

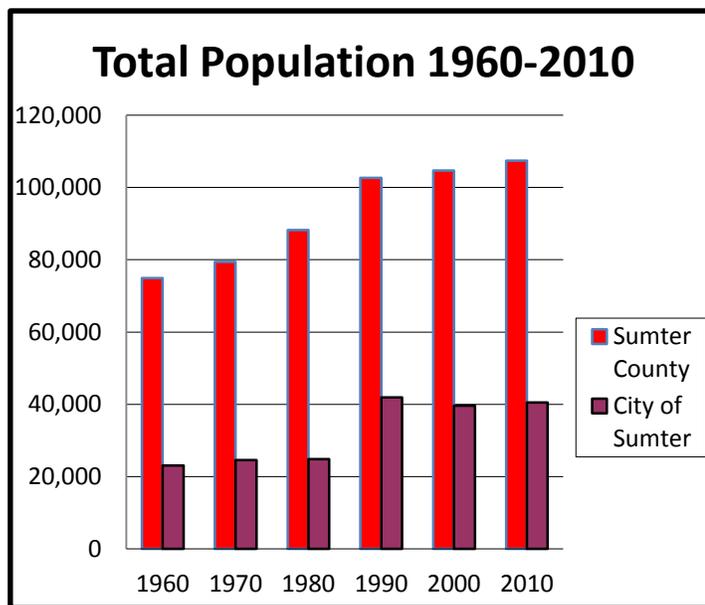


POPULATION

Total Population

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, both the City of Sumter and Sumter County have experienced a steady increase in population for the last 50 years. Since 1960, the population of the County has grown 43% from 74,941 people to 107,746 people in 2010. During this same time period, the City of Sumter has grown 75% from 23,062 people to 40,524. The population growth over these five decades is attributed to military personnel migration and increases in industrial and manufacturing employment opportunities.

Figure P-1



Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010

The population of Sumter has seen continual growth over the last 50 years, with the pace of increase being the greatest between 1960 and 1990, and becoming slower between 1990 and 2010. We see a large increase in the City’s population between 1980 and 1990. This is attributed to the annexation of Shaw AFB and surrounding properties in 1989.

The first decade of the century 2000-2010 saw relatively slow growth for both the City and County, growing at 2.2% and 2.7% respectively (Table P-1 and P-2). During this period, growth is characterized by a suburban, westward pattern. This follows a trend that can be seen in Map P-1, which shows increases in the County and westernmost City tracts and flat growth and population loss in the downtown, surrounding areas and rural eastern Sumter County. So the decade brought: a decline in the central city; a decline in rural portions of the county and; a rise in the western suburbs, closer to Shaw.



Table P-1
City of Sumter Population 2000-2010

	2000	%	2010	%	Change	%
Total	39,643		40,524		881	2.2%
White	19,655	49.5%	17,777	43.8%	(-1878)	-9.5%
Black	18,357	46.3%	19,755	48.7%	1,532	7.6%
Hispanic	938	2.4%	1,467	3.1%	529	56%
Asian	505	1.3%	647	1.6%	149	28%
Other	1126	2.8%	878	2.1%	(-248)	-22%

Population Element

Table P-2
Sumter County Population 2000-2010

	2000	%	2010	%	Change	%
Total	104,646		107,456		2810	2.7%
White	52,462	50%	50,423	46.9%	(-2,039)	-3.9%
Black	48,850	46.75%	50,110	46.6%	1,260	2.6%
Hispanic	1,918	1.8%	3,532	3.3%	1,614	84%
Asian	944	.09%	1,167	1%	223	23.6%
Other	2,390	2.3%	2,224	2%	(-166)	-6.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010



Population by Census Tract

The U.S. Census Bureau currently divides Sumter County into 23 census tracts for the purpose of collecting and analyzing statistical data. Since the 1970 official Census count, some census tracts have experienced substantial growth, while others have seen population declines. For example, census tracts 17.01, 17.02 and 18.01, located in the wester edge of the City limits, have grown to more than 250% of their 1970 population. This area is home to numerous subdivisions built between 1990 and today. In contrast, there are several census tracts that have experienced significant decline in their populations during this period. Tracts 8.97, 15 and 16, which encompasses all of the downtown and South Sumter areas within the city limits, have seen their populations drop almost 60% since 1970. Thus, the population changes by census tract directly reflect the dominant land use notion of the previous two decades—that is, decline of the city center and the rise of western subdivisions.

Due to these changes in population the U.S. Census Bureau has had to make some changes to the census tracts for Sumter in 2010. The boundaries of census tracts are designed to contain approximately the same number of people, and in order to maintain this balance sometimes new tracts are created while old declining ones are consolidated.

Sumter had two such areas that increased in population so much that they had to be split into two smaller sized tracts. Tract 17.02, which has had tremendous growth recently, was split into two new tracts 17.03 and 17.04, as a result 17.02 no longer exists. Tract 9 also a large increase in population since 2000 and has been split into 9.01 and 9.02.

There were other tracts in Sumter however that have seen declining populations and had to be combined in order to maintain the proper population count. Census tracts 8.97 and 8.98, which have had significant losses in recent years, were combined to create census tract 8.

One area of particular interest concerns census tract 3, which encompasses all of Shaw Air Force Base. Map P-1 indicates a large loss of population in this particular tract between 2000 and 2010. This can be attributed to a reorganization of base housing just prior to the 2010 Census, wherein a large number of residences were removed, and not to a reduction in total personnel stationed at Shaw. Evidence suggests that the population moved off the base to the nearby tracts, which saw large increases in residents during the same period in time. It should be noted that recently Shaw has become the home of the 3rd Army headquarters and is currently in the process of constructing new on-base housing, which will likely result in a shift of population back to tract 3 in time for the next Census in 2020.



Racial Composition

For the last 40 years, Sumter County has maintained a near equal percentage of both black and white residents, with a marked increase in the last twenty years of other minority groups.

The City of Sumter has seen a significant shift in racial composition over the same period in time. White residential population has slowly and steadily decreased by almost twenty percent since 1970. Meanwhile, the percentage of black residents in the City has made gains of over fifteen percent, while other minorities groups making up the remaining five percent, continuing the trend of the last 40 years.

Table P-3

Population Percentage by Race: City and County 1970 to 2010					
County	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
White	57.9	55.1	55.3	50.1	48.2
Black	41.7	44.2	43.6	46.7	46.9
Other	.4	.7	1.1	3.2	4.9
City					
White	65.0	59.4	59.8	49.6	45.3
Black	34.0	38.7	38.2	46.3	49.1
Other	1.0	1.9	2.0	4.1	5.6

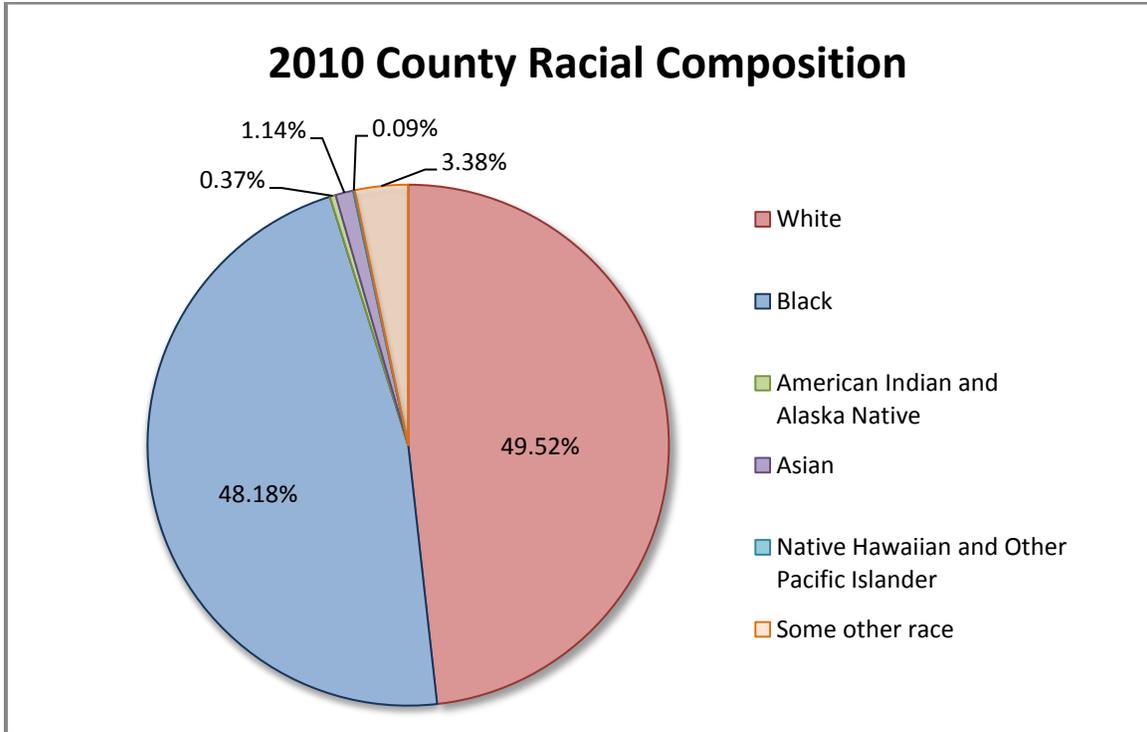
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010

Between 2000 and 2010 the Hispanic population in the U.S. grew from 35,305,818 to 50,477,594 people, an increase of 43%. In South Carolina the number of Hispanic residents went from 95,076 to 235,682 over the same period in time, an increase of 147%. In Sumter County Hispanic population increased from 1,918 to 3,532 people between 2000 and 2010, an increase of 84%. So while the gains in Sumter County’s Hispanic residents increased at nearly twice the national level, it was well below the increases seen by the State.

The increase in the Hispanic population in Sumter of 1,614, between 2000 and 2010, was the largest single gain by any ethnicity. For comparison, over the same period of time the Black population increased by 1,260 people, while the Asian population increased by 777 people.



Figure P-2



Population Element

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010

Race in Sumter is geographically segregated and, often, concentrated. Approximately 40% of the entire black population is located around the city center in census tracts 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15 and 16. Only 13% of the entire white population resides in those same census tracts. It was noted earlier that census tracts 9.01, 9.02, 17.03 and 17.04 have experienced the most growth since the 1970 official census count. It should also be noted that these particular tracts also include 33% of the total white population whereas only 10% of the black population call this area home. In 2010, Sumter remains a community largely segregated by race (an examination of income characteristics later will show that Sumter is segregated by income as well).

There has been a continual movement away from the census tracts that traditionally held the largest minority population. This migration has led to declines in infrastructure, quality of housing and overall quality of life.

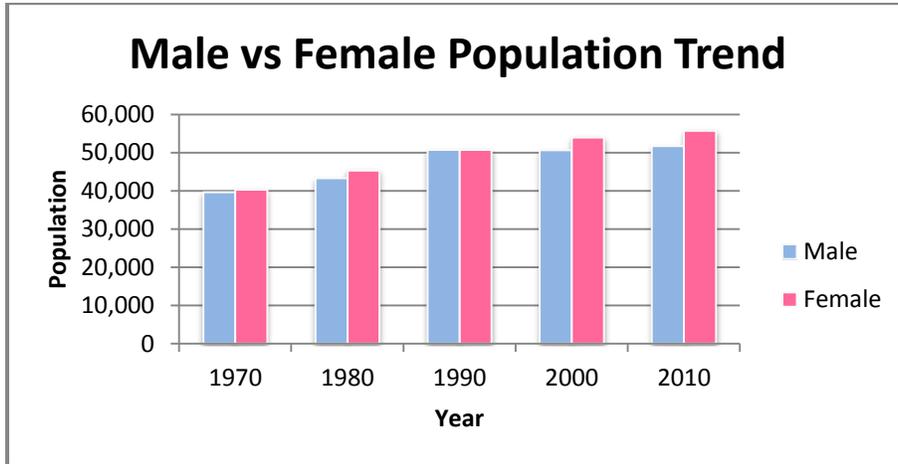
A demographic shift continued between 2000-2010 with white populations leaving the City (9.5% loss) and the County (3.9%). More subtly, Black populations grew in the more urbanized City and County; yet saw a population loss in the most rural census tracts. Additional data can be found at the end of this Chapter.



Gender and Age Composition

In 2010, females accounted for 51% of the total population while males accounted for 49%. Forecasts for this demographic item indicate that females will continue to outnumber males in Sumter, as well as South Carolina and the Nation as a whole.

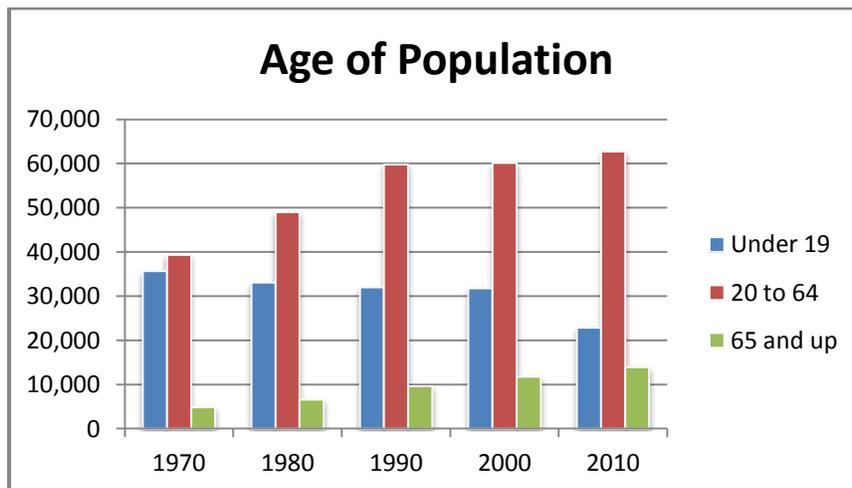
Figure P-3



Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010

Median age continues to rise as the population in the 65 and older cohort increases, while the under 19 category continues its steady decline since 1970 forward. Sumter’s population is getting older and the trend is expected to continue.

Figure P-4

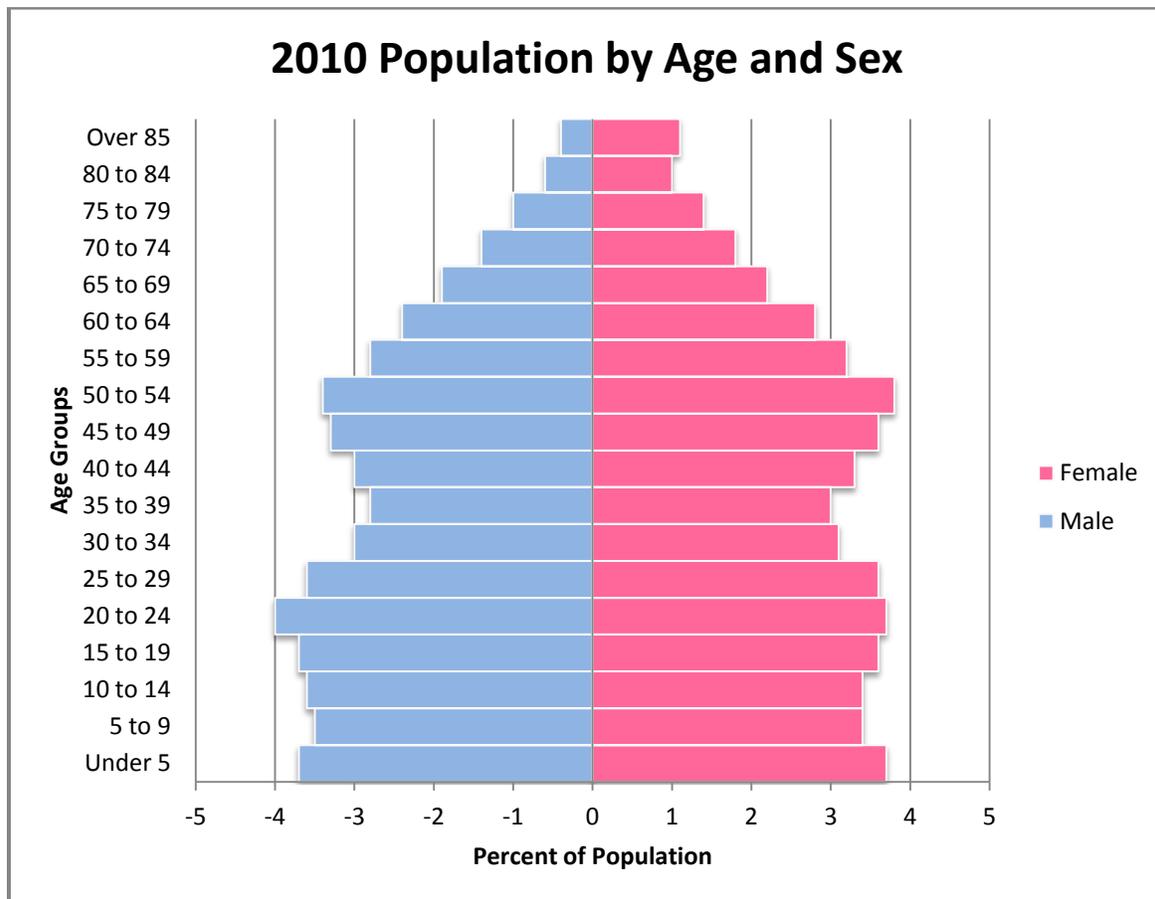


Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010



The year 2010 population pyramid shows that the majority of Sumter’s residents are located in the workforce and younger age groups for both men and women. The trend over the last twenty years has been a slowly declining percentage of residents in the pre-workforce age population, although most recently census figures show a turnaround to this trend and indicate an increase in population in the youngest cohort. Women outnumber men in almost every age group, except in the 20 to 24 year old cohort, where men outnumber women by a scant .3 percent.

Figure P-5



Source U.S. Census Bureau 2010

Based on cohort data, in approximately ten to fifteen years a sizeable portion of people in Sumter will be at or nearing retirement age. Sumter will be faced with meeting the land use and policy needs of a large number of residents that are no longer part of the workforce and will require the special services required of that age group.



EDUCATIONAL PROFILE

Educational attainment is measured as the highest level of education completed by the adult population age 25 or older.

Table P-4

	1990				2000				2009			
	City	County	South Carolina	United States	City	County	South Carolina	United States	City	County	South Carolina	United States
No High School Diploma	22.0	30.2	31.7	24.8	22.0	25.8	23.7	19.6	18.0	19.1	17.8	15.4
High School Diploma	24.3	28.2	29.5	30.0	25.5	29.6	30.0	28.6	28.1	32.6	31.5	29.3
Some College	24.7	19.3	15.8	18.7	22.0	21.7	19.3	21.0	20.5	21.2	19.1	20.3
Associates Degree	8.1	7.2	6.3	6.2	7.9	7.2	6.7	6.3	8.2	9.4	8.2	7.4
Bachelor's Degree	12.9	9.8	11.2	13.1	14.5	10.7	13.5	15.5	15.4	11.0	15.3	17.4
Graduate/Professional	7.6	5.1	5.4	7.2	8.1	5.1	6.2	7.9	7.4	6.5	7.3	9.0
Percent High School graduate or higher	78.0	69.8	68.3	75.2	78.0	74.3	76.3	80.4	82.0	80.9	82.2	84.6
Percent Bachelor's Degree or higher	20.5	14.9	16.6	20.3	22.5	15.8	20.4	24.4	25.2	17.6	23.5	27.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Sumter's education levels show a steady increase over the last twenty years. Table P-2 indicates the percentage of adults with at least a high school diploma has increased by a little over 11% in the County and 4% in the City. The percentage of residents with a Bachelor's degree or higher increased as well, with the City level rising by 5% and the County nearly 3%.

Since 1990 the percentage of residents over the age of 25 with advanced degrees increased in almost every category. Albeit with a small decline in people living in the City with Graduate degrees and those that have at least a year some college experience without completing a degree.

Even though Sumter as a whole has made advances in the percentage of residents with a high school education or better, it has failed to keep pace with either South Carolina or the Nation in total education, as measured by the rate of residents with a Bachelor's degree or higher.

In 1990 the City exceeded the educational attainment of both the State and the Nation as a whole, while the County was slightly below both. In 2010 both the City and County fall below State and National education levels.

Even though the County has a higher percentage of residents with a high school diploma, this represents their highest level of education, so while more residents have at least a high school diploma, less are going on to more advanced degrees.



INCOME PROFILE

Per capita and household income data shows the City of Sumter and Sumter County are behind the averages for the State and Nation.

Table P-5

2009 Income Levels				
	Per Capita	Median Family	Median Household	% Poverty
Sumter County	\$19,025	\$44,836	\$37,752	19.0
City of Sumter	\$20,710	\$43,104	\$33,323	21.1
South Carolina	\$23,196	\$53,707	\$43,572	15.8
United States	\$27,041	\$62,363	\$51,425	13.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Per Capita Income has risen from \$15,657 to \$19,025 in the County and from \$16,949 to \$20,710 in the City between 2000 and 2009,

Measuring Median Household Income reflects total spending power. In the 2000 Median Household Income in the County was \$33,278. By 2009, it had risen to \$37,752. Median Household Income in the City increased from \$31,590 in 2000 to \$33,323 in 2009.

Median Family Income is another good financial analytical tool. These data are used to establish the poverty level. In 2009, Median Family Income was \$44,836 and \$43,104 in the County and City respectively.

Even though there have been significant gains in income over the last ten years, the City of Sumter and Sumter County lag behind the both United State and South Carolina in terms of Per Capita Income, Median Family Income and Median Household Income.

Per Capita Income in the City and County increased by 22.2% and 22.1% respectively between 2000 and 2009. During the same period of time South Carolina saw an increase of 23.4%, while the overall average for Per Capita Income for the United States was up 25.3%.

Median Family Income in the City increased by only 11% between 2000 and 2009, while the County experienced a 15% gain. South Carolina as a whole saw an increase in Median Family Income of 21.4%, while the Median Family Income across the entire United States rose by a little over 24%.

The percentage of people living in poverty in the County as well as the City of Sumter are both well above the rates for the Nation and the State of South Carolina.



1990-2009 Income Comparison

A comparative analysis of specific census tracts draws a picture of Sumter geographically divided by income. The wealthiest tracts are identified by **bold** print; the poorest tracts are underscored. Please see census tract map on page P 4 for reference.

Table P-6

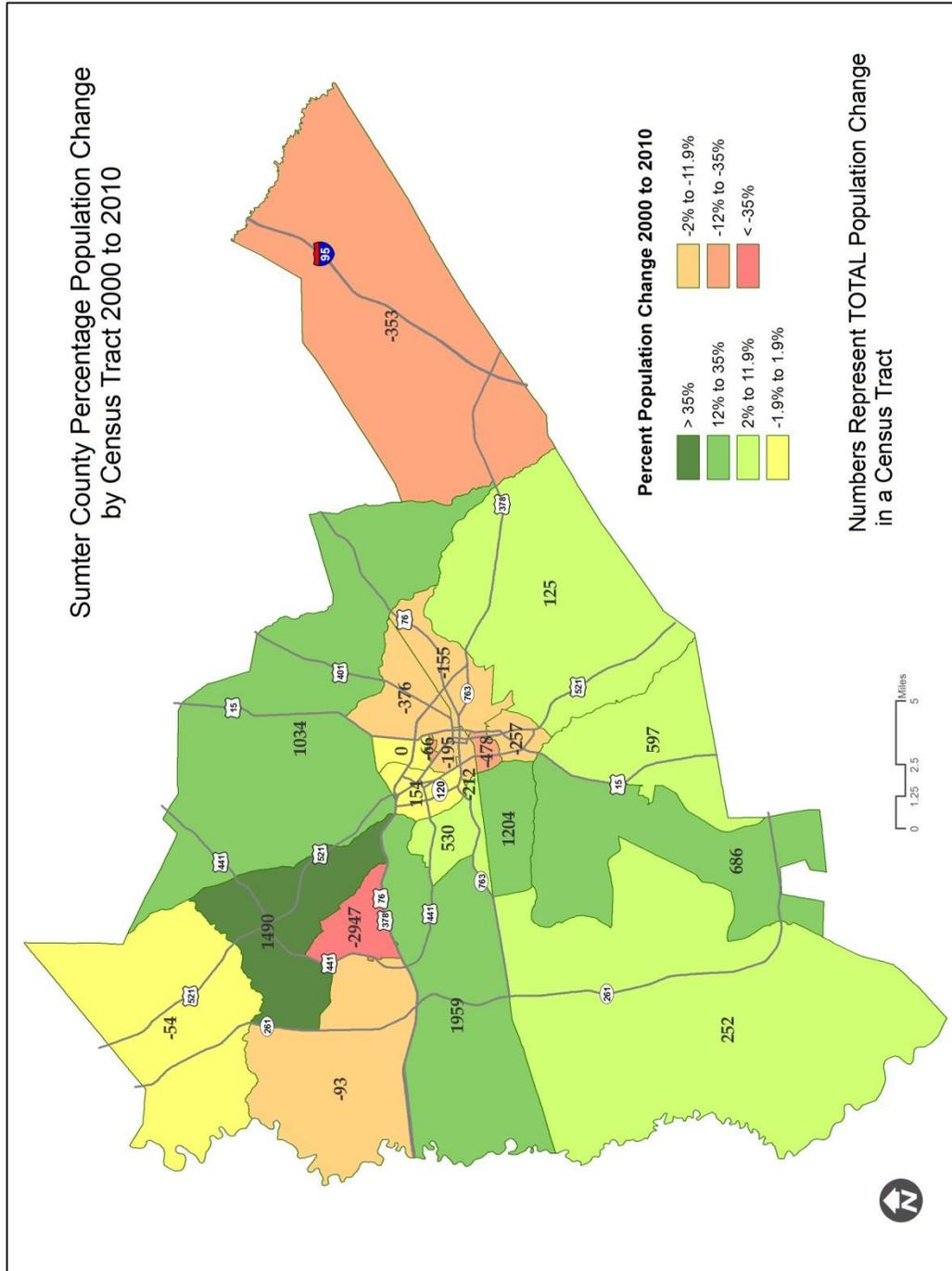
Census Tracts	Median Family Income		Median Household Income		Per Capita Income	
	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009
1	\$31,944	\$37,689	\$27,444	\$28,897	\$11,731	\$11,865
2.01	\$48,258	\$60,461	\$41,023	\$49,537	\$18,402	\$21,263
2.02	\$38,169	\$51,323	\$35,903	\$41,287	\$14,932	\$20,617
3	\$31,847	\$36,837	\$31,558	\$37,315	\$11,977	\$14,156
4	\$38,456	\$48,480	\$33,242	\$40,895	\$14,764	\$18,755
5	\$28,529	\$39,417	\$26,012	\$35,399	\$12,575	\$17,806
6	\$35,256	\$37,109	\$30,094	\$35,034	\$12,592	\$16,528
7	\$29,598	\$28,688	\$26,685	\$26,862	\$11,206	\$13,507
8.97	\$27,841	<u>\$21,801</u>	\$20,234	\$21,250	\$12,099	<u>\$8,281</u>
8.98	<u>\$20,577</u>	<u>\$22,753</u>	<u>\$17,289</u>	\$21,527	<u>\$8,209</u>	<u>\$9,207</u>
9	\$53,596	\$65,153	\$41,385	\$44,271	\$22,692	\$27,342
10	\$44,306	\$40,806	\$38,088	\$29,410	\$21,781	\$23,309
11	\$26,278	\$31,122	\$24,148	\$30,747	\$12,816	\$14,048
13	\$25,759	<u>\$21,550</u>	<u>\$17,868</u>	<u>\$16,289</u>	\$11,675	<u>\$9,601</u>
15	<u>\$21,176</u>	\$23,525	<u>\$16,804</u>	<u>\$17,414</u>	<u>\$8,852</u>	\$13,570
16	\$28,811	\$26,458	\$24,857	\$23,624	\$11,189	\$13,218
17.01	\$64,342	\$68,794	\$59,069	\$65,725	\$26,058	\$31,348
17.02	\$52,336	\$65,794	\$47,690	\$55,000	\$21,420	\$23,188
18.01	\$31,550	\$40,137	\$30,660	\$38,500	\$12,993	\$16,463
18.02	\$27,380	\$38,292	\$25,493	\$35,768	\$14,981	\$18,796
19.01	\$42,212	\$42,349	\$36,855	\$40,947	\$15,043	\$18,033
19.02	\$36,003	\$42,411	\$32,962	\$39,921	\$13,873	\$16,980

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

The majority of census tracts in Sumter saw increased Median Family Income, Median Household income and Per Capita Income between 2000 and 2009. A few tracts however saw a dramatic loss of income over the same period of time. Tract 8.97 witnessed a 22% decrease in Median Family Income and a 32% decrease in Per Capita Income. Tract 13 saw losses in all three categories; Median Family Income declined 16%, Median Household Income declined 9%, and Per Capita Income fell by 18%.

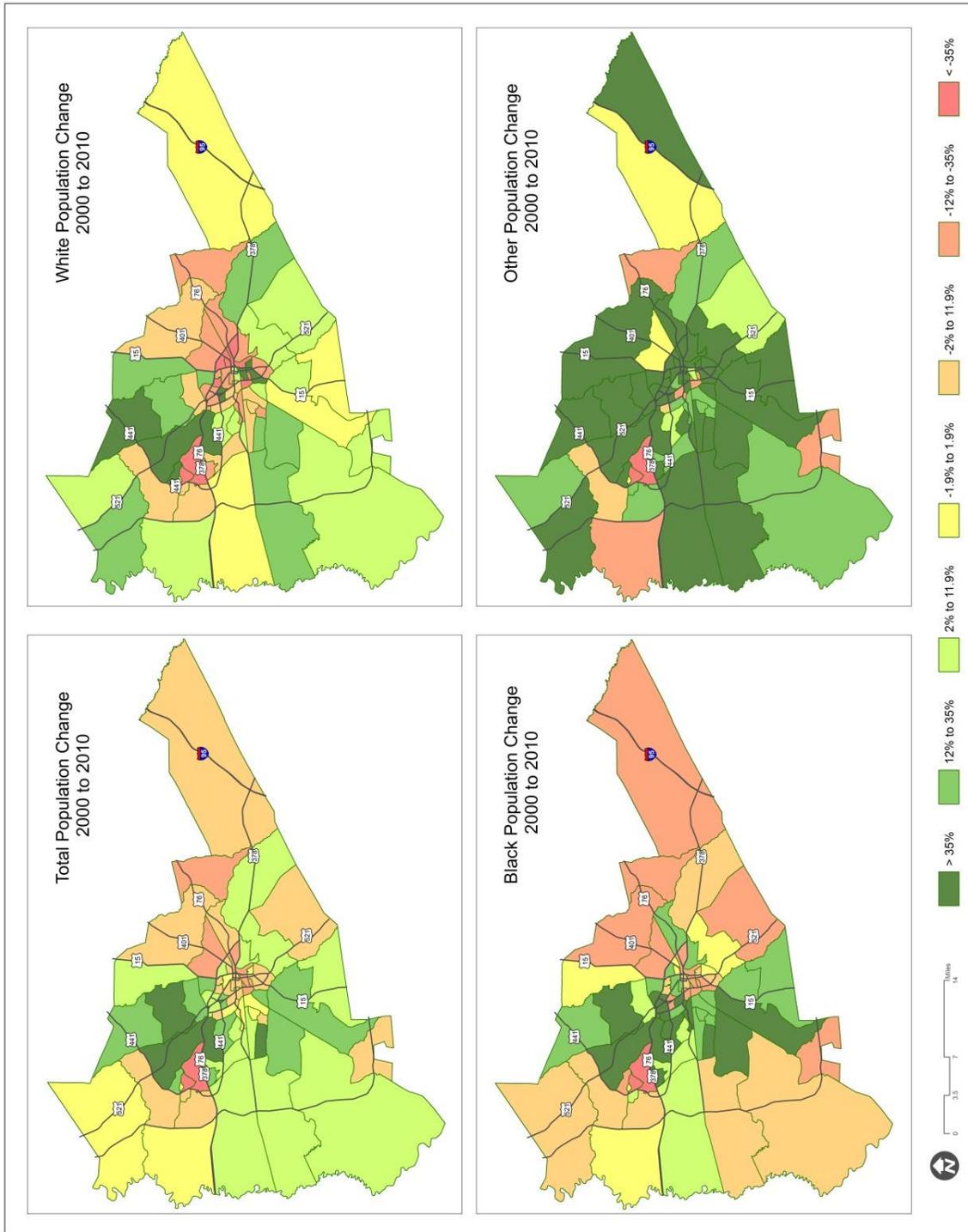


Map P-1





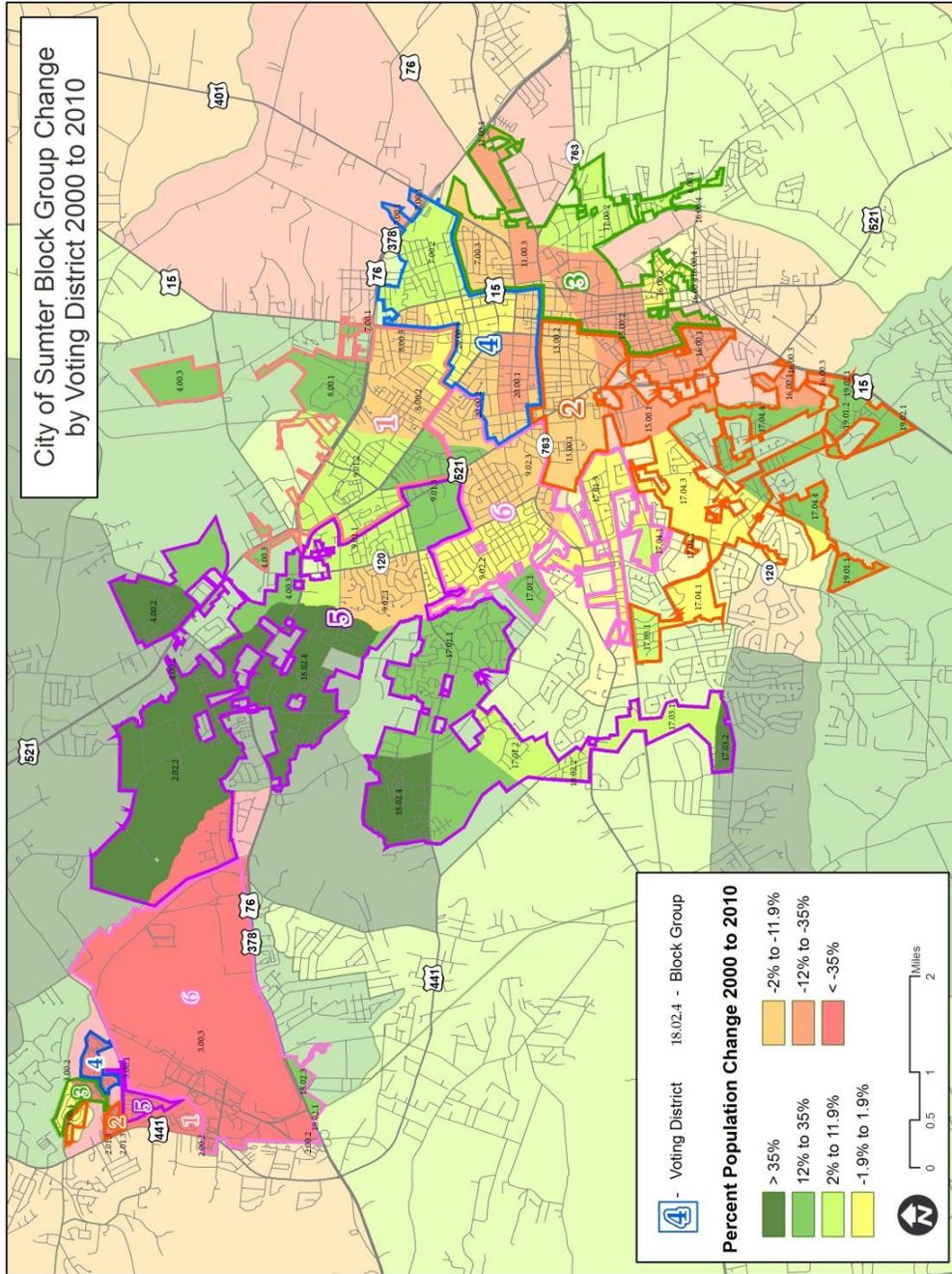
Map P-2



Source U.S. Census Bureau 2010



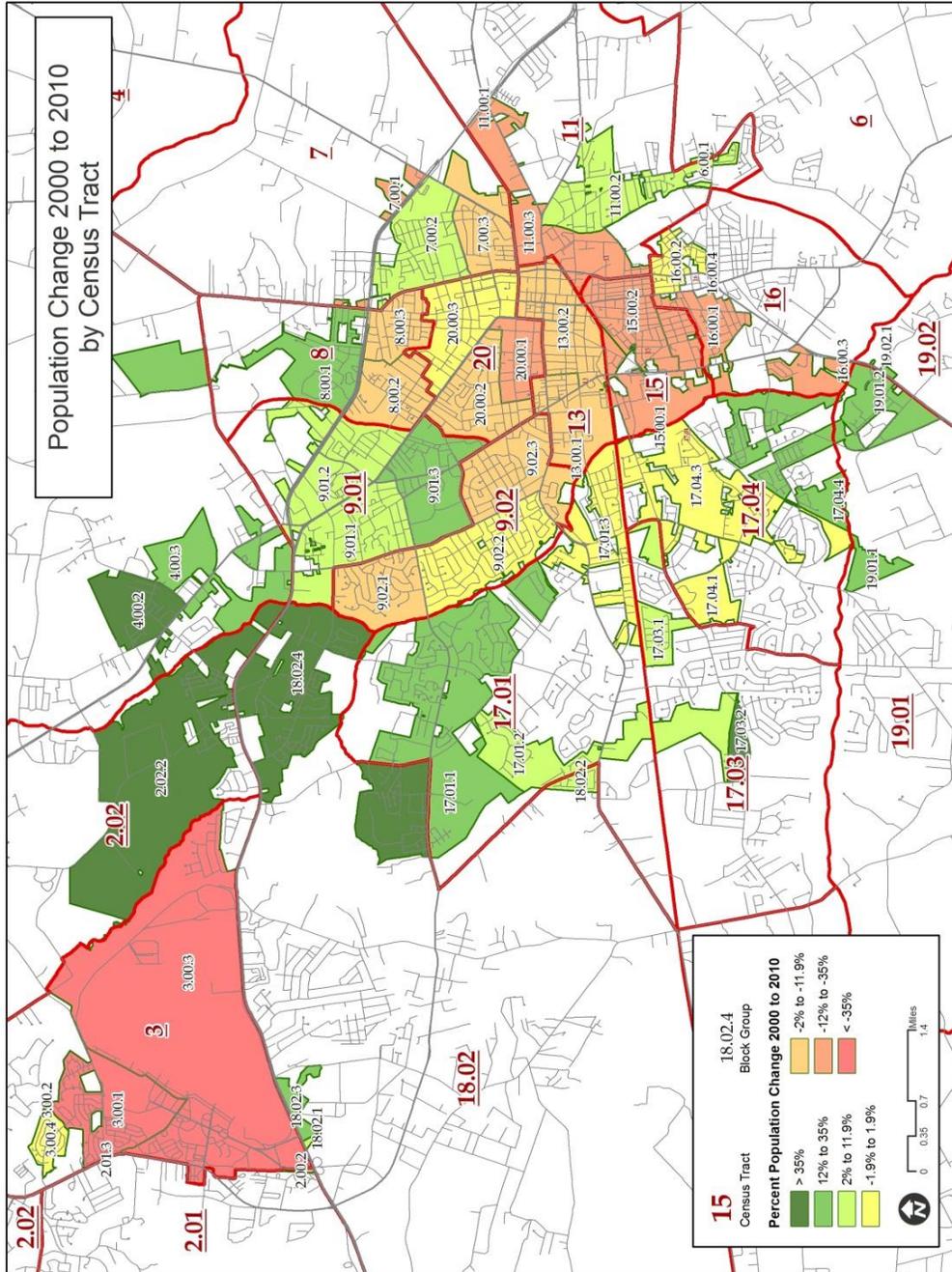
Map P-3



Source U.S. Census Bureau 2010



Map P-4



Population Element

Source U.S. Census Bureau 2010