

# Population Element

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## INTRODUCTION

One of the most important aspects of the Comprehensive Plan is the section pertaining to an area's population and the changes occurring within the population. Population characteristics and trends are important elements in assessing present and future service and infrastructure needs.

The purpose of this document is to fulfill the requirements of the South Carolina Local Government Comprehensive Planning Enabling Act of 1994 and to make information about Greenville County available to interested parties. The Population Element, as required by state law, presents information related to "historic trends and projections; number, size, and characteristics of households; educational levels; income characteristics; race; sex; age and other information."

## POPULATION TRENDS AND CHARACTERISTICS

Since its creation by the State Assembly in 1786, Greenville County has grown from a small farming community to a bustling and diverse urban county, the most populated county in South Carolina. Table 1 shows Greenville County's rapid population growth from 1930 to 2004.

*Table 1: Total population, Greenville County, 1930-2004*

Year	Population	Numeric Increase	Average Annual % Increase for decade
1930	117,009		
1940	136,580	19,571	1.7
1950	168,152	31,572	2.3
1960	209,776	41,624	2.5
1970	240,774	30,998	1.5
1980	287,913	47,139	2.0
1990	320,167	32,254	1.1
2000	379,616	59,449	1.9
2004	401,174	21,558	1.11

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

This rapid population increase is in line with the majority of the Upstate region. Census data indicate that the Upstate population has increased by 75.4 percent from 1960 to 2000, while South Carolina's population increased by 68.4 percent over the same time period.

Table 2: Total population, Upstate Counties and South Carolina, 1960-2000

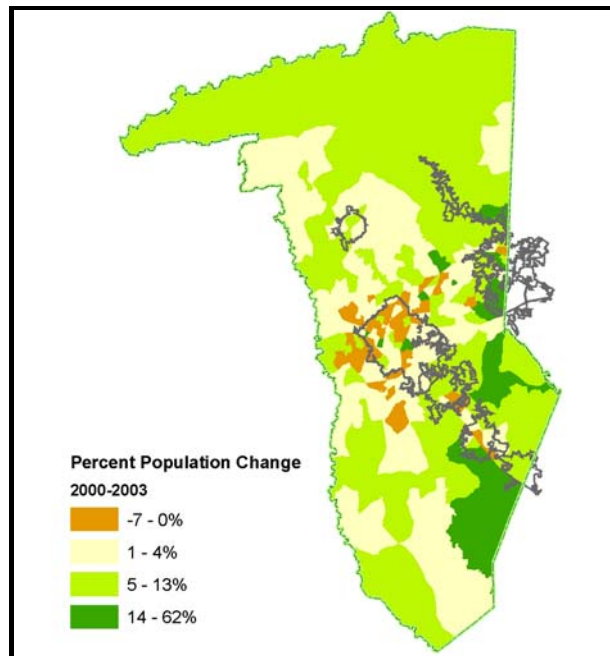
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	% Change 1960-2000
Greenville	209,776	240,774	287,913	320,167	379,616	90.0%
Anderson	98,478	105,474	133,235	145,196	165,740	68.3%
Cherokee	35,206	36,791	40,983	44,506	52,537	49.2%
Oconee	40,204	40,728	48,611	57,494	66,215	64.7%
Pickens	46,030	58,956	79,292	93,894	110,757	140.6%
Spartanburg	156,830	173,724	203,793	226,800	253,791	61.8%
Upstate	586,524	656,447	793,827	888,057	1,028,656	75.4%
South Carolina	2,382,594	2,590,516	3,121,820	3,486,703	4,012,012	68.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

This population increase has caused several high-growth areas to emerge. Greenville’s “Eastside” has experienced a tremendous amount of construction in single-family homes, apartments, retail, office, and light industrial buildings. However, the area is reaching capacity for population. The Enoree area--south of I-85 and the Golden Strip cities of Mauldin, Simpsonville, and Fountain Inn along Laurens Road and I-385--has emerged as a very prominent growth area.

There has also been high-growth in the Greer area. An aggressive annexation policy has also increased Greer’s geographical boundary, as developers have petitioned for annexation in order to access city services. It is anticipated that Greer and the surrounding area will be a high growth area for the foreseeable future.

Map 1: Population change, Greenville County, 2000-2003



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

### RACE

While most race classifications have maintained a relatively constant share of the population since 1990, the major exception to this is the increase in the Hispanic population in Greenville County. While persons of Hispanic/Latino origin comprised 0.95 percent of the population in 1990, this figure increased to 5.5 percent in 2004. In absolute terms, the Hispanic population was 3,028 in 1990, which increase to over 21,000 by 2004.

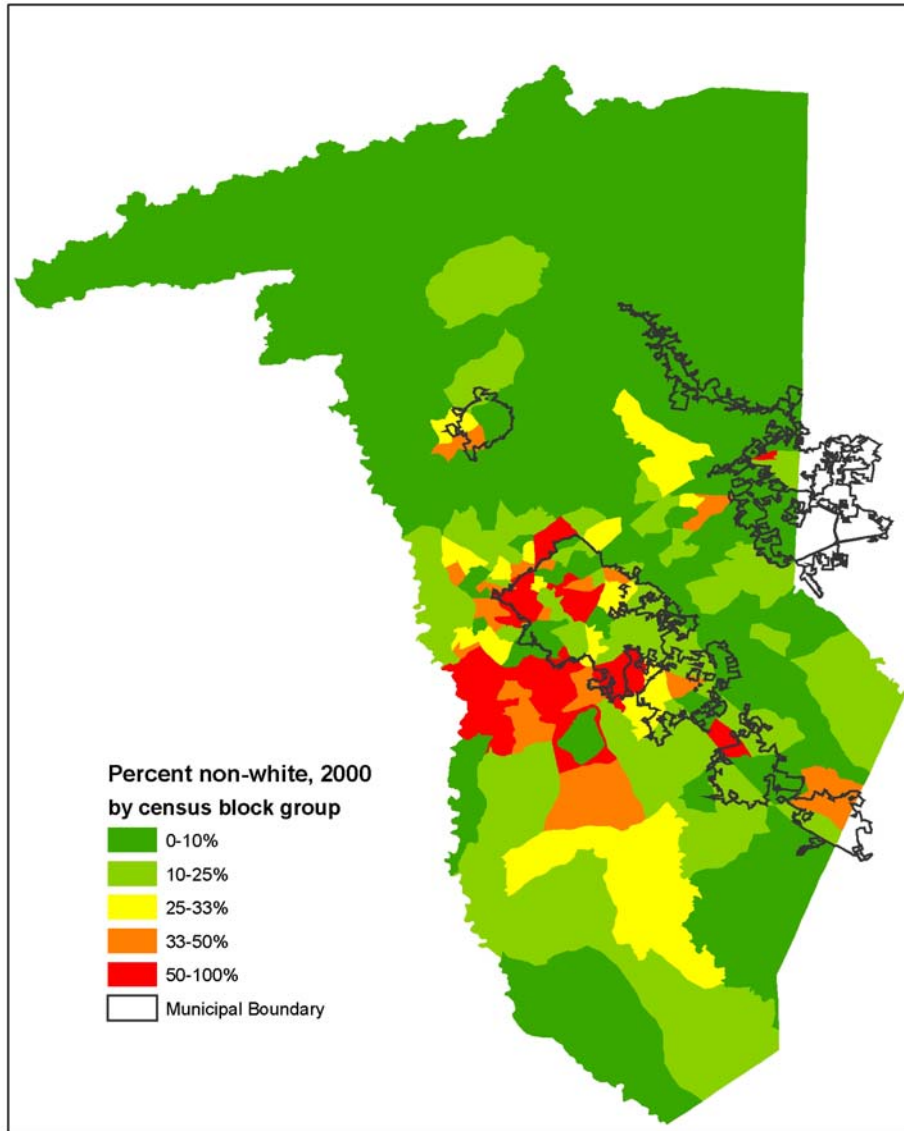
*Table 3: Race, Greenville County and South Carolina, 1990-2004*

	1990		2000		2004	
	Greenville County	South Carolina	Greenville County	South Carolina	Greenville County	South Carolina
White	90.0%	69.0%	77.5%	67.5%	77.9%	68.0%
Black	18.0%	29.8%	18.3%	29.5%	17.9%	28.9%
Hispanic	1.0%	0.9%	3.8%	2.4%	5.4%	3.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.34%	0.3%	0.8%
Asian/Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0.7%	0.6%	1.4%	0.94%	1.9%	1.1%
Other	0.2%	0.3%	1.4%	1.00%	0.6%	0.7%
Two or More	n/a	n/a	1.1%	1.00%	1.3%	1.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

*Due to Census methodology race totals may add up to more than 100% of county population*

Map 2: Percent non-white, Greenville County, 2000



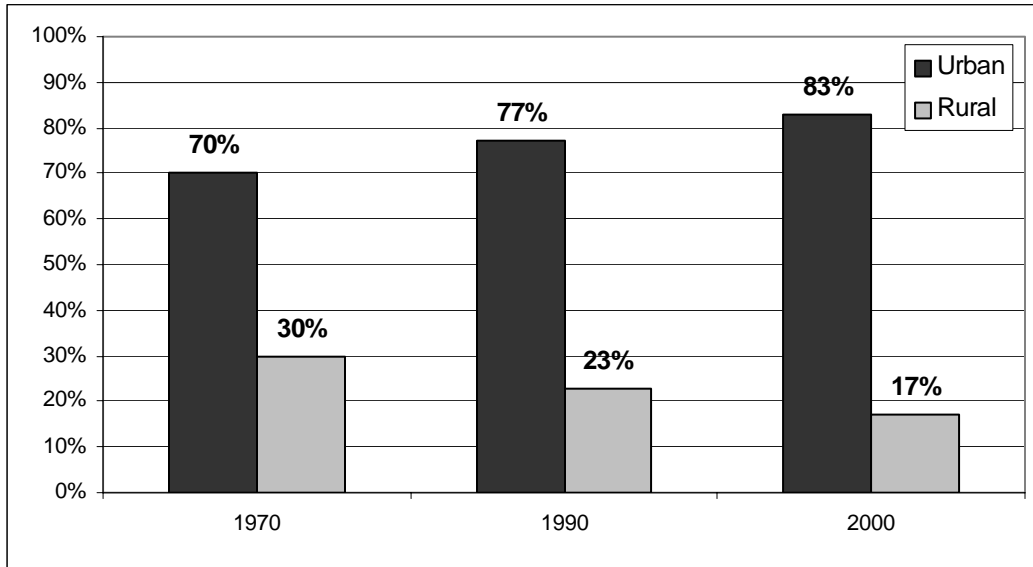
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

### URBAN AND RURAL CLASSIFICATION

Consistent with the population growth in the county has been rapid development. This has led to an increase in the urban population in the county, as the Census expands the borders of what is considered to be of urban character.

As development continues to push outward from the historic urban centers, this urban classification will continue to rise. In relation to this, it will be important to examine the implications of this outward movement, and consider planning approaches to ameliorate the consequences of this trend.

Figure 1: Percent urban and rural, Greenville County, 1970-2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

### AGE COMPOSITION

For planning purposes, age composition is vitally important; the number of people in each age group has a direct implication on service and infrastructure. For example, the number of people in the 21-44 age group represents the segment of the population that is likely to purchase a house or move to gain better employment opportunities.

The 21-44 and the 45-64 age groups represent the potential labor force. The 0-17 and the 65+ age groups represent the dependant population or the population with special needs. The following information presents age characteristics and its trends over the past decades.

As birth rates and death rates remain low, median age will continue to increase. Figure 7 illustrates this increase; the median age has increased by nearly a decade since 1970.

Table 4: Median age, Greenville County, 1970-2004

1970	1980	1990	2000	2004 Estimate
27.3	29.7	33.4	35.5	36.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

### MIGRATION AND MOBILITY

The migration of new residents into the county accounted for much of the growth during the 1990s and into the 2000s. In fact, more than half of the population increase in the county can be attributed to people moving here from outside the county. The rest can be attributed to the natural increase of the population (births-deaths).

One of the emerging immigration trends is the sharp increase in international migration. While natural increase and internal migration (migration from other parts of the United States) stayed relatively similar during these time periods, international migration rose sharply. It increased from a 418 person annual average between 1990 and 1999, to a 1,521 person average between 2000 and 2004.

*Table 5: Components of population change, Greenville County, 1990-2004*

Components of Population Change	1990-1999	2000-2004
Average Annual Natural Increase (births – deaths)	2,059	2,154
Average Annual Net International Migration (from outside U.S.)	418	1,521
Average Annual Net Internal Migration (from inside U.S.)	1,928	1,747
Average Annual Net Increase (total increase)	4,312	5,386

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 6 indicates where people (ages 5 and over) that have moved to Greenville County came from. Again, this table illustrates the share increase in the amount of international immigration that has occurred, as well as the number of people who come to Greenville County from various parts of the country.

*Table 6: Place of residence, five years earlier, Greenville County, 1970-2000*

5 years before, the person lived:	1970		1980		1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
In the Same House	116,729	56.3%	144,927	54.2%	159,331	53.5%	182,500	51.5%
In a Different House in the U.S.	89,463	43.2%	120,191	44.9%	136,295	45.8 %	162,960	46.0%
Abroad	990	0.5%	2,408	0.9%	2,054	0.7%	8,730	2.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

### HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

The 2000 Census reflects the changing nature of household composition. Specifically, the data show that there is increasing diversity in the types of households, which is shown in Census figures at the local, county, state, and national levels.

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. The data show that while

family households increased 30.51 percent from 1980 to 2000, the number of married couples with children increased only 3.48 percent. There was also a continuation of the trend where the number of married couples without children increased at a significantly faster rate than married couples with children.

Single-parent households continued their sharp increase from previous decades. The figures also show that single-parent families are more likely to be headed by a woman than a man.

Also continuing a trend from previous decades, average household size and average family size continue to decrease.

*Table 7: Household composition, Greenville County, 1980-2000*

Household Type	1980	1990	2000	% Change 1980-2000
Total Households	101,664	122,987	149,556	47.1
Families	78,166	88,560	102,012	30.5
Married Couples	64,886	70,493	78,215	20.5
With Children	33,137	32,313	34,291	3.5
Without Children	31,749	38,180	43,924	38.4
Single Householder	13,280	18,067	23,797	79.2
With Children	7,231	9,428	13,384	85.1
Without Children	6,049	8,639	10,413	72.1
Male, no wife present	2,206	3,505	5,465	147.7
With Children	789	1,467	2,610	230.8
Without children	1,417	2,038	2,855	101.5
Female, no husband present	11,074	14,562	18,332	65.5
With Children	6,442	7,961	10,774	67.3
Without Children	4,632	6,601	7,558	63.2
Persons per Household	2.7	2.5	2.47	-8.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## INCOME

A comparison of income levels shows that Greenville County has been consistently above the state levels of income. However when the income levels are adjusted for inflation, it is shown that median household income, median family income, and per capita income have actually decreased since 1989. This trend is consistent with the rest of the state and the nation.

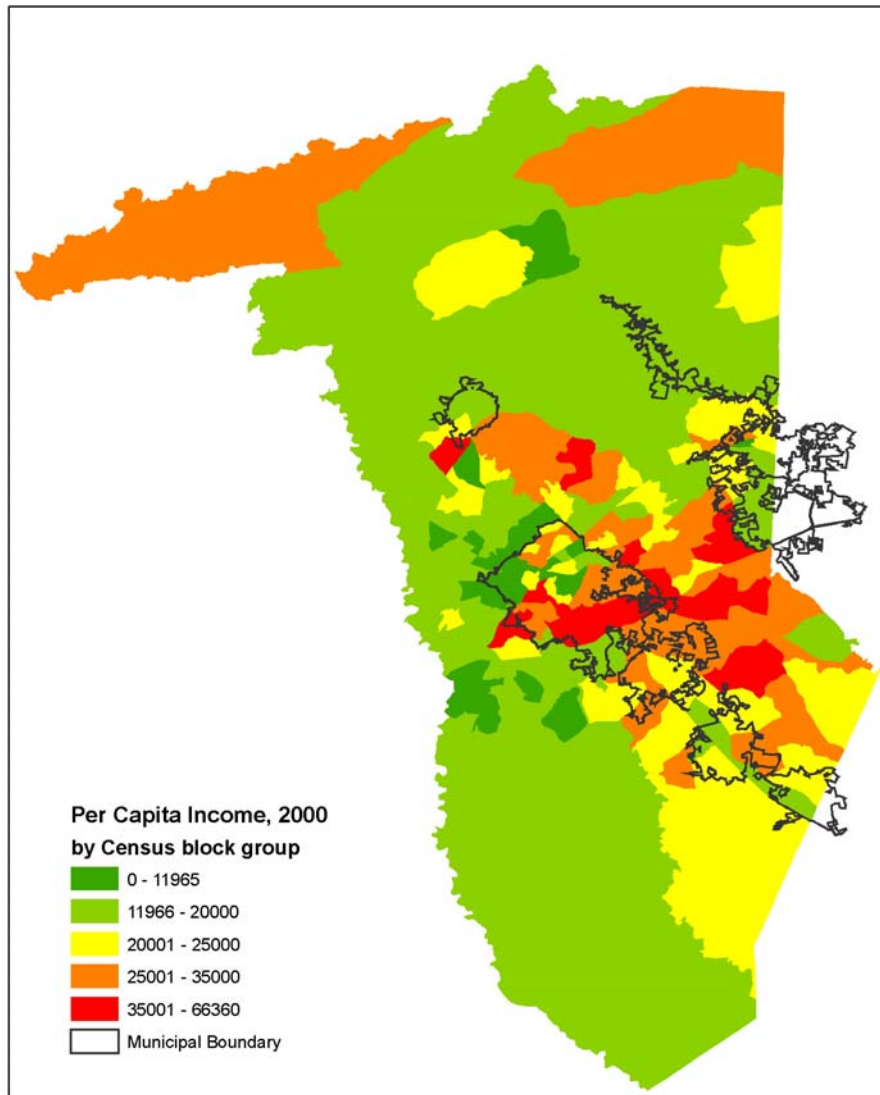
Table 8: Income statistics, Greenville County and South Carolina, 1989-2004

	1989		1999		2004	
	Greenville County	South Carolina	Greenville County	South Carolina	Greenville County	South Carolina
Median Household Income	\$44,301	\$39,988	\$46,663	\$42,051	\$42,782	\$39,837
Median Family Income	\$52,635	\$46,904	\$57,076	\$50,153	\$49,507	\$47,680
Per Capita Income	\$21,197	\$18,119	\$25,040	\$21,272	\$24,016	\$21,879

Adjusted for inflation to 2004 dollars. Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Per capita income is not geographically uniform; Census data show higher per capita incomes in the eastern part of the county, particularly in the Golden Strip and Eastside areas. There are also areas in the northern part of the county with higher per capita incomes, including those near the northern border where population is sparse.

Map 3: Per capita income, Greenville County, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Census data show that 11.1 percent of the population lived below poverty in 2000, while the state had a rate of 14.1 percent. However, poverty statistics show a discrepancy by race. In 1999, 7.3 percent of the white population was below poverty. This level is considerably lower than other races, including the Hispanic population (26.2 percent) and the Black population (22.4 percent). Similar discrepancies exist in the state and the nation.

Table 9: Poverty and race, Greenville County and South Carolina, 1999

Age	All races	White	Black	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander.	Hispanic or Latino	Other	2 or more races
Total Included	382,894	286,338	67,472	767	4,808	101	13,800	5,161	4,447
Total below poverty	42,438	20,972	15,134	131	491	22	3,613	1,303	772
Percent below poverty	11.1%	7.3%	22.4%	17.1%	10.2%	21.8%	26.2%	25.3%	17.4%
Percent below poverty – state	14.1%	8.6%	26.4%	19.2%	12.5%	16.0%	25.4%	27.6%	18.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

### EDUCATION

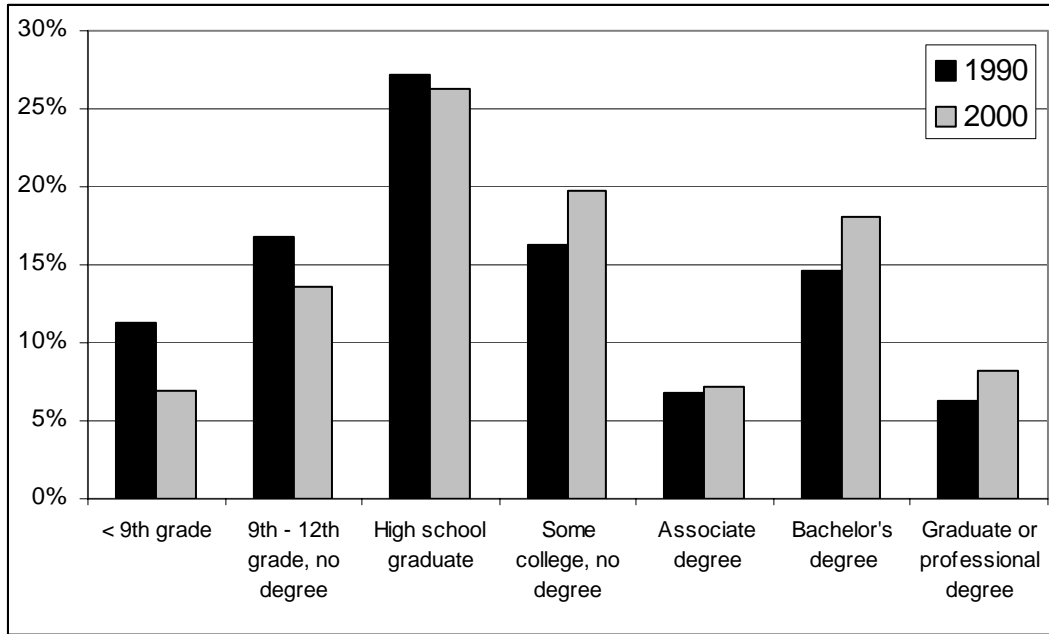
Table 10 presents information on the educational attainment of Greenville County residents age 25 and older. The data indicates a population that continues to achieve a higher level of education attainment than previous decades. There has been a significant increase in population with some college or a college degree. However, even though there has been improvement in the educational levels of residents, 63.87 percent of all persons age 25 and older do not have a college degree.

Table10: Educational attainment, Greenville County, state and nation, 2000

	Greenville County	SC	US
Less than 12th grade	20.5%	23.7%	19.6%
High School Graduate/Equivalent	26.3%	30.0%	28.6%
Some college, no degree	19.7%	19.3%	21.1%
Associates degree	7.2%	6.7%	6.3%
Bachelor's degree	18.1%	13.5%	15.5%
Master's degree	5.9%	4.8%	5.9%
Professional school degree	1.5%	1.4%	2.0%
Doctorate degree	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 2: Educational attainment, Greenville County, 1990 and 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

### POPULATION FORECASTS

The population forecast for the Comprehensive Plan is based on three elements: an analysis of historic trends, an evaluation of current development patterns, and an estimate of land available for residential development. The graphs that follow show both the historic trends and the forecasts through 2030.

#### Historic Trends

Greenville County has a long history of consistent and steady growth. Census data from 1900 through 2000 show that the county, with a population of just 53,490 at the beginning of the 20th century, was home to 379,616 people by 2000. On average, population has increased by more than 36,000 persons each decade for the past century. The number of new residents added each decade has been increasing: fewer than 15,000 persons were added from 1900 to 1910, while nearly 60,000 persons were added from 1990 to 2000, as illustrated in Figure 3.

Greenville County has captured an increasing share of South Carolina's total population in all but one decade in the past century -- during the 1970s, when the textile jobs that had fueled the county's growth up to that time began moving overseas -- reflecting the state's transition from a rural agrarian to an urban industrial economic base. Figure 4 reveals that Greenville began the 20th century as home to just four percent of all South Carolinians; 100 years later, Greenville is home to 9.5 percent of the state's residents.

Figure 3: Greenville County Population Growth Per Decade, 1910 to 2000

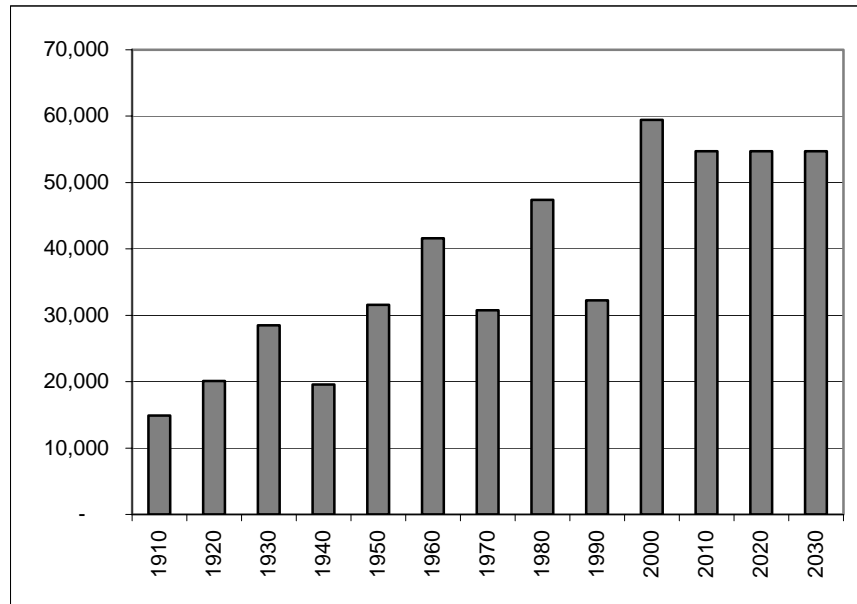
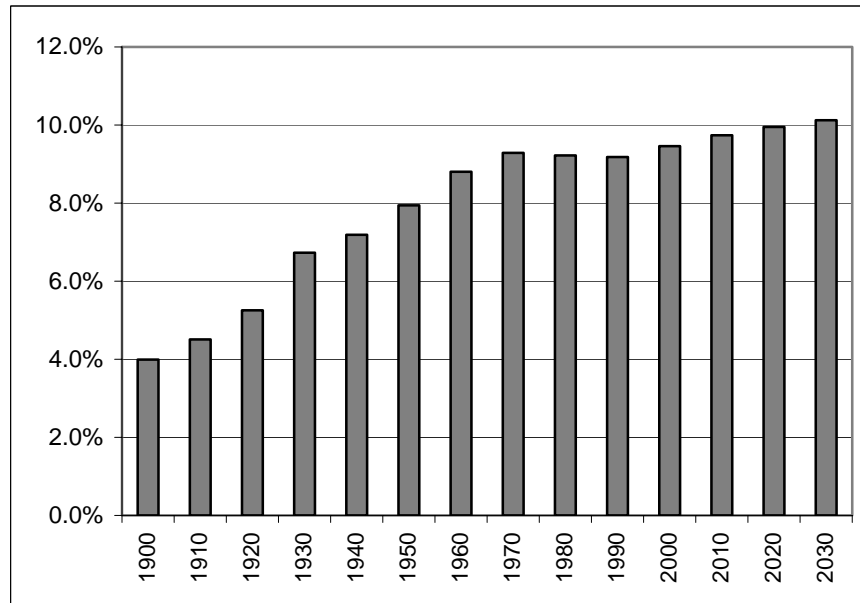


Figure 4: Greenville County share of South Carolina's total population, 1900 to 2030



While the number of new residents added each decade has been growing, the percentage change in population each decade has been declining. From 1900 to 1930, Greenville County's population grew by nearly 30 percent each decade. By mid-century, population

was growing at an average of 20 percent per decade, and from 1980 to 2000 growth averaged 16.5 percent each decade, as shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5: Percent population growth per decade, Greenville County, 1910 to 2030

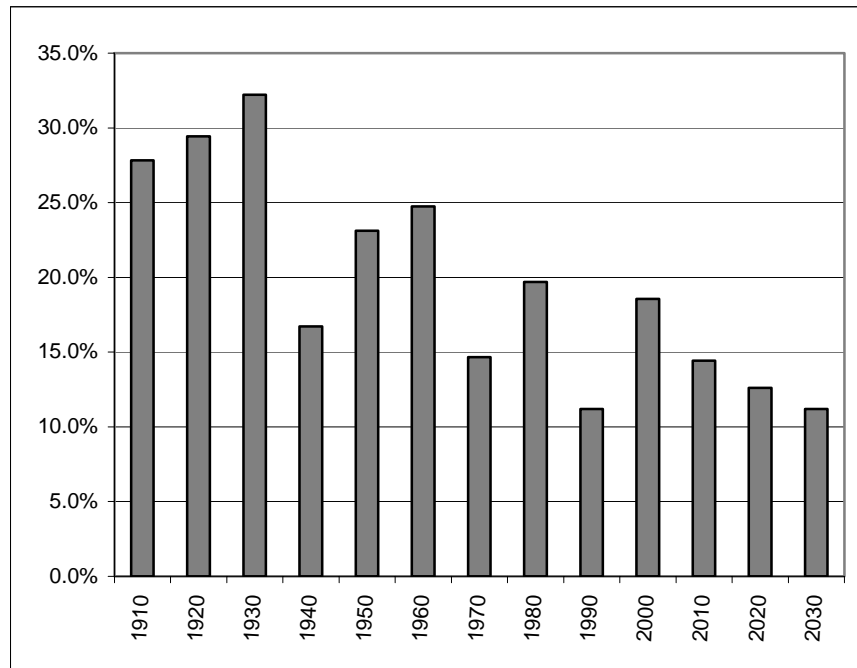
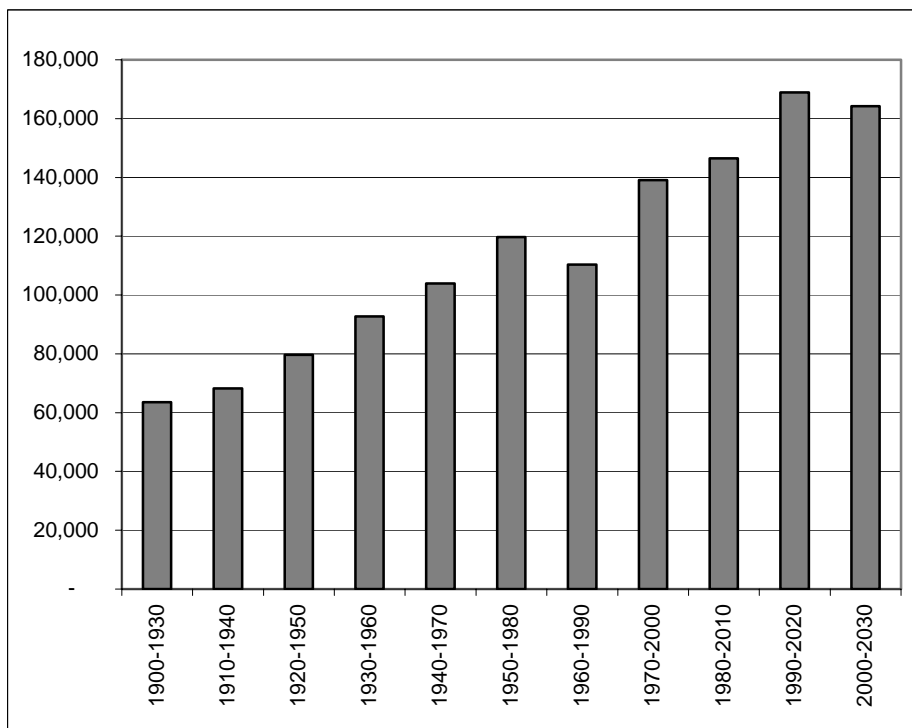


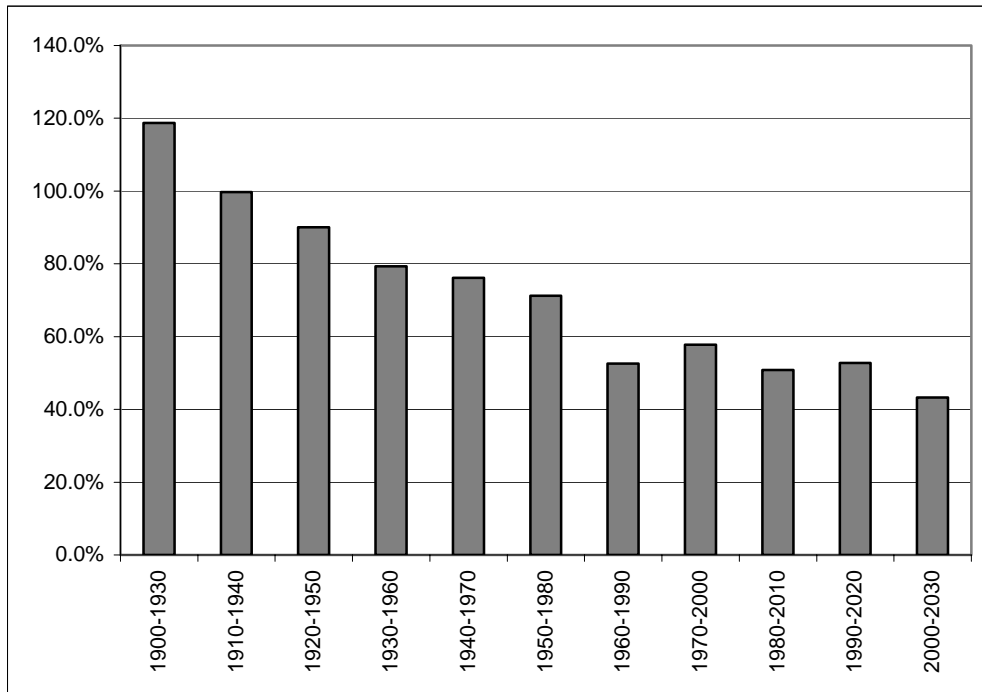
Figure 6: Population growth in 30 year increments, Greenville County, 1900 to 2030



Because the current task is to forecast Greenville County's population in 2030, it is instructive to take a longer view of growth trends, as illustrated in Figure 7. During the first 30 years of the 20th century, the County's population grew by 119 percent. In each successive 30-year period, the rate of population change has steadily declined, with the lowest 30-year rate (52.6 percent) occurring from 1960 to 1990. From 1970 to 2000, population grew by 57.8 percent.

When developing population forecasts, many analysts assume that population grows exponentially, with a consistent percentage growth occurring each year, in the same way that interest accrues on a savings account. Instead, long-term population growth more often occurs in a relatively arithmetic or linear fashion, with similar numbers of new persons added in each time period. While the *amount* of growth remains relatively constant or increases slightly, the *rate* of growth normally declines over the long term. Figures 6 and 7 reveals this linear pattern in Greenville's growth history: the rate of growth (or percentage growth) per 30-year period has declined over the past century, while the absolute growth (number of new persons) per decade has remained relatively stable, with a general upward trend.

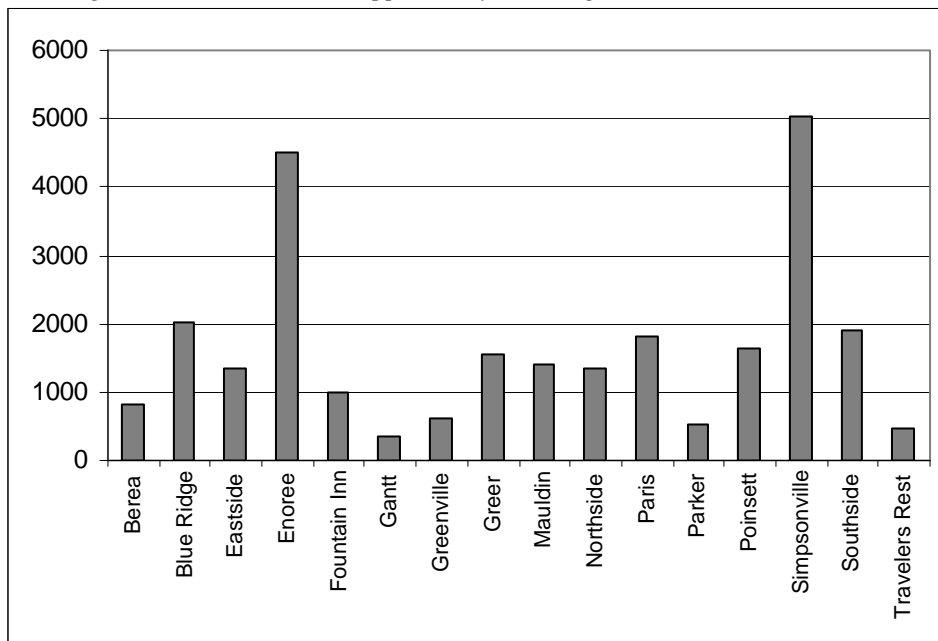
Figure 7: Percent growth in 30 year increments, Greenville County, 1930 to 2030



### Current Development Trends

The first five years of the 21st century have produced record-high growth in residential development in Greenville County, with new subdivisions approved in a widespread pattern across Greenville County, but with a notable concentration in the southeastern quadrant of the county, made up of the Mauldin, Simpsonville, Fountain Inn, and Enoree Planning Areas. Approximately half of all new subdivision lots approved from 2000 through 2005 are contained within these four planning areas. Growth in the Eastside planning area, traditionally the highest growth area in the county, is beginning to moderate, as relatively little land remains available for new development. Areas surrounding the City of Greer, including the Blue Ridge and Paris Planning Areas, are also experiencing rapid growth. Figure 8 illustrates the development patterns across the county, showing total subdivision lots approved in each planning district from 2000 through 2004.

Figure 8: Subdivision Lots Approved by Planning Area, 2000 to 2005



### Land Available for Residential Development

A forecast that simply assumes that historic growth trends and current development trends will continue runs the risk of forecasting more population in an area than can be accommodated by the remaining available land. To address this issue, an estimate of developable land was developed for each of the county's 16 planning areas. The county tax assessor's database was used to identify all vacant land with residential zoning or no zoning; government-owned land, parks, churches, and other public lands were removed from the database. In addition, all non-vacant residential or unzoned parcels of five acres or greater, where the assessed value of buildings and improvements was less than \$6,000

per acre, were included as developable parcels. The thresholds for selecting these non-vacant developable parcels were set at a level that selected the large parcels with a single house that are often sold and developed as subdivisions. This estimate of vacant and developable land was used to constrain the growth forecast in each Planning Area, so that the forecast growth does not exceed the land available to accommodate new development.

**Population Forecast by Planning Area**

The U.S. Census Bureau produces population forecasts for each state through 2030. In South Carolina, the Office of Research and Statistics, a division of the Budget and Control Board, is the designated Census "State Data Center." The State Data Center is responsible for producing a population forecast allocates the Census statewide population forecast among the state's 46 counties.

The State Data Center's 2030 population forecast for Greenville County is 521,990. This figure was used as an initial control total in developing the population forecast for the 16 Planning Districts.

The population forecast for each Planning Area was developed by taking an average of three different forecasts, and is presented in Table 11. Figure 9 illustrates the results of each of the three different forecasting methods and the averaging of the forecasts for each Planning Area.

*Figure 9: Population Forecasts by Planning Area, 2030*

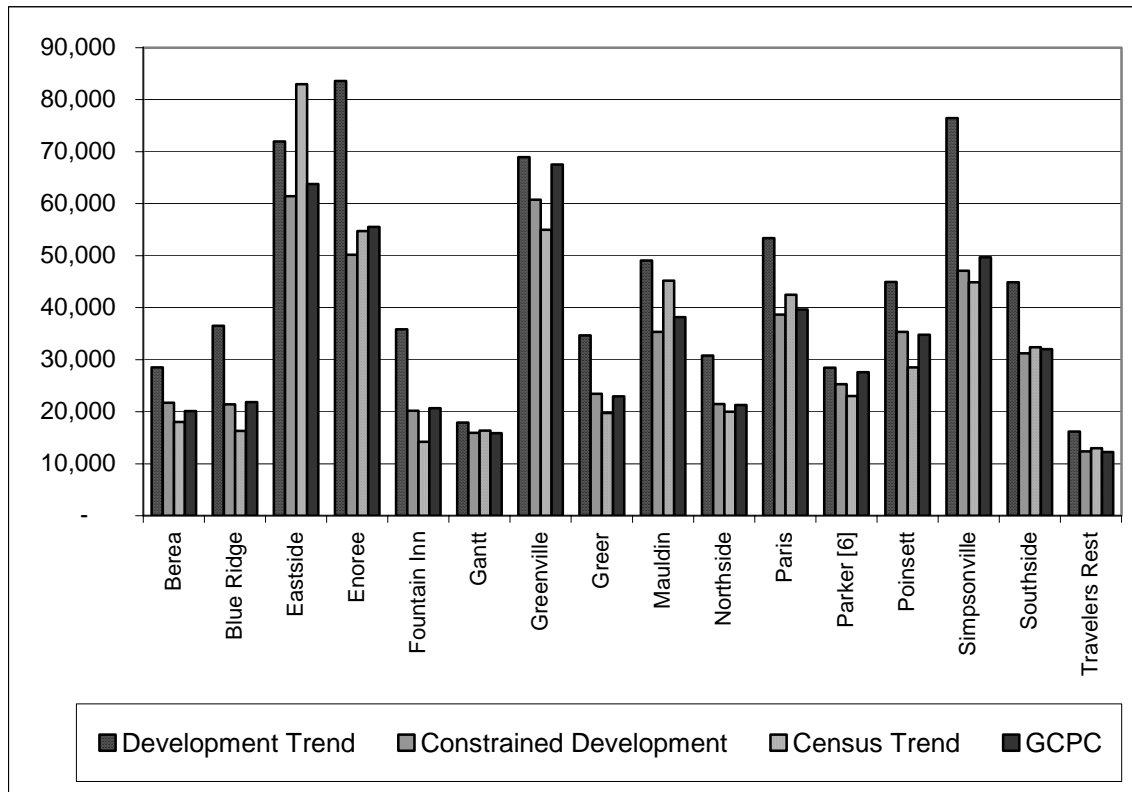


Table 11: Population forecasts through 2030 by planning area

Planning Area	1980 Pop	1990 Pop	2000 Pop	2030 – Development Trend	2030 – Constrained Development Trend [1]	2030 – Census Trend [2]	Average of the Three Forecasts	Constrained Average of the Three Forecasts [3]	Proposed GCPC Forecast for 2030	2006 to 2030 Percent Growth
Berea	15,979	15,008	<b>16,987</b>	28,472	21,760	18,007	22,746	20,113	<b>20,113</b>	6.5%
Blue Ridge	6,859	8,378	<b>10,697</b>	36,502	21,421	16,321	24,748	21,883	<b>21,883</b>	44.6%
Eastside	35,078	46,796	<b>53,924</b>	71,976	61,426	82,958	72,120	63,770	<b>63,770</b>	7.6%
Enoree	6,142	10,365	<b>26,357</b>	83,611	50,150	54,718	62,827	55,553	<b>55,553</b>	55.0%
Fountain Inn	5,548	6,898	<b>9,074</b>	35,826	20,192	14,225	23,414	20,704	<b>20,704</b>	52.1%
Gantt	13,220	13,357	<b>14,562</b>	17,923	15,959	16,397	16,759	14,819	<b>15,905</b>	5.0%
Greenville	60,511	57,391	<b>54,948</b>	68,964	60,773	54,948	61,561	54,434	<b>67,507</b>	17.4%
Greer	12,283	12,040	<b>15,521</b>	34,679	23,482	19,757	25,973	22,966	<b>22,966</b>	16.4%
Mauldin	12,574	19,503	<b>25,554</b>	49,089	35,335	45,170	43,198	38,197	<b>38,197</b>	28.7%
Northside	11,441	13,462	<b>14,812</b>	30,799	21,456	19,980	24,078	21,290	<b>21,290</b>	22.5%
Paris	18,427	22,371	<b>28,168</b>	53,402	38,654	42,471	44,842	39,651	<b>39,651</b>	22.0%
Parker	24,376	24,681	<b>23,048</b>	28,457	25,296	23,048	25,600	22,636	<b>27,591</b>	15.0%
Poinsett	30,945	28,355	<b>28,523</b>	44,961	35,354	28,523	36,279	32,079	<b>34,798</b>	5.0%
Simpsonville	13,224	17,014	<b>26,244</b>	76,467	47,115	44,867	56,150	49,649	<b>49,649</b>	34.0%
Southside	14,090	17,191	<b>21,493</b>	44,906	31,223	32,397	36,175	31,987	<b>31,987</b>	26.8%
Travelers Rest	7,246	7,357	<b>9,704</b>	16,181	12,396	13,018	13,865	12,260	<b>12,260</b>	13.8%
Total	287,943	320,167	<b>379,616</b>	722,214	521,990	526,807	590,337	521,990	<b>543,822</b>	22.3%

[1] This is the dwelling unit trend forecast to limit total growth to the State Data Center county population projection

[2] 2000 Census population is used if trend is in decline

[3] An adjustment factor constrains the average of the three forecasts to State Data Center forecast for Greenville County

The simplest way to forecast population for each Planning Area in Greenville County is a linear regression forecast based on the 1980, 1990 and 2000 populations for each Planning Area. This method produces a countywide forecast of 526,807 persons in 2030, which is one percent higher than the State Data Center forecast for the county. While this method produces reasonable results for some areas, it predicts a continuing decline in population in the oldest parts of the area -- Greenville, Gantt and Poinsett Planning Areas. This problem is addressed by adjusting the census trend forecast to maintain stable population in those areas.

A second forecast is a development trend forecast, based on a complex process which accounts for actual approved subdivisions and multifamily developments in each planning district for the previous five years, and assumes that this growth trend continues through 2030 if sufficient developable land exists to support this level of development. This method produces a forecast of 722,214 persons in 2030, which is 38 percent higher than the State Data Center forecast for the county.

A third forecast was developed, which proportionally reduces the development trend forecast for each planning district so that the county total population matches the State Data Center forecast.

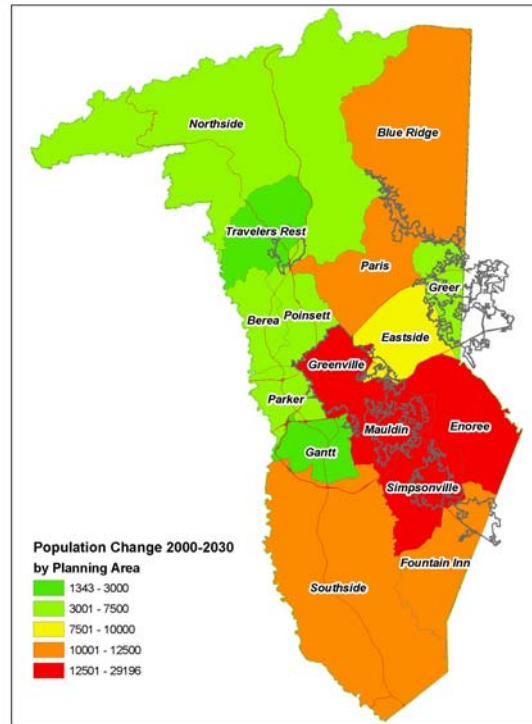
By averaging these three forecasts and applying a constraint factor, a forecast for each planning area is produced, and the projected county population matches the State Data Center forecast.

After averaging and constraining the three different forecasts, minor adjustments were made to the forecasts for several Planning Areas, to derive a final 2030 population forecast for Greenville County of 543,822, which is 4.2 percent higher than the State Data Center forecast. Without these adjustments, several planning areas would have shown population declines; with the adjustments, a minimum of 5 percent population growth was established for each Planning Area, and the Verdae development in the Greenville Planning Area is accounted for.

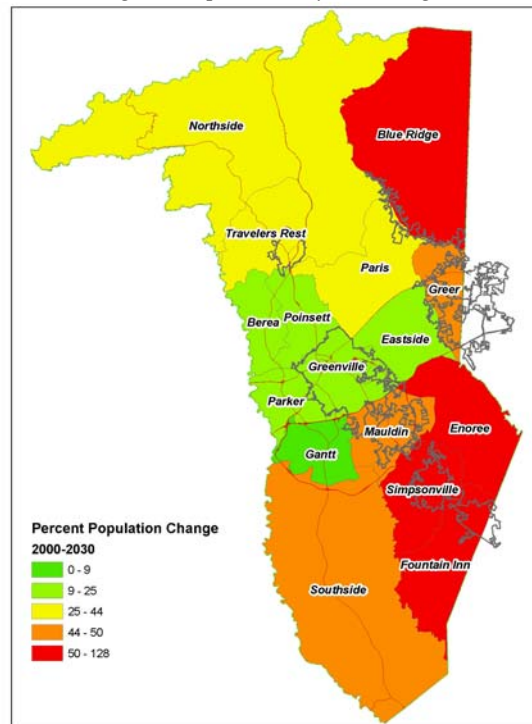
Map 4 illustrates the total population growth forecast for each Planning Areas from 2000 to 2030, while Map 5 illustrates the percentage change in population from 2000 to 2030.

Map 6 presents the population density of each Planning Area in 2000, and Map 7 shows the population density forecast for each Planning Area in 2030.

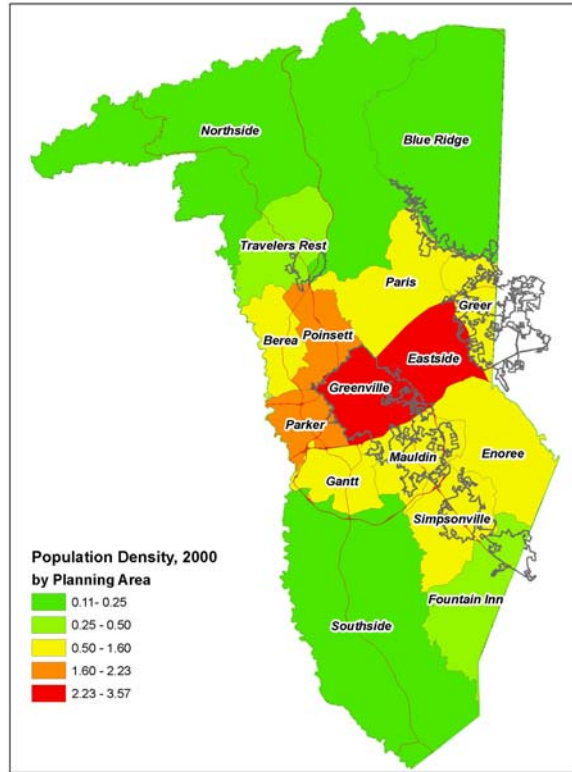
Map 4: Population Growth by Planning Area, 2000 to 2030



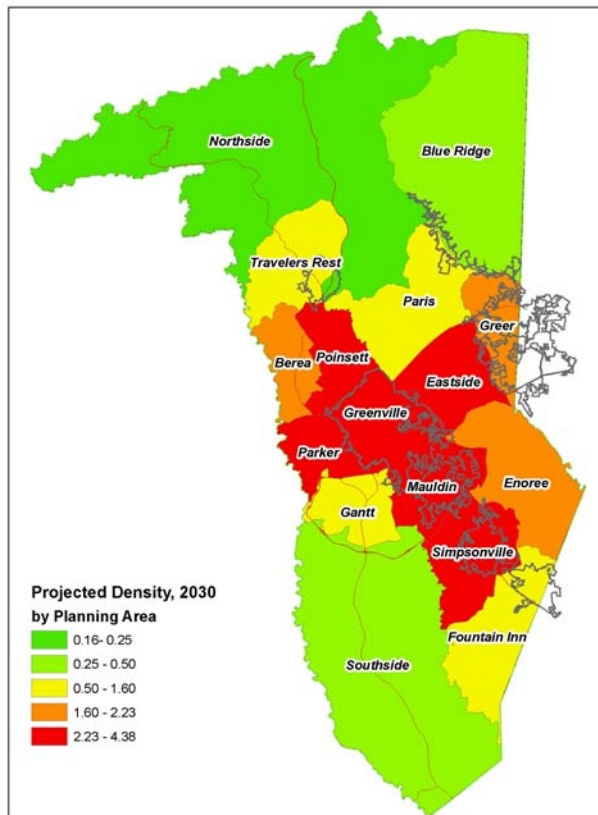
Map 5: Percent Change in Population by Planning Area, 2000 to 2030



Map 6: Population Density by Planning Area, 2000



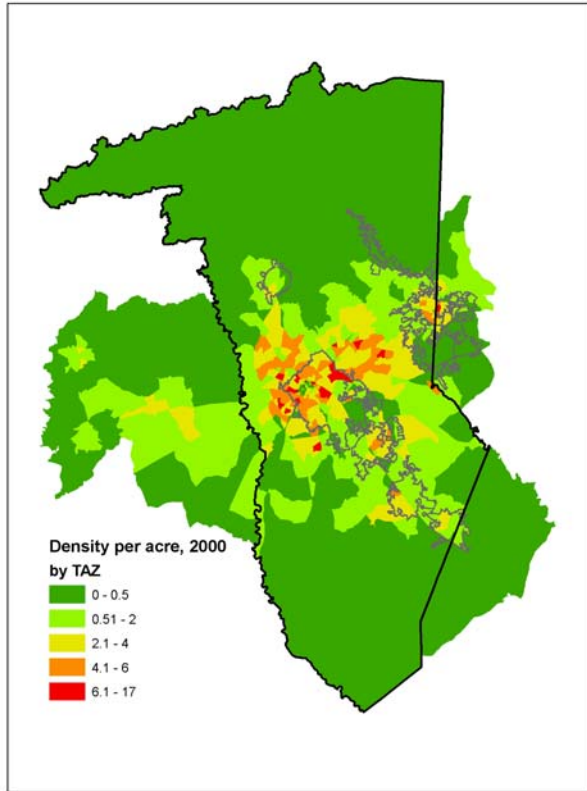
Map 7: Population Density by Planning Area, 2030



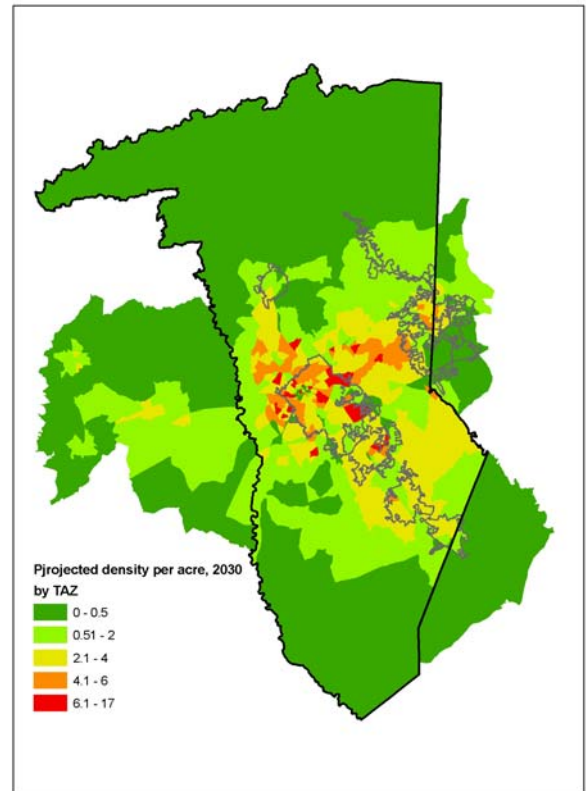
### Allocation of Population Forecasts to Traffic Analysis Zones

An important application of the population forecasts is the development of a regional travel model, which predicts future traffic volumes on the major roads within the Greenville-Pickens Area Transportation Study (GPATS) boundary. Once Planning Areas are subdivided into Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZs), and the Planning Area population forecasts are allocated among these zones. This allocation is accomplished by developing a Growth Index for the TAZs in each planning area. The Growth Index evaluates each TAZ relative to the other TAZs within the same Planning Area, based on the percent of the total undeveloped within the TAZ, the share of vacant or developable land in the Planning Area contained within each TAZ, the percent change in dwelling units that has occurred in the TAZ since 2000, and the percent of total residential development in the Planning Area since 2000. Based on a scoring system for these Growth Index criteria, each TAZ is designated as a Low, Moderate, or High growth TAZ. The total growth forecast for the planning area is then distributed accordingly. Map 8 shows population density by TAZ in 2000, while Map 9 shows the forecast population density for 2030. While the maps include the portions of the GPATS area in adjacent counties, no population projections are shown in these areas for 2030.

Map 8: Population density per acre, 2000



Map 9: Population density per acre, projected for 2030



## CONCLUSIONS

The data presented in this element indicates that the county is continuing to grow and change, especially in the rural areas. From a small farming community in 1786 to now, the county has grown into a large and diverse metropolitan area that is becoming older, better educated, mobile, and increasingly urbanized, with growth forecasted to continue well into the next century.

A potential challenge associated with this growth is the possibility that it threaten the quality of life that has made the area an attractive place to live and conduct business. Development trends show that subdivision development is extending into the unzoned and rural areas. Leap-frog urban sprawl development into rural areas not only threatens the character of an area but also places demands on public service providers who, often times, are not equipped to handle sudden growth. The result can be overcrowded roads and schools, as well as inadequate fire protection and overburdened police services. The county must develop a strategy that allows growth to occur in a planned and well-managed manner and at the same time maintain and preserve it's scenic vistas, open space, and unique character.

Data also shows that the makeup of the population is changing. Nationally and locally there is a trend toward an increasing elderly population. As a large segment of our population matures, there will be a greater demand for various services tailored to meet their needs. These needs include housing, transportation, social, and medical. The community must be able to respond to this growing need and at the same time not neglect other segments of the population.

Greenville's population will continue to grow. The quantity of the county's future population can be projected with some reliability. The quality of life for future residents will depend on how we are able to manage our growth and achieve the goals listed on the following page.

## **Population Goals, Objectives, and Recommendations**

***Goal* - To develop a growth management strategy based upon accurate population forecasts in order to better anticipate future public service and infrastructure needs in Greenville County.**

***Objectives:***

1. To provide the public services required by the forecasted population.
2. To ensure that future growth can be accommodated.
3. To ensure that adequate and affordable housing opportunities are available, in particular, senior living facilities and low-income housing.
4. To ensure that adequate and affordable health care opportunities are available to all citizens.
5. To ensure that adequate social opportunities are available, especially for senior citizens and young teenagers.
6. To ensure that adequate transportation exists, and study the possibility of new forms of transportation, such as greenways and light rail.
7. To be prepared to provide community services and facilities for 100,000 more people by the year 2020.
8. To provide a safe and stable environment for existing and future populations.