

# Southern Coalition for Social Justice

## Census 2010 Factsheet: Nash County

How has Nash County changed since the last census?

	2000 Census	2010 Projection
<i>Total population</i>	87,385	96,394, a 10.3% increase
<i>Percent African-American</i>	33.9%	36.9%
<i>Percent Hispanic</i>	3.4%	no data

These projections come from NC's Office of State Budget and Management, in conjunction with data from the US Census American Community Survey (ACS 2006-2008). The NC OSBM projections are based on Census 2000 data, so they're only as accurate as the census itself!

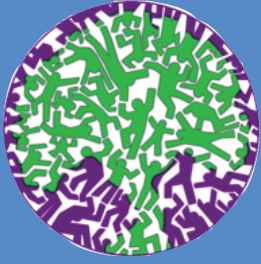
Also, the ACS is a three-year average of phone survey data, and for privacy reasons data is not released for populations less than 20,000. In rural parts of NC, that means small-area data on race, ethnicity, poverty, transportation, health coverage, etc. will be either infrequently released or not available at all. In many counties of NC, timely data on the Hispanic population is simply not available.

What do population shifts mean for political representation?

- Overall, African-Americans have increased as a percentage of the Nash County population. This shift is probably not significant enough to flip districts at the State House or Senate level, but could lead to new opportunities for majority-minority districts in local politics, especially if outreach work leads to an accurate count of the African-American population.
- Nash County is losing population relative to the state as a whole (which is projected to have a 18.9% increase). Nash County is split between State House districts 25 (71.1% white as of Census 2000), 27 (52.6% African-American) and 49 (66.5% white). The racial makeup of these districts isn't likely to change significantly after Census 2010, but their boundaries may change.
- Nash County is in State Senate District 11, which was 62.2% white as of 2000.
- US Congress – Nash County is split between the 2nd and 3rd Congressional Districts. The 2nd District, 64% white as of Census 2000, is represented by Bob Etheridge (D). The 3rd District, represented by Walter Jones (R), was 79.7% white as of the 2000 Census.

How would an accurate count impact federal funding?

- Medicaid: As of January 2010, **16,688** Nash County residents were enrolled in Medicaid. An accurate count for NC in 2000 would have resulted in **\$57 million** increased funding statewide **in 2008 alone**.
- Title I: Nash County received **\$5,502,470** in federal Title I allotments in the 2009-2010 fiscal year. Those were distributed between 16 Title I eligible schools (see attached list).



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### Nash County: Title I Schools

<b>School</b>	<b>% from low-income families</b>	<b>Total students</b>
Bailey Elementary	71.4%	651
Baskerville Elementay	99.8%	401
Benvenue Elementary	65.4%	820
Cedar Grove Elementary	78.7%	192
Coopers Elementary	42.8%	648
D S Johnson Elementary	81.9%	509
Englewood Elementary	57.1%	573
M B Hubbard Elementary	67.8%	534
Middlesex Elementary	72.8%	394
Nashville Elementary	49.1%	809
O.R. Pope Elementary	96.8%	346
Red Oak Elementary	41.9%	303
Spring Hope Elementary	65.3%	570
Swift Creek Elementary	43.5%	317
Williford Elementary	93.8%	528
Winstead Avenue Elementary	63.1%	615

### Which parts of Nash County are Hard-to-Count?

The US Census Bureau tracks these and other neighborhood characteristics through its Hard-to-Count (HTC) index. Areas with an HTC index above 60 are considered 'hard-to-count'. Of course, the Census index relies on 2000 data, and in many cases neighborhood-level characteristics have changed so much since 2000 that your knowledge as a local organizer will be more useful for targeting census outreach than the HTC data.