

The 2020 Census and NC Education Funding

The Decennial Census is the baseline/control for all other federal surveys, population estimates, and projections for the next decade. Getting the number wrong means that all numbers generated for the next ten years will also be wrong. This means that every year for the next decade, North Carolina could have insufficient funding to serve the needs of our state's population.

More than \$2.3 billion in annual education and related funding to NC is linked to the decennial census.

The largest share of federal funding directly allocated to North Carolina is for K-12 education (\$807M) and early childhood (\$548M). Another \$176 million is allocated for career and technical education and adult education. While not directly allocated to the state, an estimated \$850 million in Pell Grants will be used by individuals at NC colleges and universities in FY2019.

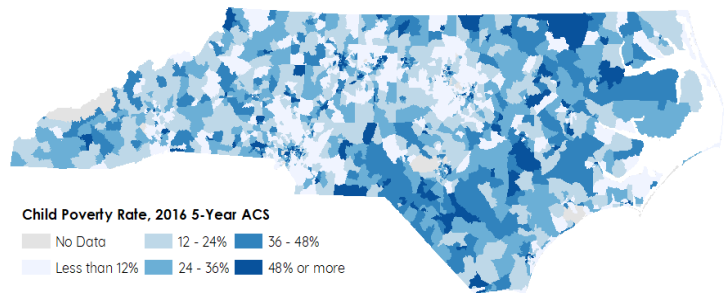
program	most recent allocation	allocation formula based on
\$548 million to provide a strong start for ages 0 to 4		
Head Start/Early Head Start	\$207.7M	young children in poverty
Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, & Children	\$193.9M	young children in poverty
Child Care Development Fund	\$122.2M	families with children
Early Intervention Program for Infants & Toddlers with Disabilities	\$13.2M	population age 0-2
Special Education (IDEA) Preschool Grants	\$11.0M	population age 3-5 and population age 3-5 in poverty
\$807 million to support students and communities in greatest need throughout K-12		
Title I, Part A Grants to Local Education Agencies	\$442.7M	population age 5-17 and population age 5-17 in poverty
Special Education (IDEA) Grants to States	\$345.0M	population age 3-21 and population age 3-21 in poverty
English Language Acquisition Grants	\$14.5M	children with limited English proficiency and population of immigrant children
Rural, Low-Income Schools Program	\$4.1M	population age 5-17 in rural areas
Small, Rural School Achievement Program	\$884K	population age 5-17 in rural areas
\$176.5 million to facilitate education and training beyond K-12		
Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants	\$126.0M	total population
Career & Technical Education - Basic Grants to States	\$37.2M	population age 16-65
Adult Basic and Literacy Education State Grants	\$13.3M	population age 16+ without a high school diploma and not in school
\$850 million in Pell Grants used by individuals at NC college & universities (not allocated directly to the state)		

Communities targeted by these education funds are also the most likely to be undercounted.

Many funding formulas are linked to the number of **children in poverty**. There were 490,775 poor children in North Carolina in 2016, a child poverty rate of 21.7%. Low-income households are at greater risk of being undercounted and these households are much more likely to have children: 76% of North Carolina's poor households had dependent children under age 18.

Largest # Children in Poverty		Highest Child Poverty Rate	
Mecklenburg	45,627	Washington	43.2%
Guilford	29,604	Warren	39.5%
Wake	29,288	Scotland	38.7%
Cumberland	22,223	Robeson	38.3%
Forsyth	21,054	Richmond	38.2%
Durham	15,379	Tyrrell	38.2%
Robeson	12,846	Halifax	38.0%

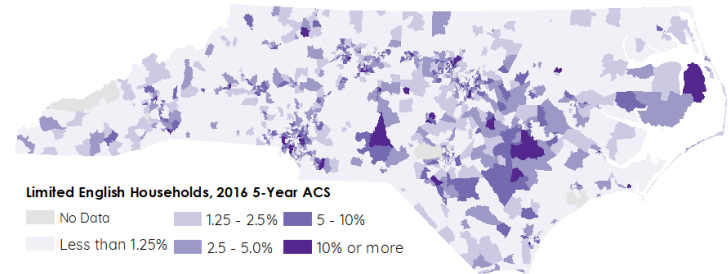
Source: 2016 Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau



English Language Acquisition Grants are tied to the number of **limited English proficient (LEP) and immigrant children**. In North Carolina, 3.3% or 55,500 children aged 5 to 17 were LEP in 2016. Even more children (73,000) lived in a household where no one over age 14 spoke English well. Foreign-born individuals and individuals living in linguistically-isolated households have traditionally been harder to count in the census. These populations may be more difficult to count in 2020 due to the growing

Largest # LEP (5-17)		Highest Share LEP (5-17)	
Mecklenburg	7,568	Duplin	10.1%
Wake	7,175	Durham	7.7%
Guilford	4,024	Sampson	7.4%
Forsyth	3,704	Hyde	6.1%
Durham	3,380	Surry	5.9%
Johnston	1,607	Forsyth	5.8%
Union	1,217	Lee	5.7%

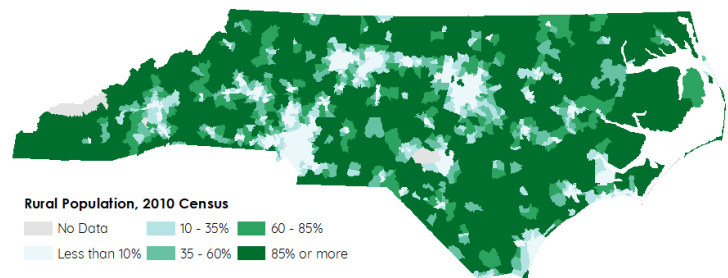
Source: 2016 5-Year American Community Survey (ACS)



Rural schools grants are targeted directly at K-12 support for **children in rural areas**. Thirty-four percent of North Carolinians lived in a rural area in 2010. Rural areas historically have been more likely to be undercounted than urban areas. These populations may be at greater risk of undercount in 2020 due to the shift to greater reliance on the internet for enumeration.

Largest Rural Population		Highest Share Rural Population	
Johnston	87,879	14 NC counties 100% rural: Alleghany, Cherokee, Clay, Gates, Graham, Greene, Hyde, Jones, Pamlico, Perquimans, Swain, Tyrrell, Warren, Yancey	
Robeson	84,007		
Randolph	79,725		
Davidson	77,179		
Harnett	64,129		
Guilford	62,000		
Iredell	60,446		

Source: 2010 Census



Adult Basic Education Grants are tied to the number of **adults without a high school diploma**. Individuals with lower educational attainment have a higher risk of being undercounted in the census.

Largest # No HS/GED (25+)		Highest Share No HS/GED (25+)	
Mecklenburg	82,273	Duplin	28.2%
Wake	61,593	Tyrrell	27.1%
Guilford	46,269	Bertie	25.5%
Forsyth	34,890	Greene	24.6%
Durham	29,463	Caswell	24.6%
Gaston	27,500	Sampson	24.1%
Cumberland	24,097	Vance	23.9%

Source: 2016 5-Year ACS

