

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.

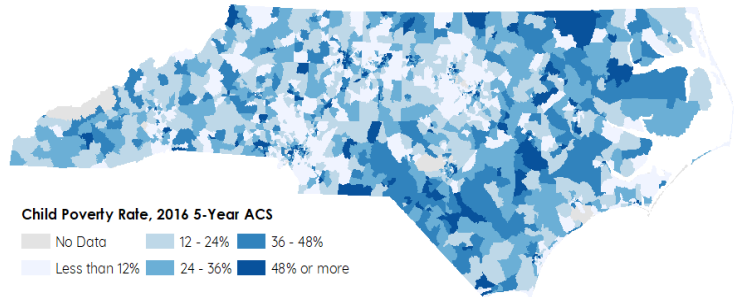
Many funding formulas are linked to the number of **children in poverty**. There were 490,775 poor children in North Carolina in 2016, a child poverty rate of 21.7%. Low-income households are at greater risk of being undercounted and these households are much more likely to have children: 76% of North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

Largest # Children in Poverty

Mecklenburg	45,627
Guilford	29,604
Wake	29,288
Cumberland	22,223
Forsyth	21,054
Durham	15,379
Robeson	12,846

Highest Child Poverty Rate

Washington	43.2%
Warren	39.5%
Scotland	38.7%
Robeson	38.3%
Richmond	38.2%
Tyrrell	38.2%
Halifax	38.0%



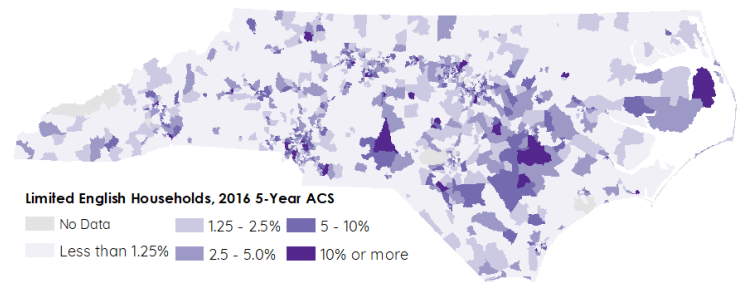
English Language Acquisition Grants are tied to the number of **limited English proficient (LEP) and immigrant children**. In North Carolina, 3.3% or 55,500 children aged 5 to 17 were LEP in 2016. Even more children (73,000) lived in a household where no one over age 14 spoke English well. Foreign-born 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 concerns around the citizenship question.

Largest # LEP (5-17)

Mecklenburg	7,568
Wake	7,175
Guilford	4,024
Forsyth	3,704
Durham	3,380
Johnston	1,607
Union	1,217

Highest Share LEP (5-17)

Duplin	10.1%
Durham	7.7%
Sampson	7.4%
Hyde	6.1%
Surry	5.9%
Forsyth	5.8%
Lee	5.7%



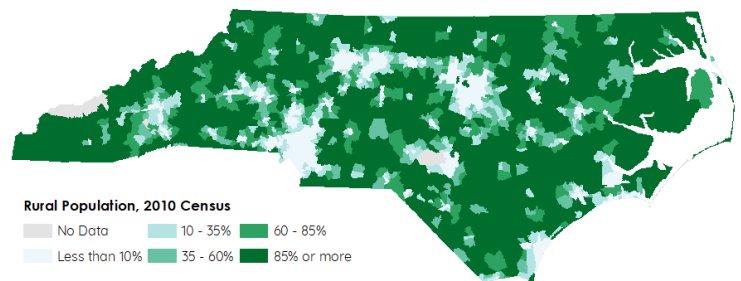
Rural schools grants are targeted directly at K-12 support for **children in rural areas**. Thirty-four percent of North Carolinians lived in a rural area in 2010. Rural areas historically have been more likely to be undercounted than urban areas. These populations may be at greater risk of undercount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

Largest Rural Population

Johnston	87,879
Robeson	84,007
Randolph	79,725
Davidson	77,179
Harnett	64,129
Guilford	62,000
Iredell	60,446

Highest Share Rural Population

14 NC counties 100% rural:
Alleghany, Cherokee, Clay,
Gates, Graham, Greene,
Hyde, Jones, Pamlico,
Perquimans, Swain, Tyrrell,
Warren, Yancey



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+)

Mecklenburg	82,273
Wake	61,593
Guilford	46,269
Forsyth	34,890
Durham	29,463
Gaston	27,500
Cumberland	24,097

Highest Share No HS/GED (25+)

Duplin	28.2%
Tyrrell	27.1%
Bertie	25.5%
Greene	24.6%
Caswell	24.6%
Sampson	24.1%
Vance	23.9%

