required)*

Email Address *(required)*

Telephone Number *(required)*

Comments

## Stay Connected





# Starting a Local CCC

- ▶ Committees should include members with experience in the following areas, which can be topics of subcommittees:
  - ▶ Government
  - ▶ Workforce development
  - ▶ Faith-based community
  - ▶ Education
  - ▶ Media
  - ▶ Technology
  - ▶ Community organizations
  - ▶ Business

## 2020 Census Self-Response Mail Strategy

### Self-Response

- Two-panel design: Internet First (invitation letter on first contact) and Internet Choice (questionnaire on first contact)
- Internet First panel is divided into four cohorts to best distribute calls to Census Questionnaire Assistance
- Internet Choice panel is in a single cohort, mailed on the same schedule as Internet First, Cohort 2

MARCH							APRIL						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				①	2	3	4
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		

Dates in the table below are in-home dates.

Panel	Cohort	Mailing 1 <i>Letter (Internet First) or Letter + Questionnaire (Internet Choice)</i>	Mailing 2 <i>Letter</i>	Mailing 3* <i>Postcard</i>	Mailing 4* <i>Letter + Questionnaire</i>	Mailing 5* <i>"It's not too late" Postcard</i>
Internet First	1	March 12, 2020	March 16, 2020	March 26, 2020	April 8, 2020	April 20, 2020
	2	March 13, 2020	March 17, 2020	March 27, 2020	April 9, 2020	April 20, 2020
	3	March 19, 2020	March 23, 2020	April 2, 2020	April 15, 2020	April 27, 2020
	4	March 20, 2020	March 24, 2020	April 3, 2020	April 16, 2020	April 27, 2020
Internet Choice	N/A	March 13, 2020	March 17, 2020	March 27, 2020	April 9, 2020	April 20, 2020

(\*) Targeted only to nonresponding households



U.S. Department of Commerce  
Economics and Statistics Administration  
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU  
[census.gov](https://www.census.gov)



# Local CCC Strategies (2019)

- ▶ Create social media accounts on Instagram, Facebook, and Twitter and follow local people and businesses to build up followers
- ▶ Place census messages in water bills, property tax bills, and other correspondences governed by the jurisdiction
- ▶ Encourage local businesses to become official sponsors of census awareness events planned by the committee
- ▶ Have census posters in visible, public locations
  - ▶ Should feature languages used within the community (ex: Spanish)
- ▶ Sponsor a census booth at fairs, festivals, and carnivals
  - ▶ Prepare handouts and/or pamphlets that detail the federally funded programs that are affected by the census

# Local CCC Strategies (January - March 2020)

- ▶ Add census message to city council, county commission, chamber of commerce, and other local meetings
- ▶ Host promotional event(s) around the time of the first mailing
  - ▶ (Ex: Q & A panel with the community)
- ▶ Ask elected officials to encourage residents to fill out survey
- ▶ Canvas low-response areas within the community



# Local CCC Strategies (April-May 2020)

- ▶ Place public service announcements in local radio and social media asking residents to fill out the census questionnaire and cooperate with census workers
- ▶ Complete check-ins with census representative to ascertain census response rate
  - ▶ If response rate is low, plan events and/or activities to motivate residents to complete the survey
- ▶ Evaluate the experiences of community members
  - ▶ Create and distribute survey
- ▶ Celebrate!

# Further information

▶ Visit:

- ▶ <https://www.census.gov/>
- ▶ <https://census.georgia.gov/>

▶ Email:

- ▶ [census@opb.georgia.gov](mailto:census@opb.georgia.gov)

▶ Contact:

- ▶ Anna Wrigley Miller
  - ▶ [anna.miller@opb.georgia.gov](mailto:anna.miller@opb.georgia.gov)
- ▶ Rusty Haygood
  - ▶ [rusty.haygood@dca.ga.gov](mailto:rusty.haygood@dca.ga.gov)