



**WP010704
January 2004**

Working Paper

Latino Populations in South Carolina, 1990-2002

by

Brenda J. Vander Mey

and

Ashley W. Harris

**Department of Sociology
Clemson University
Clemson, South Carolina, USA**

**John W. Kelly
Vice President
Public Service and Agriculture
Director, Clemson University
Experiment Station**

**Susan F. Barefoot
Chief Operating Officer
Clemson University
Experiment Station**



**WP010704
January 2004**

Working Paper

Latino Populations in South Carolina, 1990-2002

by

Brenda J. Vander Mey

and

Ashley W. Harris

Brenda J. Vander Mey is Professor, Department of Sociology, Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina, USA. Ashley W. Harris is a graduate student in Applied Sociology at Clemson University.

Dr. Vander Mey can be contacted at: 132 Brackett Hall, Box 341356, Clemson University, Clemson, SC, 29634-1356. vanmey@clemson.edu. Tel: 864.656.3821.

This working paper is part of the CSREES project number SC-1700220, "Migration and Community Vitality in South Carolina's Hispanic Populations."

Working papers are not subject to review.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	1
Introduction	1
Latino Populations in South Carolina, 1990-2000	3
Estimated Latino Populations in South Carolina, 2002	4
Heading South and Here to Stay: New Latino Immigration Patterns	6
Summary	6
References	22
End Page	23
List of Graphics	
Table 1. Summary of Latino Populations, by County in South Carolina, 1990-2000.	7
Table 2. Latino Populations as Percent of Total Populations, by County in South Carolina, 1999-2000.	12
Table 3. Estimates of Latino Populations, by County in South Carolina, 2002	15
Table 4. Latino Populations as Percent of Total Population, by County in South Carolina, Estimated 2002.	18
Map 1. Number of Latinos in South Carolina in 1990.	8
Map 2. Number of Latinos in South Carolina in 2000.	9
Map 3. Percent Change in Latino Populations in South Carolina from 1990-2000.	10

Table of Contents, *continued*

Map 4. Percentage of Latinos in South Carolina in 1990.	13
Map 5. Percentage of Latinos in South Carolina in 2000.	14
Map 6. Estimated Number of Latinos in South Carolina in 2002.	16
Map 7. Estimated Percent Change in Latino Populations in South Carolina from 1990-2000.	17
Map 8. Estimated Percentage of Latinos in South Carolina in 2002.	19
Figure 1. Ten Counties in South Carolina with Greatest Increases in Latino Populations, 1990-2000.	11
Figure 2. Ten Counties in South Carolina with Greatest Increases in Latino Populations, Estimated 2002.	20
Figure 3. Ten Counties in South Carolina with Highest Latino Populations as Percent of Total Population, Estimated 2002.	20
Figure 4. South Carolina Counties with Latino Population Declines, from 2000-2002 Estimates.	21
Figure 5. Ten Counties in South Carolina with the Largest Latino Populations.	21

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The rate of increase in Latino populations in South Carolina from 1990-2000 was 211.2%. This increase far exceeded the rate for the nation as a whole, which was 57.9%. From 2000 to 2002, Latino populations in South Carolina increased by a rate of 14.9%. As of 2002, South Carolina had the fourth fastest rate of increase in Latino populations in the United States, after Georgia, Nevada, and North Carolina. Especially since two of the states with the highest rates of increase in Latino populations are adjacent to South Carolina, and metro Greenville, South Carolina already is a recognized hypergrowth Latino hub, the changes in Latino populations in South Carolina are worth investigating.

In this publication, Census Bureau data are used to document Latino population figures in the 46 counties of South Carolina, from 1990 to 2000, with estimates from 2002. Data tables, charts, and maps are used to display these data in tabular and graphic forms.

INTRODUCTION

The rapid growth of Latino populations in the United States, and in states such as South Carolina in particular, has garnered great attention from the media, lawmakers, policy makers, and social service providers. In 1990, Latinos represented 1.1 percent of the total population of South Carolina. This compares with 9.0 percent of the U. S. population as a whole. Latinos as a percent of the state's population rose to 2.4 percent at the time of the 2000 Census of the United States, effective April 1, 2000. The comparable figure for the country as a whole was 12.5 percent.

While the increase for South Carolina may not seem terribly significant, it represents a rate of increase of 211.2 percent, compared with a rate of increase of 57.9 percent for the nation as a whole [1]. Census estimates from April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2002 reveal that the percent of Latino residents in South Carolina had increased to 2.7 percent, which represents a rate of change of 14.9 percent. This rate of increase places South Carolina as the state with the fourth highest rate of increase in Latino population.

◆ From April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2002, South Carolina had the fourth fastest rate of increase in Latino populations in the United States.

◆ The only states with higher rates of increase in Latino populations 2000-2002 were Georgia, Nevada, and North Carolina.

◆ Latinos had the highest rate of undercount in the Census of the United States of all racial and ethnic groups.

Only Georgia, Nevada, and North Carolina had higher rates of increase in Latino populations 2000-2002 [2]. It should be noted that Latinos had the highest rate of undercount of all race and ethnic groups counted in the Census [3].

Previous publications have presented data comparing the general characteristics of South Carolina with those of the nation [3] and have provided detailed data on the general characteristics of South Carolina counties [4].

A person is considered to be of Latino or Hispanic origin if the person “*is of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American or other Spanish culture of origin, regardless of race*” [1]. Debates continue about whether “Latino” or “Hispanic” is the most appropriate term for these individuals. In this publication, “Latino” will be used.

In this publication, the focus is on the Latino populations in South Carolina. Detailed are rates of increase in numbers by county, Latino populations as percents of the total population of counties, the counties with the largest populations of Latino residents, and the counties that experienced declines in Latino populations.

All findings are based on United States Census Bureau data, as provided by the South Carolina State Office of Research and Statistics in their South Carolina Community Profiles program. Data tables, maps, and charts are used to summarize these findings. All tables, maps, and charts are original to this publication.

LATINO POPULATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA, 1990-2000

◆ From 1990 to 2000, the Latino population in South Carolina increased by 211.2%.

◆ County rates of increase in Latino populations from 1990 to 2000 ranged from a low of 12.4% in Allendale County to a high of 1,624.6% in Jasper County.

◆ From 1990 to 2000, no county in South Carolina saw a decrease in Latino populations.

The counts of Latino populations in each of the 46 South Carolina counties for 1990 and 2000 are presented in Table 1 (page 7). Also included in this summary table is the percent change in Latino population for each county. The rate of change in Latino populations for the entire state was 211.2 percent. As can be seen in Table 1, many of the state's counties exceeded this rate of increase. In addition, from 1990-2000 no counties in South Carolina experienced a decline in Latino populations.

The data contained in Table 1 are graphically displayed in Maps 1-3 (pages 8-10, respectively). Figure 1 (page 11) charts the rate of increase from 1990 to 2000 for the ten counties in the state that had the highest rates of increases in Latino populations.

From 1990 to 2000 county rates of increase in Latino populations ranged from a low of 12.4 percent in Allendale County to a high of 1,624.6 percent in Jasper County (Table 1). The ten counties with the highest rates of increase in Latino populations were Jasper County (1,624.6%), Saluda County (1,529.1%), Newberry County (942.9%), Hampton County (670.4%), Greenwood County (657.8%), Dillon County (609.2%), Laurens County (540.8%), Edgefield County (536.7%), Chesterfield County (506.9%), and Marion County (476.4%).

In 1990, Latino populations represented 1.1% of the state's total population, as previously stated. In 2000, Latinos represented 2.4% of the state's total population. The difference was 1.3. Table 2 (page 12) details, by county, Latino populations as percents of total county populations for those two Census collection periods. The table also displays the change in Latino population as a percent of total county population from these two collection points. Maps 4 (page 13) and 5 (page 14) display the Latino population as a percent of total county population for 1990 and 2000, respectively.

◆ Several counties in South Carolina had negative changes in Latino populations as a percent of total population from 1990 to 2000.

◆ However, no South Carolina counties experienced a decrease in Latino populations from 1990 to 2000.

◆ Latino population changes from 2000 to 2002 ranged from a low of -9.4% in Chester County to a high of 31.7% in Jasper County.

◆ Sixteen counties in South Carolina had an increase in Latino populations that exceeded the statewide rate of 14.9% between 2000 and 2002.

It should be noted that several counties experienced a negative change in Latino populations as a percent of total population from 1990 to 2000. However, no counties experienced a decline in the number of Latino residents. Thus, it is safe to assume that counties with a negative change in the percent of Latino residents in their total populations had proportionately larger increases in numbers of residents from other racial and ethnic categories.

Fourteen of the state's 46 counties saw a difference in Latino populations as a percent of total population that exceeded the state rate of 1.3. These were the counties of Beaufort, Chesterfield, Dillon, Edgefield, Greenville, Greenwood, Hampton, Horry, Jasper, Laurens, Marion, Newberry, Saluda, and Sumter. Oconee and York Counties had a rate of change in Latino populations as percent of total population that was identical to the change at the statewide level.

ESTIMATED LATINO POPULATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA, 2002

Table 3 (page 15) provides a summary of the estimates of Latino populations as of July 1, 2002. Also included in that table is the percent change in Latino population, by county, from 2000 to 2002. Maps 6 and 7 (pages 16 and 17, respectively) display these data.

The rate of change in Latino populations ranged from a low of -9.4% in Chester County to a high of 31.7% in Jasper County.

As previously noted, the rate of change in Latino populations from April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2002 was 14.9% for the state as a whole. The counties that exceeded this rate were: Beaufort, Cherokee, Darlington, Edgefield, Greenville, Greenwood, Horry, Jasper, Laurens, Lee, Newberry, Oconee, Pickens, Saluda, Spartanburg, and York.

◆ The ten South Carolina counties with the greatest increases in Latino populations from 2000 to 2002 were Greenville, Greenwood, Horry, Jasper, Laurens, Lee, Newberry, Pickens, Saluda, and York.

◆ Latino populations declined from 2000 to 2002 in Barnwell, Berkeley, Chester, Darlington, Florence, Marlboro, and Sumter Counties.

Figure 2 (page 20) graphically depicts the percent increase in Latino populations for the ten South Carolina counties that had the greatest rate of increase. These counties were: Greenville (25.5%); Greenwood (20.7%), Horry (22.6%); Jasper (31.7%); Laurens (29.7%); Lee (29.2%); Newberry (20.7%); Pickens (22.6%); Saluda (27.6%); and, York (21.2%).

The 2002 estimates placed the percent of Latino residents as a total of the state's population at 2.7. This represents a change of .3 over the figure for 2000.

Table 4 (page 18) enumerates the Latino population as a percent of total population for each of South Carolina's 46 counties in 2002. Also included in the table is the change in this rate from 2000 to 2002 for each county. Map 8 (page 19) displays the information in graphic form.

Nine counties had Latino populations as a percent of the total population at a rate that exceeded that for the state overall in 2002. These counties were: Beaufort; Greenville, Greenwood, Horry, Jasper, Newberry, Richland, Saluda, and Spartanburg.

The ten counties with the highest Latino populations as a percent of total population in 2002 are graphed in Figure 3 (page 20). In addition to the nine counties listed in the previous paragraph, Berkeley County is included in this figure. While Berkeley County saw a decrease in Latino population as a percent of its total population in 2002, its percent of Latino residents still exceeded that for the state as whole.

Table 3 reveals that seven counties in South Carolina saw a decline in Latino populations from 2000 to 2002. The rate of decline for these counties is graphed in Figure 4 (page 21). The counties with declines in Latino populations in this two-year period were: Barnwell (1.5%); Berkeley (3.6%); Chester (9.4%); Darlington (5.9%); Florence (1.9%); Marlboro (.5%), and Sumter (8.6%).

◆ The ten South Carolina Counties that consistently have had the highest Latino populations since 1990 are Aiken, Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Greenville, Horry, Lexington, Richland, Spartanburg, and York.

◆ Greenville, South Carolina has emerged as one of the nation's "hypergrowth" metro areas recognized as a Latino hub.

◆ The Latino boom in the South is here to stay.

Figure 5 (page 21) charts the Latino populations for the ten counties in South Carolina that have the largest Latino populations. These ten counties have consistently had the largest Latino populations in the state in 1990, 2000, and 2002. These counties are: Aiken; Beaufort, Berkeley, Greenville, Horry, Lexington, Richland, Spartanburg, and, York.

HEADING SOUTH AND HERE TO STAY: NEW LATINO IMMIGRATION PATTERNS

An analysis of Latino residence patterns found that of 18 metro areas experiencing "hypergrowth" in Latino populations, Greenville, South Carolina was listed 11th. Topping the list were Raleigh, North Carolina, Atlanta, Georgia, Greensboro, North Carolina, and Charlotte, North Carolina [5,6]. New Latino immigration patterns include settlement in southern states historically not seen as ideal permanent locations, and settlement in small towns and suburbs rather than in large cities or barrios [7]. Finally, analyses have led writers to conclude that the Latino boom in these areas is "here to stay" [8].

SUMMARY

South Carolina has seen a steady increase in Latino population since 1990. Currently, South Carolina has the fourth fastest rate of increase in Latino population in the country. Given that two of the three states with faster rates of increase are its neighbors (North Carolina and Georgia), and that metro Greenville, South Carolina already is a hypergrowth Latino hub, it should be anticipated that barring radical changes in policy or decline in the factors of these states that attract Latino populations, South Carolina will see further increases in its Latino populations.

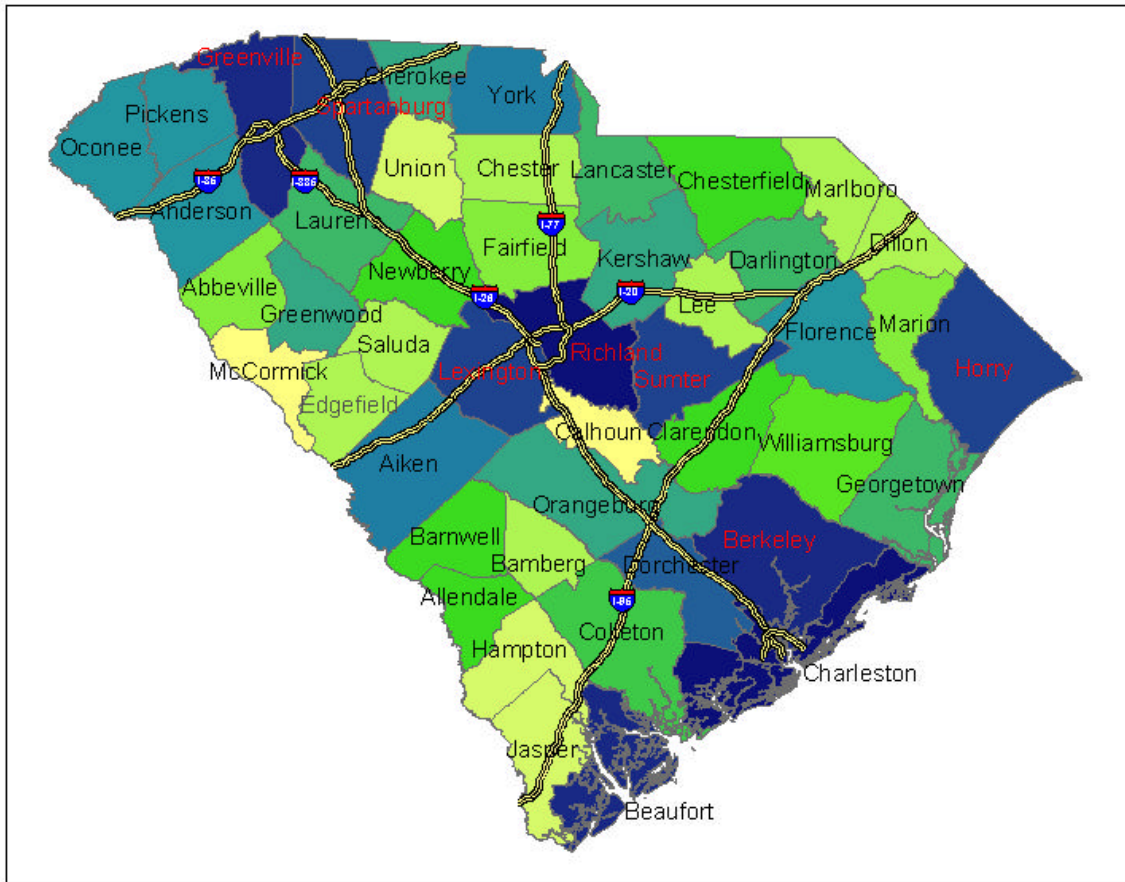
While the numbers of Latinos may appear small, the rates of increase far exceed the rates for the nation and for all other states except for three. These increases justify a call for further study into factors attracting and retaining Latino residents in the state, why some counties are losing Latino populations, and the impacts of these increases in Latino populations in areas such as agriculture and food production, industry, tourism, consumer markets, social and public services, K-12 education, community planning and development, and higher education.

Table 1. Summary of Latino Populations, by County in South Carolina, 1990-2000.

County	Population, 1990	Population, 2000	Percent Change, 1990-2000
Abbeville	98	217	121.4
Aiken	867	3,025	248.9
Allendale	161	181	12.4
Anderson	559	1,832	227.7
Bamberg	75	118	57.3
Barnwell	146	327	124
Beaufort	2,168	8,208	278.6
Berkeley	2,599	3,935	51.4
Calhoun	39	212	443.6
Charleston	3,873	7,434	91.9
Cherokee	259	1,092	321.6
Chester	80	255	218.8
Chesterfield	160	971	506.9
Clarendon	144	560	288.9
Colleton	176	551	213.1
Darlington	211	658	211.8
Dillon	76	539	609.2
Dorchester	1,040	1,722	65.6
Edgefield	79	503	536.7
Fairfield	105	250	138.1
Florence	508	1,383	172.2
Georgetown	187	919	391.4
Greenville	3,028	14,283	371.7
Greenwood	251	1,902	657.8
Hampton	71	547	670.4
Horry	1,259	5,057	301.7
Jasper	69	1,190	1624.6
Kershaw	245	886	261.6
Lancaster	212	978	361.3
Laurens	211	1,352	540.8
Lee	75	264	252.0
Lexington	1,302	4,146	218.4
McCormick	26	86	230.8
Marion	110	634	476.4
Marlboro	79	205	159.5
Newberry	147	1,533	942.9
Oconee	528	1,562	195.8
Orangeburg	331	875	164.4
Pickens	571	1,879	229.1
Richland	4,647	8,713	87.5
Saluda	86	1,401	1529.1
Spartanburg	1,521	7,081	365.5
Sumter	1,239	1,918	54.8
Union	69	199	188.4
Williamsburg	129	273	111.6
York	735	3,220	338.1

Data Source: South Carolina Community Profiles, <http://www.sccommunityprofiles.org/>

Map 1. Number of Latinos in South Carolina in 1990.



Data Source: South Carolina Community Profiles, <http://www.sccommunityprofiles.org>

Legend

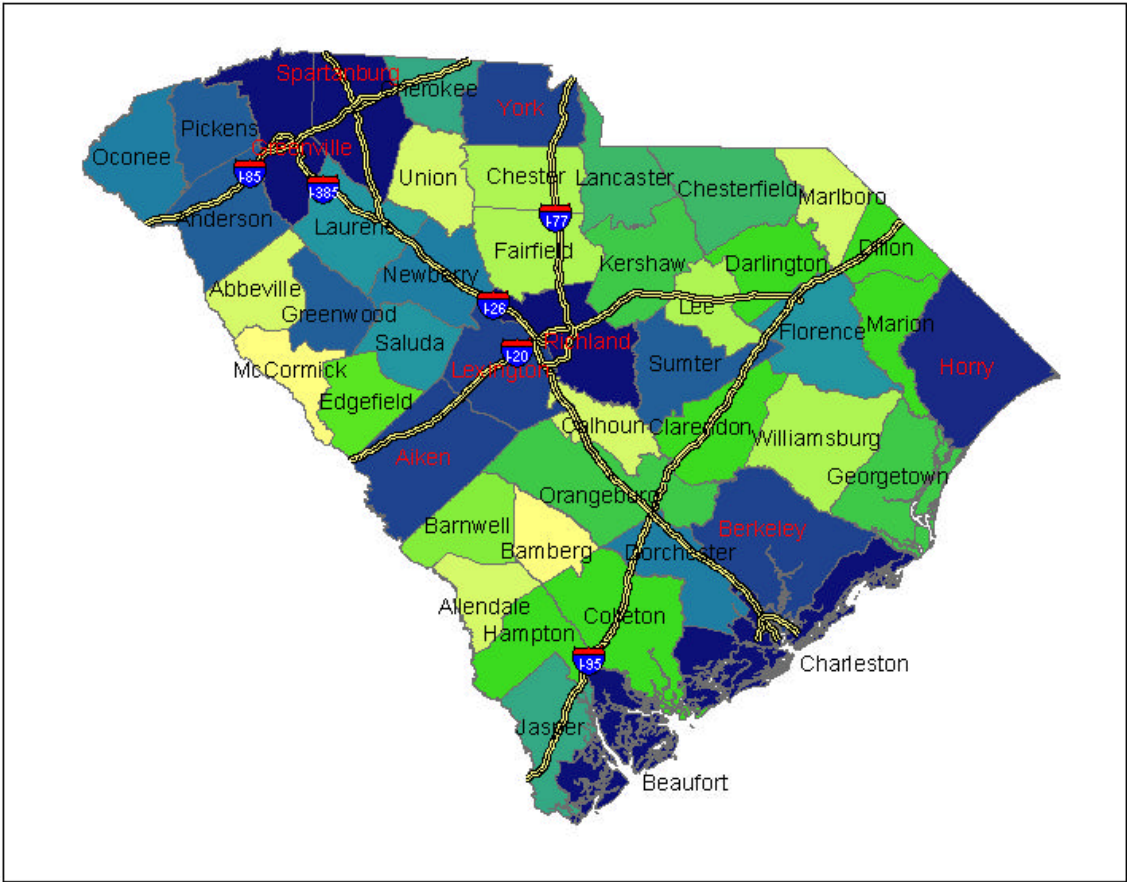
Interstates

Latino Count 1990

- 26 - 39
- 40 - 71
- 72 - 86
- 87 - 110
- 111 - 129
- 130 - 161
- 162 - 176
- 177 - 212
- 213 - 331
- 332 - 571
- 572 - 867
- 868 - 1040
- 1041 - 1521
- 1522 - 3028
- 3029 - 4647



Map 2. Number of Latinos in South Carolina in 2000.



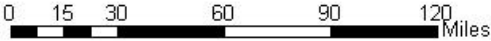
Data Source: South Carolina Community Profiles, <http://www.sccommunityprofiles.org>

Legend

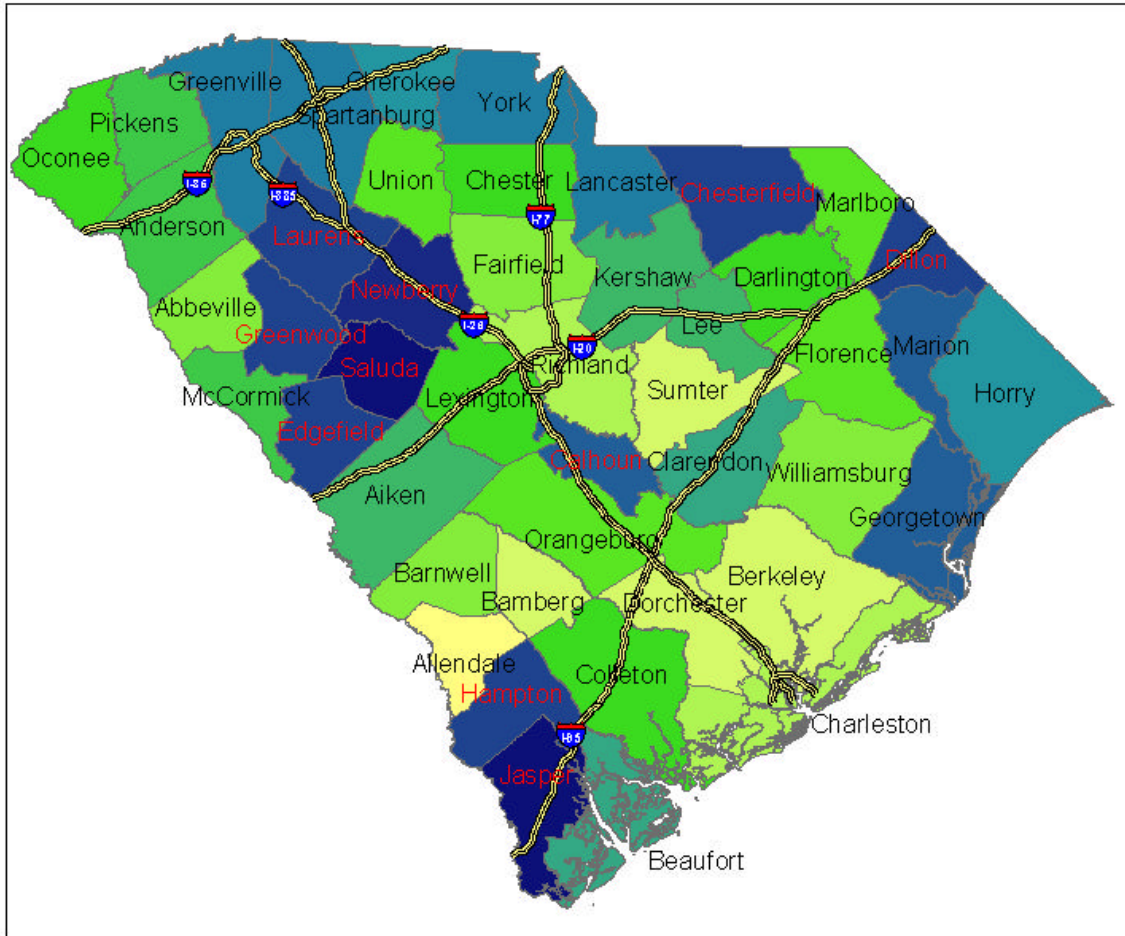
Interstates

Latino Count 2000

- 86- 118
- 119 - 217
- 218 - 273
- 274 - 327
- 328 - 503
- 504 - 658
- 659 - 919
- 920 - 978
- 979 - 1190
- 1191 - 1401
- 1402 - 1722
- 1723 - 1918
- 1919 - 4146
- 4147 - 5058
- 5058- 14283



Map 3. Percent Change in Latino Population in South Carolina from 1990-2000



Data Source: South Carolina Community Profiles, <http://www.sccommunityprofiles.org>

Legend

Interstates

Percent Change 1990-2000

- 12.40
- 12.41 - 65.60
- 65.61 - 91.90
- 91.91 - 138.10
- 138.11 - 188.40
- 188.41 - 218.80
- 218.81 - 230.80
- 230.81 - 261.60
- 261.61 - 288.90
- 288.91 - 321.60
- 321.61 - 371.70
- 371.71 - 476.40
- 476.41 - 670.40
- 670.41 - 942.90
- 942.91 - 1624.60



Figure 1. Ten Counties in South Carolina with Greatest Increases in Latino Populations, in Percents, 1990-2000.

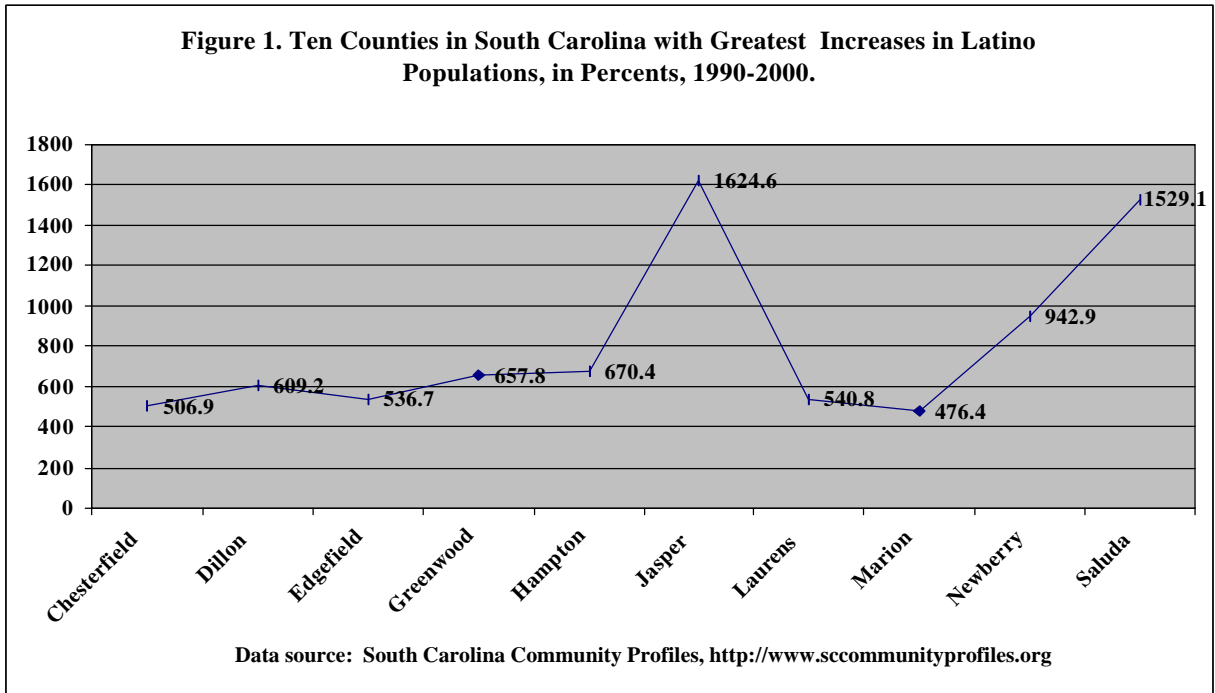
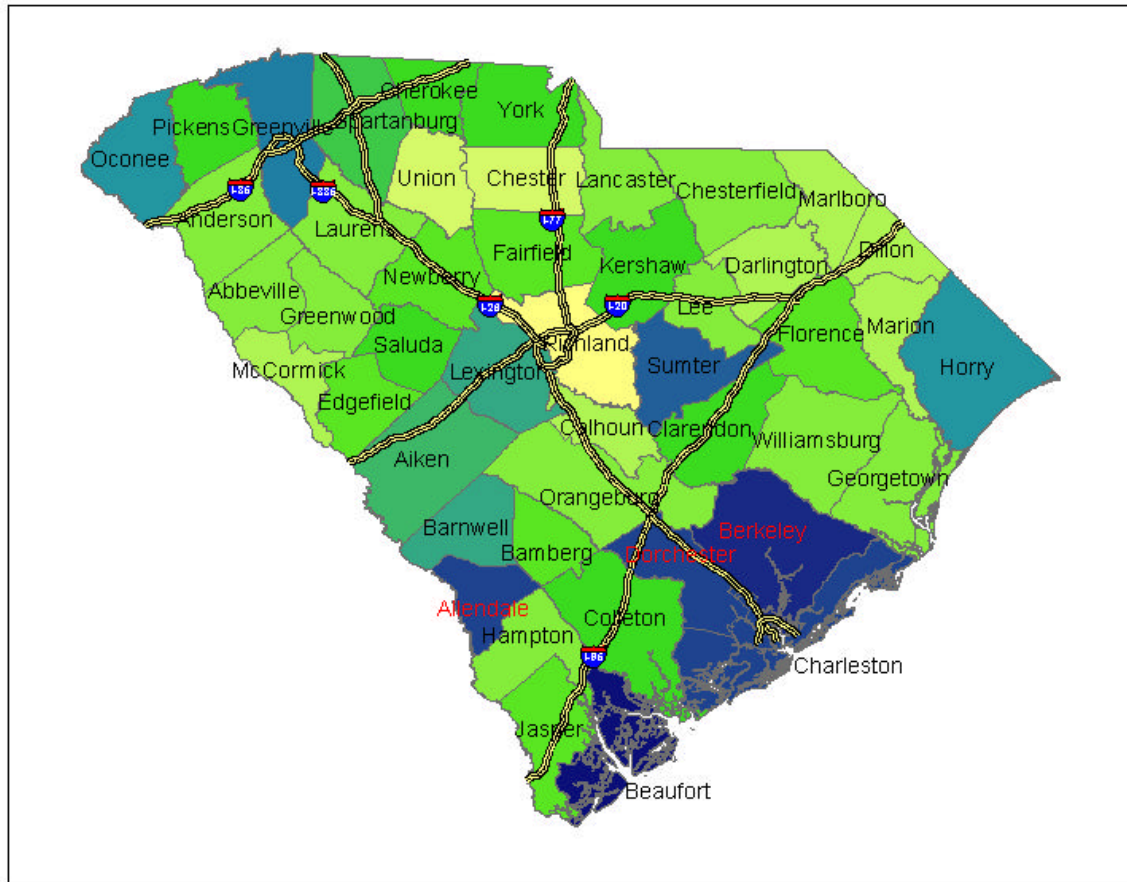


Table 2. Latino Populations as Percent of Total Population, by County in South Carolina, 1990-2000.

County	Percent of Population, 1990	Percent of Population, 2000	Change, 1990-2000
Abbeville	.5	.8	.3
Aiken	.9	2.1	.2
Allendale	1.8	1.6	-.2
Anderson	.5	1.1	.6
Bamberg	.6	.7	.1
Barnwell	1	1.4	.4
Beaufort	3.2	6.8	3.6
Berkeley	2.8	2.8	0.0
Calhoun	.4	1.4	1.0
Charleston	1.7	2.4	.7
Cherokee	.7	2.1	.4
Chester	.3	.7	.4
Chesterfield	.5	2.3	1.8
Clarendon	.7	1.7	1.0
Colleton	.7	1.4	.7
Darlington	.4	1.0	.6
Dillon	.4	1.8	1.4
Dorchester	1.7	1.8	.1
Edgefield	.6	2.0	1.4
Fairfield	.6	1.1	.5
Florence	.6	1.1	.5
Georgetown	.5	1.6	1.1
Greenville	1.2	3.8	1.6
Greenwood	.5	2.9	2.4
Hampton	.5	2.6	2.1
Horry	1.1	2.6	1.5
Jasper	.6	5.8	5.2
Kershaw	.7	1.7	1.0
Lancaster	.5	1.6	1.1
Laurens	.5	1.9	1.4
Lee	.5	1.3	.8
Lexington	1.0	1.9	.9
McCormick	.4	.9	.5
Marion	.4	1.8	1.4
Marlboro	.4	.7	.3
Newberry	.6	4.2	3.6
Oconee	1.1	2.4	1.3
Orangeburg	.5	1.0	.5
Pickens	.7	1.7	1.0
Richland	2.0	2.7	.7
Saluda	.7	7.3	6.6
Spartanburg	.8	2.8	2.0
Sumter	1.6	1.8	.2
Union	.3	.7	.4
Williamsburg	.5	.7	.2
York	.7	2.0	1.3

Data Source: South Carolina Community Profiles, <http://www.sccommunityprofiles.org/>

Map 4. Percentage of Latinos in South Carolina in 1990.



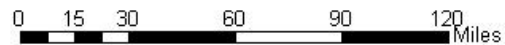
Data Source: South Carolina Community Profiles, <http://www.sccommunityprofiles.org>

Legend

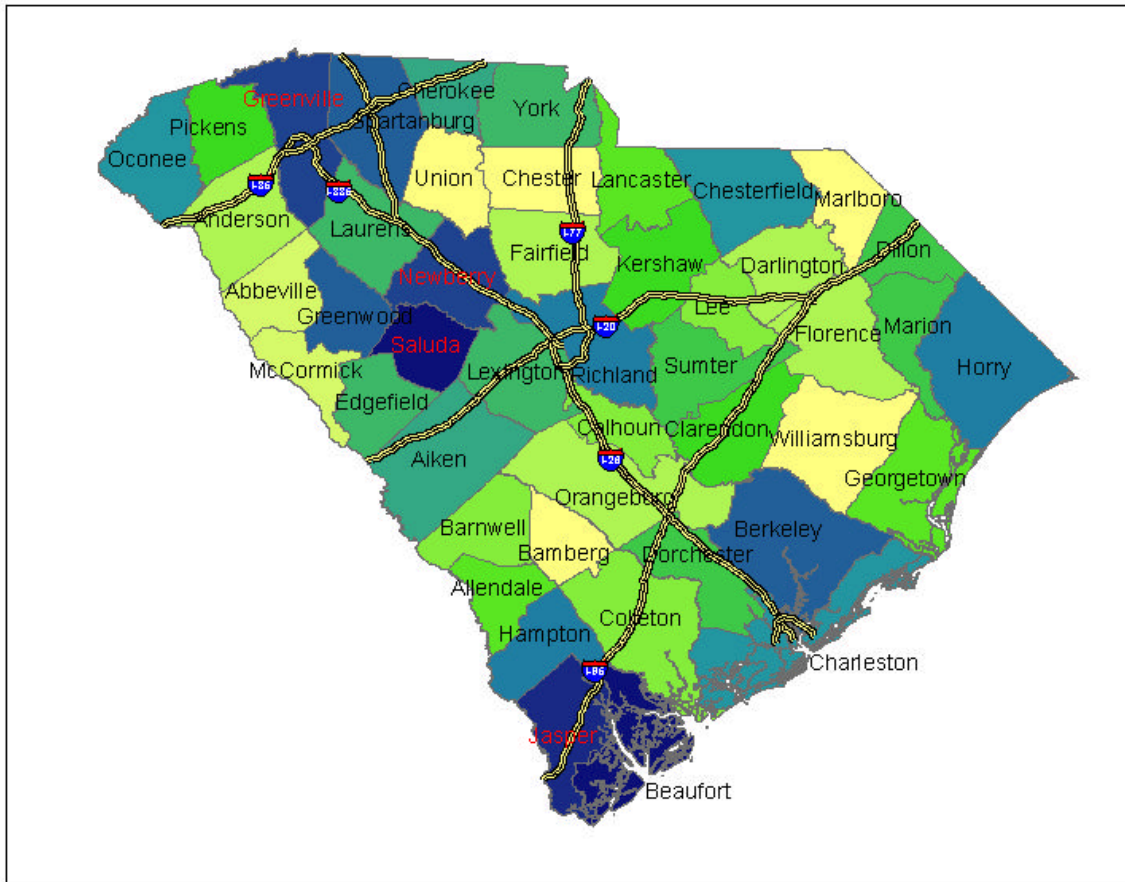
Interstate

Percentage of Population

- .20
- .21 - .30
- .31 - .40
- .41 - .50
- .51 - .60
- .61 - .70
- .71 - .80
- .81 - .90
- .91 - 1.0
- 1.01 - 1.10
- 1.11 - 1.20
- 1.21 - 1.6
- 1.61 - 1.80
- 1.81 - 2.80
- 2.81 - 3.20



Map 5. Percent of Latinos in South Carolina in 2000.



Data Source: South Carolina Community Profiles, <http://www.sccommunityprofiles.org>

Legend

Interstates

Percentage of Population 2000

- .70
- .71 - 90
- 9.1 - 1.1
- 1.11 - 1.40
- 1.41 - 1.60
- 1.61 - 1.70
- 1.71 - 1.80
- 1.81 - 2.00
- 2.01 - 2.10
- 2.11 - 2.40
- 2.41 - 2.70
- 2.71 - 2.90
- 2.91 - 4.20
- 4.21 - 5.80
- 5.81 - 7.30

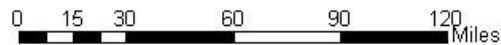
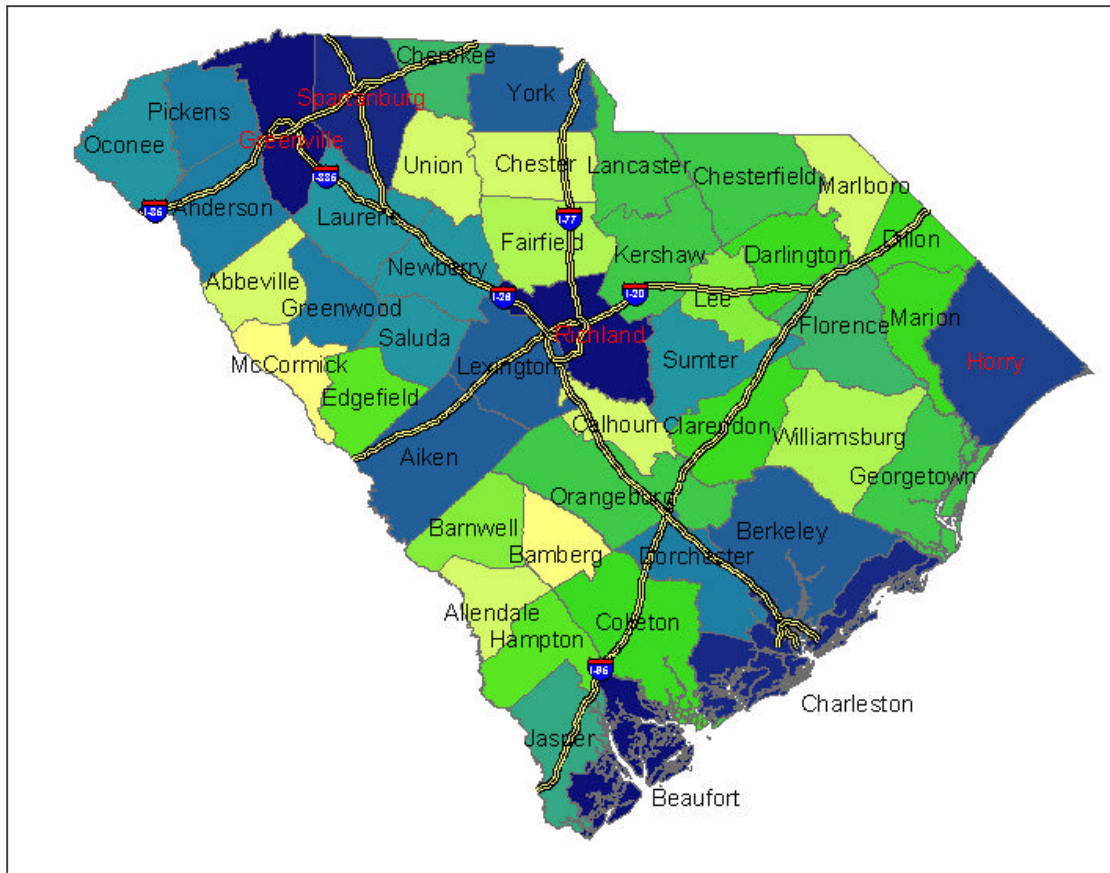


Table 3. Estimates of Latino Populations, by County in South Carolina, 2002.

County	Estimated Population, 2002	Percent Change, 2000-2002
Abbeville	231	6.5
Aiken	3,296	9.0
Allendale	192	6.1
Anderson	2,015	10.0
Bamberg	135	14.4
Barnwell	322	-1.5
Beaufort	9,572	16.6
Berkeley	3,793	-3.6
Calhoun	216	1.9
Charleston	7,995	7.5
Cherokee	1,266	15.9
Chester	231	-9.4
Chesterfield	1,078	11.0
Clarendon	623	11.3
Colleton	642	16.5
Darlington	619	-5.9
Dillon	610	13.2
Dorchester	2,053	19.2
Edgefield	538	7.0
Fairfield	261	4.4
Florence	1,357	-1.9
Georgetown	1,034	12.5
Greenville	17,929	25.5
Greenwood	2,296	20.7
Hampton	581	6.2
Horry	6,200	22.6
Jasper	1,567	31.7
Kershaw	975	10.0
Lancaster	1,091	11.6
Laurens	1,754	29.7
Lee	341	29.2
Lexington	4,683	13.0
McCormick	88	2.3
Marion	704	11.0
Marlboro	204	-0.5
Newberry	1,851	20.7
Oconee	1,831	17.2
Orangeburg	955	9.1
Pickens	2,303	22.6
Richland	9,430	8.2
Saluda	1,788	27.6
Spartanburg	8,489	19.9
Sumter	1,753	-8.6
Union	202	1.5
Williamsburg	289	5.9
York	3,902	21.2




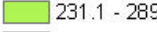

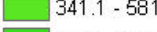
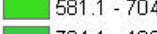
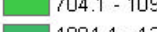
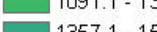
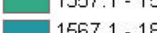
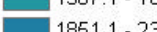
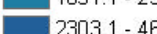
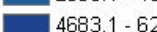

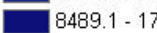

Data Source: South Carolina Community Profiles, <http://www.sccommunityprofiles.org/>

Map 6. Estimated Number of Latinos in South Carolina in 2002.



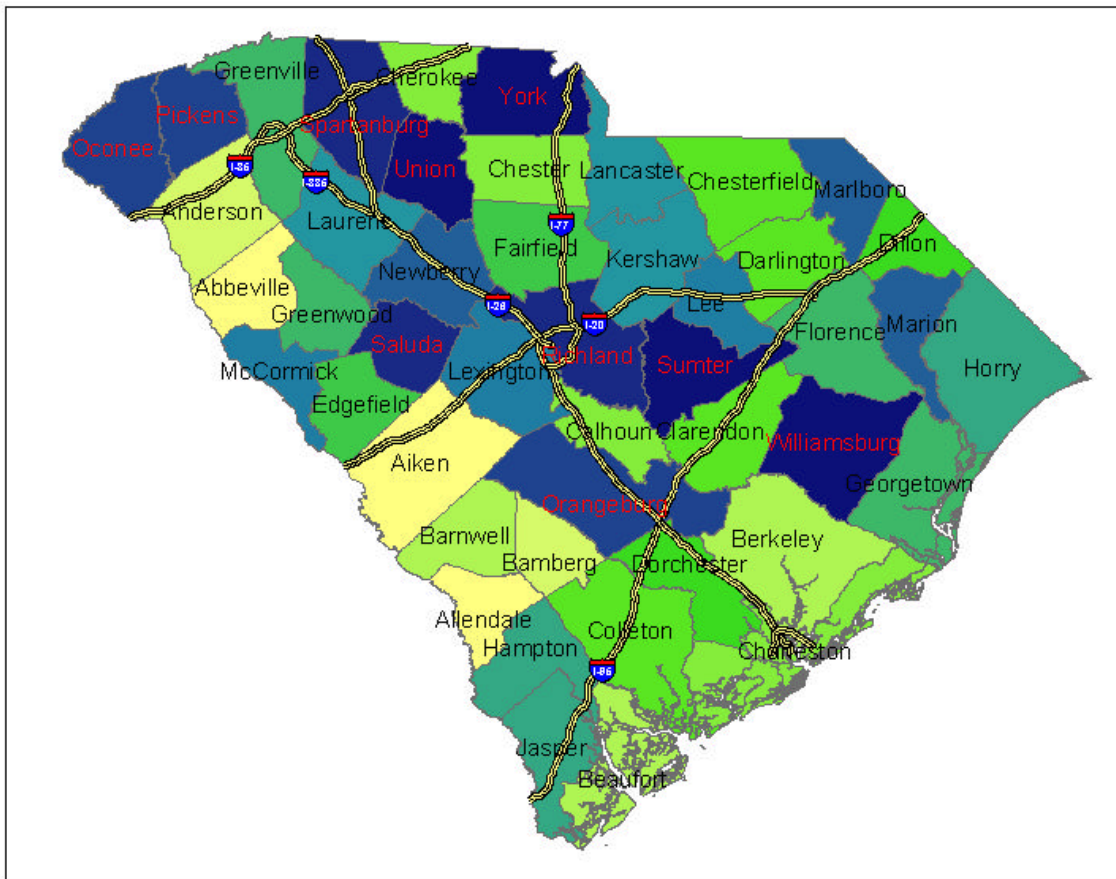
Legend

Data Source: South Carolina Community Profiles, <http://www.sccommunityprofiles.org>

-  Interstates
- Estimated Number of Latinos in 2002**
-  88.0 - 135.0
-  135.1 - 231.0
-  231.1 - 289.0
-  289.1 - 341.0
-  341.1 - 581.0
-  581.1 - 704.0
-  704.1 - 1091.0
-  1091.1 - 1357.0
-  1357.1 - 1567.0
-  1567.1 - 1851.0
-  1851.1 - 2303.0
-  2303.1 - 4683.0
-  4683.1 - 6200.0
-  6200.1 - 8489.0
-  8489.1 - 17929.0



Map 7. Estimated Percent Change in Latino Population in South Carolina from 2000-2002



Data Source: South Carolina Community Profiles, <http://www.sccommunityprofiles.org>

Legend

Interstates

Percent Change from 2000-2002

- 0.0 - 2.0
- 2.1 - 4.0
- 4.1 - 7.0
- 7.1 - 11.0
- 11.1 - 15.0
- 15.1 - 17.0
- 17.1 - 19.0
- 19.1 - 23.0
- 23.1 - 26.0
- 26.1 - 29.0
- 29.1 - 32.0
- 32.1 - 35.0
- 35.1 - 38.0
- 38.1 - 41.0
- 41.1 - 45.0

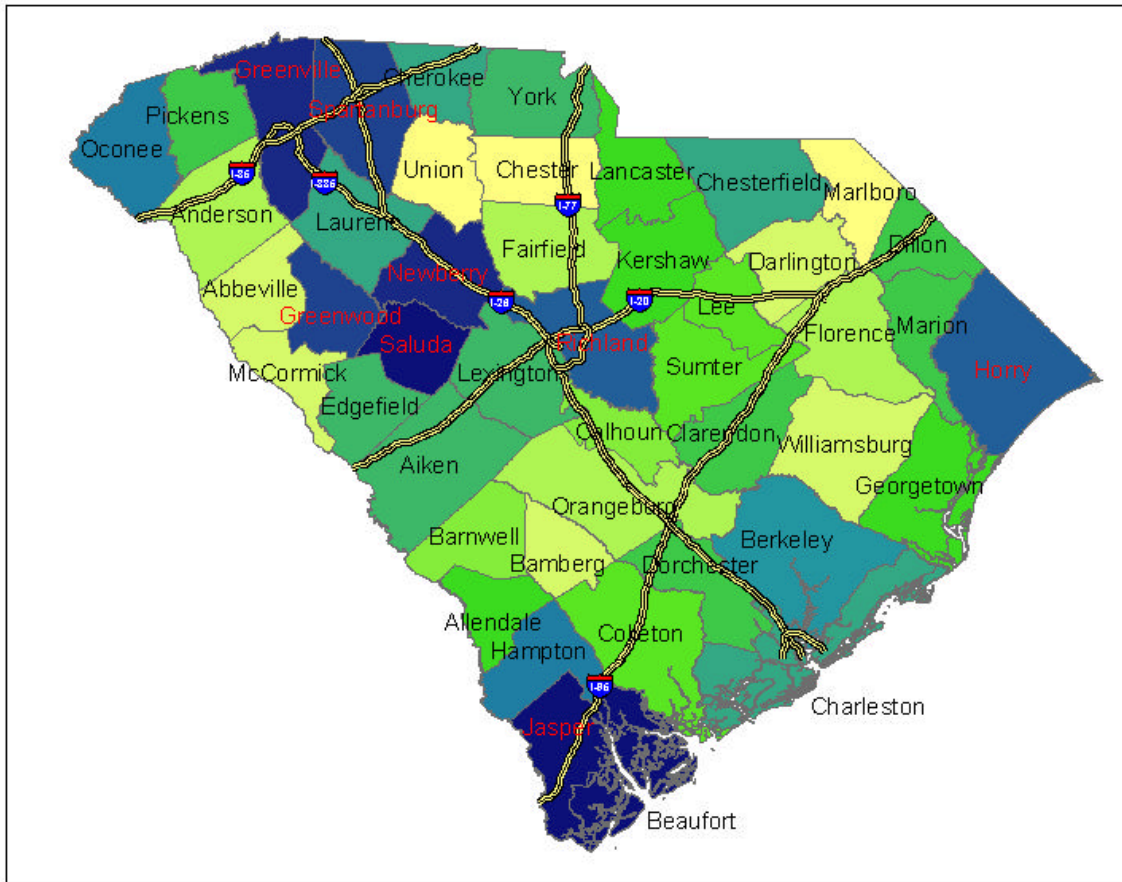


Table 4. Latino Populations as Percent of Total Population, by County in South Carolina, Estimated 2002.

County	Percent of Population, Estimated 2002.	Change 2000-2002
Abbeville	.9	.1
Aiken	2.3	.2
Allendale	1.8	.2
Anderson	1.2	.1
Bamberg	.8	.1
Barnwell	1.4	0.0
Beaufort	7.5	.7
Berkeley	2.6	-.2
Calhoun	1.4	0.0
Charleston	2.5	.1
Cherokee	2.4	.3
Chester	.7	0.0
Chesterfield	2.5	.2
Clarendon	1.9	.2
Colleton	1.7	.3
Darlington	.9	-.1
Dillon	2.0	.2
Dorchester	2.0	.2
Edgefield	2.2	.2
Fairfield	1.1	0.0
Florence	1.1	1.1
Georgetown	1.8	.2
Greenville	4.6	.8
Greenwood	3.4	.5
Hampton	2.7	.1
Horry	3.0	.4
Jasper	7.5	1.7
Kershaw	1.8	.1
Lancaster	1.8	.2
Laurens	2.5	.6
Lee	1.7	.4
Lexington	2.1	.2
McCormick	.9	0.0
Marion	2.0	.2
Marlboro	.7	0.0
Newberry	5.0	.8
Oconee	2.7	.3
Orangeburg	1.0	0.0
Pickens	2.0	.3
Richland	2.9	.2
Saluda	9.3	2.0
Spartanburg	3.3	.5
Sumter	1.7	-.1
Union	.7	0.0
Williamsburg	.8	.1
York	2.2	.2

Data Source: South Carolina Community Profiles, <http://www.sccommunityprofiles.org/>

Map 8. Estimated Percentage of Latinos in South Carolina in 2002



Legend

Data Source: South Carolina Community Profiles, <http://www.sccommunityprofiles.org>

Interstates

Percent of The Population 2002

- .7
- .71 - .90
- .91 - 1.20
- 1.21 - 1.40
- 1.41 - 1.70
- 1.71 - 1.80
- 1.81 - 2.00
- 2.01 - 2.30
- 2.31 - 2.50
- 2.51 - 2.60
- 2.61 - 2.70
- 2.71 - 3.00
- 3.01 - 3.40
- 3.41 - 5.00
- 5.01 - 9.30

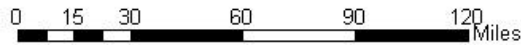
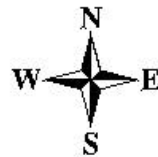
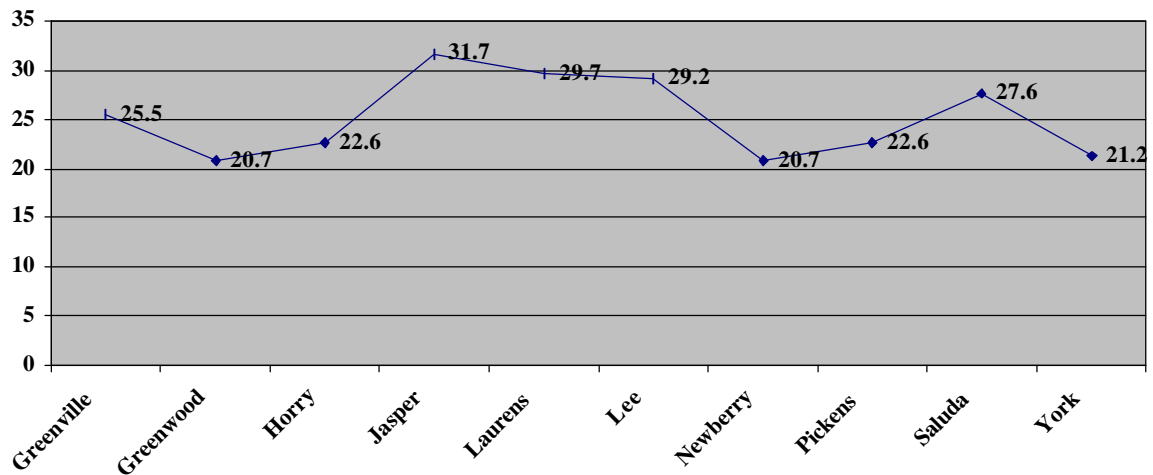
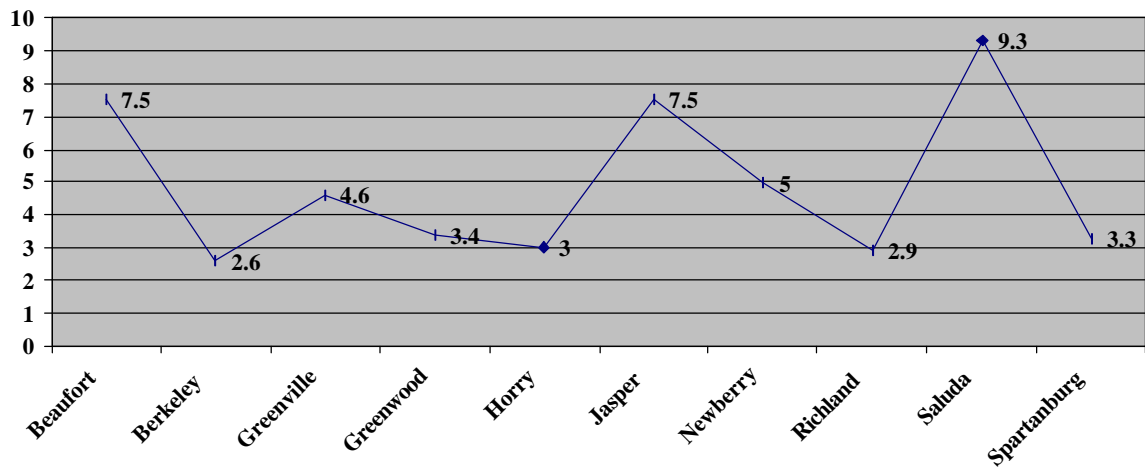


Figure 2. Ten Counties in South Carolina with Greatest Increases in Latino Populations, in Percents, Estimated 2000-2002.



Data source: South Carolina Community Profiles, <http://www.sccommunityprofiles.org>

Figure 3. Ten Counties in South Carolina with Highest Latino Populations as Percent of Total Population, Estimated 2002. Percent shown.



Data source: South Carolina Community Profiles, <http://www.sccommunityprofiles.org>

Figure 4. South Carolina Counties with Latino Population Declines, from 2000-2002 Estimates.

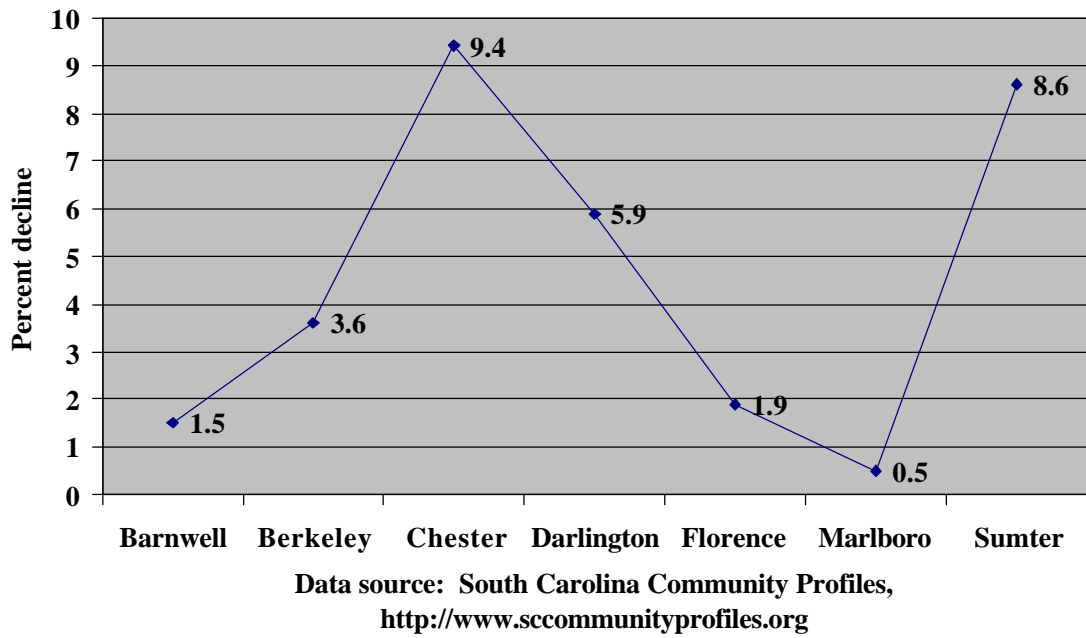
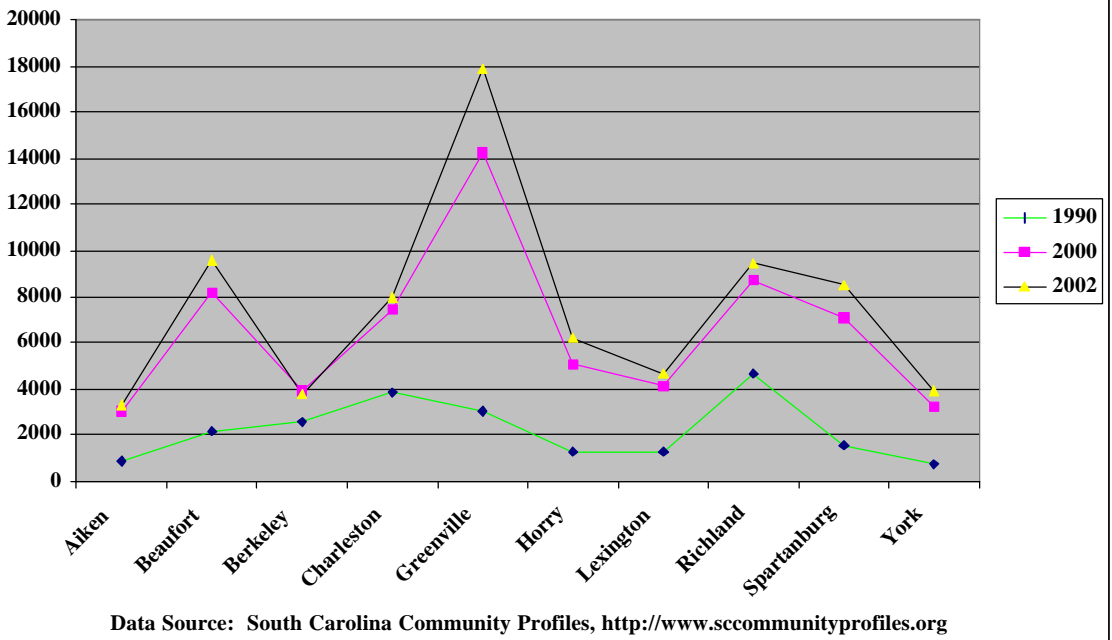


Figure 5. Ten Counties in South Carolina with the Largest Latino Populations.



REFERENCES

- [1] South Carolina State Office of Research and Statistics. 2002. South Carolina Community Profiles: South Carolina State and County Profiles. <http://www.sccommunityprofiles.org>.
- [2] South Carolina State Office of Research and Statistics. 2003. South Carolina Community Profiles: South Carolina 2002 Population Estimates. <http://www.sccommunityprofiles.org>.
- [3] McLean, E. L. and S. S. Newton. 2001. United States and South Carolina, General Characteristics, 2000. Working Paper Number WP072301. Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics, Clemson University, Barre Hall, Clemson, South Carolina, 29634.
- [4] Newton, S. S. and E. L. McLean. 2001. South Carolina Counties, General Characteristics, 2000. Working Paper Number WP080301. Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics, Clemson University, Barre Hall, Clemson, South Carolina, 29634.
- [5] Suro, R. 2002. "Latino Growth in Metropolitan America: Changing Patterns, New Locations." The Brookings Institution, Survey Series, Census 2000. July. www.pewhispanic.org.
- [6] Hernandez-Leon, R. and V. Zuniga. 2002. "Social Capital of Mexican Communities in the South." *Southern Perspectives*, 6(1): 1+. <http://srdc.msstate.edu>.
- [7] Suro, R. and J. S. Passel. 2003. "The Rise of the Second Generation: Changing Patterns in Hispanic Population Growth." Pew Hispanic Center Study. October. www.pewhispanic.org.
- [8] Reynolds, M. 2003. "Hispanic Boom is Here to Stay: As Top Minority in Census Report, Latino Influence Will Grow." *Multichannel News*. 24: 4+.



WP010704
January 2004

Working Paper

End Page

Preferred Citation

Vander Mey, Brenda J. and Ashley W. Harris. 2004. Latino Populations in South Carolina, 1990-2002. Working Paper Number WP010704. Department of Sociology, Brackett Hall, Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina 29634-1356.

Contact Person

Dr. Vander Mey can be contacted at: 132 Brackett Hall, Box 341356, Clemson University, Clemson, SC, 29634-1356. vanmey@clemson.edu. Tel: 864.656.3821; Fax: 864.656.1252.

Disclaimer Statement

Any opinions, findings, conclusions or recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the view of either the USDA or of Clemson University's Public Service and Agriculture.

The Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service offers its programs to all people of all ages, regardless of race, color, sex, religion, national origin, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, marital or family status and is an equal opportunity employer. Clemson University, cooperating with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and South Carolina Counties, issued in Furtherance of Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.
