The Census is the measure by which federal funds are allocated each year for special education, classroom technology, school lunch assistance and teacher training. The count also impacts funds for Head Start, after-school programs and other education-related services.

The Census raises awareness of our growing multilingual community, which in turn helps schools understand the needs of their students and qualify for grants to fund programs for students from multilingual households.

According to the most recent 5-year estimate from the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey, 79% of people in the U.S. speak only English at home. Spanish is spoken in 13% of homes.

One of the most important considerations for school funding and planning is a complete count of children in the decennial census. Inaccurate counts may lead to misrepresentation and underfunding across communities. The Census Bureau estimates 1.5 million children under 10 years old were not counted in the 2010 Census. The challenge is largest for children under 5 years old, with an estimated undercount of about 1 million, or 5%.

By showing the gap in average yearly salaries based on education levels attained, Census data can help students make informed decisions about their academic future. In 2017, the salary gap between someone with a bachelor’s degree and a high school graduate/GED recipient was $30,000. People with a bachelor’s degree and no higher degree made approximately $68,000, compared to $38,000 for high school graduates and GED recipients.