

Mayor Patrick D. Cannon

Al Austin
John Autry
Ed Driggs
Claire Fallon
David L. Howard

Mayor Pro Tem Michael D. Barnes

Patsy Kinsey
Vi Lyles
LaWana Mayfield
Greg Phipps
Kenny Smith

CITY COUNCIL WORKSHOP

Monday, March 3, 2014

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| 5:00 p.m. | Dinner |
| 5:15 p.m. | Follow-up to Council Visioning and Strategic Planning |
| 7:30 p.m. | Citizens Forum |

COUNCIL WORKSHOP AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

TOPIC: Follow-up to Council Visioning and Strategic Planning

COUNCIL FOCUS AREA: All

RESOURCES: Dr. Heath Morrison, Dena Diorio, Bob Morgan

KEY POINTS:

- The Charlotte City Council spent time at the annual retreat reviewing Focus Area Plans, looking at key statistical indicators of our community, and discussing a vision for the City.
- Representatives of Mecklenburg County, the Charlotte Mecklenburg School System and the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce have been invited to the workshop to share their organizations' visions and strategic plans. This will enable City Council to see how the City's vision and focus areas align with those of our major partners, and be better informed of their strategic goals.
- Key discussion questions:
 - Is there overlap?
 - Are there conflicts?
 - Are there gaps?
 - How do we complement each other?
- The Council Committees are in the process of working through the five Focus Area Plans.

COUNCIL DECISION OR DIRECTION REQUESTED:

Staff will work to plan a half-day follow up retreat to continue work on the Council's vision and team work.

ATTACHMENTS:

Follow-up to Retreat Statistical Snapshot

**2014 Mayor and City Council Retreat
Graylyn International Conference Center
January 29 – 31, 2014**

FOLLOW UP ASSIGNMENTS

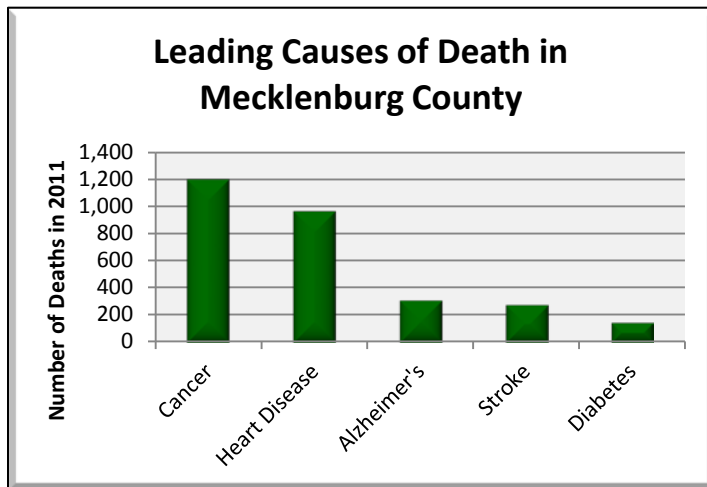
Barnes: What are the leading causes of death in Mecklenburg County? Are more people dying of cancer than anything else in Mecklenburg County?

Answer: Cancer is the leading cause of death in Mecklenburg County and North Carolina.

Top Ten Leading Causes of Death Mecklenburg County, North Carolina and the United States			
	Meck County	NC	US
Cancer	1	1	2
Heart Disease	2	2	1
Alzheimer's Disease	3	6	6
Stroke	4	4	4
Unintentional Injury	5	5	5
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	6	3	3
Diabetes	7	7	7
Kidney Disease	8	8	8
Influenza and Pneumonia	9	9	9
Suicide	10	*	10

* Not a top ten leading cause of death in NC

Below is the original chart from slide 44 from the Council Retreat Presentation on 1/30/14 that is related to this question.



In 2011, there were 1,203 cancer deaths in Mecklenburg County, and an age-adjusted mortality rate of 127.4 per 100,000 population. Four cancers are responsible for nearly half of all cancer deaths: lung, colon, breast and prostate. In Mecklenburg County in 2011, 4.3% of the adult population (estimated 31,200 people) reported ever having been diagnosed with cancer.

Source: North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics, 2011; Centers for Disease Control, National Vital Statistics Report, 2013.

Howard: How much of the job growth is from small businesses vs. corporations? Where is the growth coming from? Who is creating the job growth?

Answer: Statewide, small businesses (1-49 employees) accounted for 28% of private sector net job growth between 2010 and 2013. Specific numbers for Charlotte are not available.

Source: *Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.*

Howard: How much of the housing stock is multi-family? Break that down into the housing stock owned vs. rented.

Answer: 40.6% of Charlotte's occupied housing stock is multi-family. 21.4% of occupied multi-family units are owner-occupied and 78.6% of occupied multi-family units are renter-occupied.

Source: 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (Table S2504)

Fallon: Can you breakdown the sidewalks vs. paved streets? Which is which?

Answer: The City has over 560 paved miles of thoroughfares and 2,700 paved miles of local streets. Of the 560 paved miles of thoroughfares, 62% have complete sidewalk on at least one side. Of the 2,700 miles of local streets, 35% have complete sidewalk on at least one side.

Source: CDOT Sidewalk Inventory

Lyles: What are the education levels represented among the percentage of those persons identified as being below the poverty level? For those with median household incomes? What is the (federal, state, and local) tax burden for median household incomes?

Answer: The educational attainment of the population 25 years and over whose income is below the poverty level is as follows:

- 3.5% did not graduate high school
- 3.4% are high school graduates
- 3.2% attended some college or have an associate's degree
- 1.5% have a bachelor's degree or higher

Source: 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (Table B17003)
The median earnings per person of the population 25 years and over by educational attainment is as follows:

- \$17,747 for those who did not graduate high school
- \$24,758 for those who are high school graduates
- \$31,537 for those who attended some college or have an associate's degree
- \$49,781 for those who have a bachelor's degree
- \$64,706 for those who have a graduate or professional degree

Source: 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (Table B20004)

Calculating the federal, state and local tax burden for a household making the median income can be done, but there are many variables that impact that calculation. Some of those variables are household size, whether you own or rent, number of dependents and an array of other factors. Staff ran this calculation for a couple in Charlotte (filing jointly) and determined that a household making the median income in Mecklenburg County (\$52,916) would pay \$7,046 in federal

taxes, \$3,492 in state taxes and a total of \$1,926 in county/city property taxes for a single-family home valued at \$150,000.

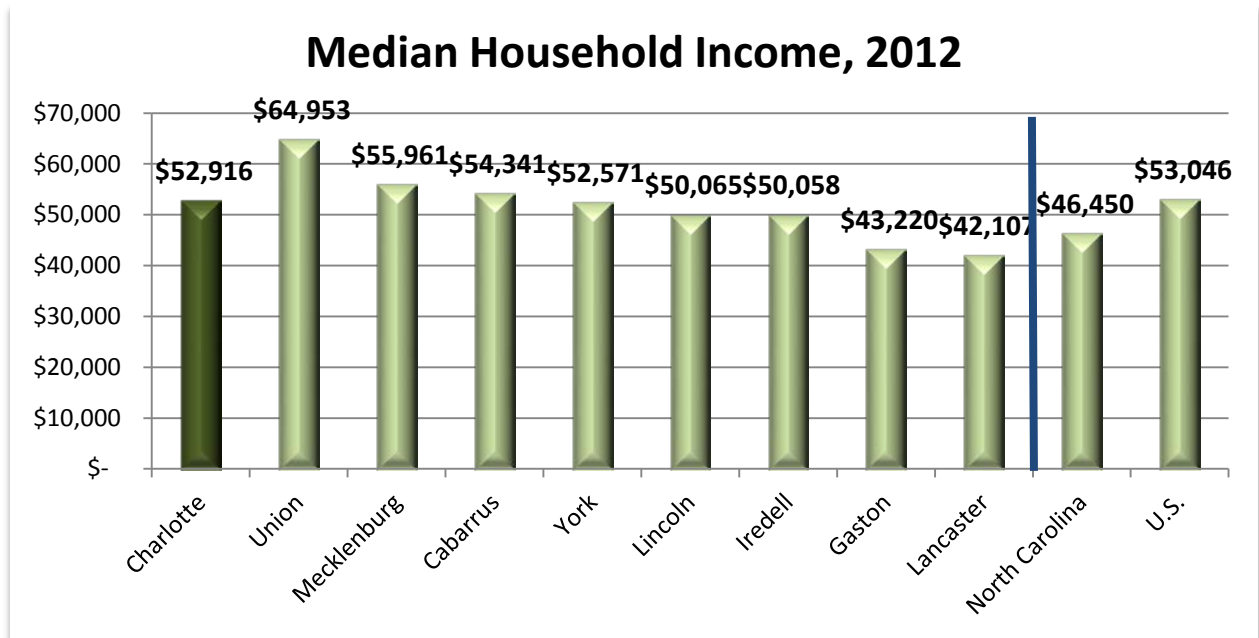
Autry: How many people are there who live in Union County, are making more than the medium household income, and work in Charlotte?

Answer: While we don't know the exact income of the residents living in surrounding counties that work in Charlotte/Mecklenburg County, we do know what the household income is by census tract in each county. Based on our analysis, it appears that household incomes in surrounding counties, within 5 miles of the Mecklenburg County border, are high. The median household income in Charlotte is \$52,916. The median income of residents living in surrounding counties but within 5 miles of the Mecklenburg County border is significantly higher, except for Gaston County (as shown in the table below).

	Median Household Income <u>within 5 miles</u> of Mecklenburg County border
Union	\$92,864
Lincoln	\$85,996
Iredell	\$83,964
York	\$76,986
Cabarrus	\$69,231
Lancaster	\$58,031
Gaston	\$51,702

Source: 2012 American Community Survey

Below is the original chart from slide 23 of the Council Retreat Presentation from 1/30/14 that is related to this question. The chart shows the median household income for the entire area of each county. When compared to the table above, you can see a significant difference in median household income in the portions of the surrounding counties that are closest to Mecklenburg County.



Howard: Clarification needed on the area compared to Charlotte: When we compared ourselves to Raleigh, were we comparing ourselves to the city of Raleigh or the Raleigh/Durham region?

Answer: In all cases, the material presented at the Council Retreat was comparing Charlotte to other municipal limits (Raleigh, Portland, Denver and Atlanta). The information for Nashville was based on the limits of Nashville-Davidson County since they have a combined government structure.

Source: Census 2010

Smith: Back to the slide on the immigrants: are we referring to legal or illegal immigrants? Please break that down.

Answer: The information we provided included both legal and illegal immigrants. There are no reliable estimates of the percent of the foreign-born population in Mecklenburg County that do not have legal immigrant status. Data about the foreign-born population in Mecklenburg County (and throughout the nation) are from the US Census American Community Survey (ACS). There is no distinction made between legal immigrant status and unauthorized immigration in the ACS.

Mayfield: How do the tech companies figure into the upward mobility figures/discussion?

Answer: Even though San Jose, New York, and Portland rank high in Upward Income Mobility, the Equality of Opportunity Project report found no significant correlation between the percentage of job types (i.e. manufacturing, professional occupations, etc.) and an individual's upward income mobility. Based on staff's review of this report, we do not see a correlation between technology companies and upward mobility.

Source: Equality of Opportunity Project, pg. 43

Driggs: What resources are we making available to those in poverty such that there may be more assistance here in Charlotte than the areas from which they are coming?

Answer: Rules governing eligibility for economic assistance programs are established by the State, and do not vary from County to County. However, implementation of economic assistance programs does vary considerably by State. For example, South Carolina has lower income eligibility standards and higher benefit payments than North Carolina for TANF (WorkFirst in NC). Eligibility requirements are typically based on income, household size, and available household resources.

Source: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2012; North Carolina Department of Social Services, 2014.

In 2012, a higher percentage of migrants into Mecklenburg County were living in poverty compared to the total population. However, a lower percentage of migrants into the County had only a high school diploma or less compared to the total population.

Variable	Moved into Mecklenburg County in past year	Total population of Mecklenburg County
Income: Living in poverty	20%	15%
Education: High school graduate or less (for population over 25)	27%	29%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 2008-2012.

Phipps: (With reference to Slide 11) What is the impact on our infrastructure by commuters coming in?

Answer: There are over 150,000 commuters who drive in daily into Mecklenburg County from the adjacent counties. That number of commuters equals the capacity of almost four new 4-lane divided arterials. The cost per mile of a new complete 4-lane divided arterial is approximately \$9 million. If the average commute from the county line to their workplace is 10 miles, then it would cost approximately \$360 million to build four new complete 4-lane divided arterials to accommodate these commuters.

Source: CDOT Planning & Design

Mayor: Of the 2.3 million coming in 2034, how many will be regional? (As a follow up to CM Lyles question) What type of jobs do we have for those who don't pursue post-high school education (i.e., community or 4-year colleges)?

Answer: Occupations for people who do not pursue post-secondary education include: Transportation and material moving; Production; Installation, maintenance and equipment repair; Construction and extraction; Farming, fishing and forestry; Office and administrative support; Sales; Food preparation and serving; Personal care; Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance; and Protective services.

In 2008, 58% of jobs in North Carolina required postsecondary education. By 2018, 59% of jobs in North Carolina will require post-secondary education, compared to a national average of 63%. We do not have these estimates specific to Mecklenburg County.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics, 2012; The Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce, 2008.

Mayor: (With reference to the recent business investment grant for Stanley Black and Decker) What jobs are to be offered by Black and Decker?

Answer: According to information provided by Stanley Black & Decker, 245 of the 250 new jobs to be added in Charlotte are light manufacturing and assembly of power tools with an average annual wage of \$29,000. This equates to an average hourly wage of approximately \$13.00.

Lyles: You talked about blind spots: who is coming to Charlotte and who is staying? (To Hyong Yi's point about more poor people coming in and more older people are staying) What are those numbers looking like, going forward?

Answer: Charlotte's poverty rate increased by 3.7% between 2007 and 2012. The city's poverty rate continued to increase by 1% as seen from 2011 to 2012. As of 2012 estimates, Charlotte's poverty rate is 16%. In comparison, Union County saw a 1% increase in poverty between 2011-2012. No adjacent county saw a decrease in poverty rates between 2011-2012; however, Charlotte's poverty rate increase exceeded North Carolina's increase of 0.7%.

The median age of the population in Charlotte has declined 4% between 2007-2012. This indicates that while Charlotte's population is growing, it is attracting younger people. In fact, during the same time period, the U.S. median age increased by 3%. All of the surrounding counties also saw in an increase in median age. York County had the smallest increase in median age of 4% while Union County had the largest increase in median age of 11%.

Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey