

**CLEARWATER, South Carolina
Community Brief**

**Urban Land Institute
Technical Assistance Panel**

March 7, 2008



Table of Contents

The Task At Hand	3
Community & Site History	4
Site Clean-Up	5
Current Site Description	6
Demographics of Clearwater	7
Economics of Clearwater	8
Commercial Development Prospectus	9
Recommendations Made by the SC Mayors Institute	10
Appendix	
Clearwater Environmental Action Plan	14
Redevelopment and Construction Phases	15
Clearwater Covenant	16
Complete Census Data	

Please note that much of the history and data summary for this brief were taken directly from the *Celebrating South Carolina Community Design Activity Report & Vision for Clearwater* which was a report created following Clearwater's participation in the Blue Print for America program created American Institute of Architects: Greater Columbia Chapter and facilitated in conjunction with the South Carolina Design Arts Partnership. Their report was presented on October 1st, 2007.

The Task at Hand

The Panel's Charge: Assist the Community of Clearwater with financial and development strategies for the 84 acre abandoned mill site.

Core Questions:

1. How to encourage property owners to invest in property improvements or sell to higher users?
2. How to attract new investors given the market conditions and/or market potential?
3. How to get developers to buy-in to the community vision?
4. How to utilize the available legal, political, financial and public relations tools to change the status quo?
5. What are the constraints and how to overcome them?

Goals of ULI

The goal of the ULI's Advisory Services Program is to bring the finest expertise in the real estate field to bear on complex land use planning and development projects, programs, and policies. Since 1947, this program has been assisting communities by bringing nationally recognized real estate, planning, and development experts together to provide unbiased pragmatic advice for addressing complex land use and development issues.

The Technical Assistance Panel (TAPs) Program

Teams of local experts have been brought together to collaborate on a complex land use and redevelopment project in a small community lacking the necessary resources to resolve their issues at hand. Bringing expertise in the real estate, planning and development fields, each TAP team will develop a set of solutions that promote quality growth in the community. All panel assignments promote ULI's mission of providing responsible leadership in the use of the land to enhance the total environment. * No member of the panel has a conflict of interest, real or perceived, by serving on the panel.

Panel Members:

Ray Anderson
Andy Gowder
Sam Hayes
Tammie Hoy
Josh Martin
Bernie Mazyck
Thom Penney
Ken Seeger
Erich Chatham (Intern)

Community & Site History

Clearwater is located in the lower portion of Horse Creek Valley, an area of Aiken County best known for its industrial heritage. The community was once home to two major textile mills: Clearwater Finishing Plant and Seminole Mill, which were owned most recently by United Merchants, a New York-based textile company. Clearwater's history is closely tied to other nearby mill villages, including Langley and Bath. The Langley-Bath-Clearwater (LBC) group was established shortly after the Civil War. The LBC area expanded upon a strong textile tradition in the Horse Valley Creek area, which also included the Vacluse, Warrentown, and Graniteville mills.

The popularity of Horse Creek Valley as an early center for manufacturing was in large part due to the region being strategically located along the original line of the South Carolina Railroad. United Merchants later purchased the mills and modernized and improved operations, and by the 20th century, Clearwater's finished goods ranked among the best products in the world.

The Seminole and Clearwater mills closed in 1982, leaving behind a multitude of problems for Aiken County and local residents to contend with. In 1966, a tremendous fire sent Seminole Mill into flames. More than 200 firefighters were required to put out the blaze. Shortly thereafter, major environmental problems were discovered at both sites. Clearwater's environmental issues were the result of bleaching operations that were once a major activity at the site. The Seminole Mill site had approximately 25 aboveground tanks that were leaking. Problem causing chemicals found at the sites included dyes, resins, solvents, caustics, some acid and fuel oil. In recent years, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) and the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have worked closely with Aiken County to spearhead a clean-up program for both sites. The clean-up efforts and its progress will be discussed later in this brief.

In the 1980's, the Clearwater Finishing Plant was the subject of a historic resource survey that determined it eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, though the property was never listed. While the remaining 14 buildings that make up the Clearwater complex are mostly deteriorated, some parts are believed to be salvageable. Seminole Mill, on the other hand, is mostly in ruins. The surrounding neighborhood is characteristic of South Carolina mill villages with opportunities for growth and revitalization. The defining feature of the community is Clearwater Pond, a beautiful natural area with several acres of surrounding green space.

Site Clean-Up Summary

The site was the subject of an EPA removal action after the mill closed, and EPA had a lien on the property when the prospective purchaser wanted to buy the property, so not only did The Clearwater Development Corporation have to enter into a brownfields contract (Voluntary Cleanup Contract {VCC} 98-5210-NRP) with the SCDHEC but also entered into a Prospective Purchaser Agreement with EPA.

The work required by the contract began enthusiastically and promptly, but The Clearwater Development Corporation was not well managed and had significant financial problems.

Cleanup work slowed significantly. To fulfill the VCC, the Sparkling Clearwater, LLC and Three H3O, LLC have the remaining obligations as follows:

- 1) Removal, proper disposal, and confirmation sampling is being performed in the polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) area beneath the old transformers;
- 2) The wastewater treatment lagoons must be closed in accordance with Department regulations to include but not necessarily be limited to the proper disposal of the water and sludge in the lagoons;
- 3) There is substantial groundwater contamination at this site. Additional groundwater monitoring work must be performed to include but not necessarily be limited to the installation of additional wells and the repair of one well as well as additional groundwater monitoring. Removal of the source of the groundwater contamination other than the old impoundment/discharge area may be necessary.

In addition, an old discharge area was located after the VCC was effective. Aiken County received an assessment grant from EPA to perform assessment of this area of the Clearwater site.

Because this brownfields contract was done in 1998, the early part of our program, it is probably not as comprehensive as it would be if negotiated today.

Current Site Description

Clearwater and Seminole mills stand side by side with an adjacent railroad line running along the Little Horse Creek. Together the properties constitute an 84 acre site for potential development. The area is strategically located on US Hwy 1 between Aiken and North Augusta. Both Aiken and North Augusta are communities that have experienced rapid growth in recent years. The sites are well positioned to take advantage of nearby economic prosperity, and suburban sprawl has already found its way to Clearwater. In recent years, several fast food restaurants and chain drugstores have located in the area.



Demographics of Clearwater Community

(For full Demographic information on Aiken Co. and Clearwater please see appendix.)

Census data taken from US Census Bureau 2000 statistics.

Clearwater is designated by the US Census Bureau as Census Designated Place, which is a “statistical entity composed of a dense concentration of population that is not within an incorporated place but is locally identified by a name.”

Clearwater’s age distribution very closely mirrors that of Aiken County and South Carolina with about:

35% under 25

34% of the population between 25 and 49

31% over 50

The 2000 population of the Clearwater CDP was 4,199

This population had declined by 1.04 percent since 1990.

By 2006, it is estimated that the population will continue to decline to 4,082 or -2.79 percent.

By 2011, the population is expected to continue to decline slightly to 4,027 (-1.35 percent).

The 2006 median household income was \$33,781 compared with \$42,945 for Aiken County and \$38,349 for the state.

Economic Status of Clearwater Community

The Market Study for Clearwater, conducted during the Blueprint for America program, demonstrated that Clearwater could not support redevelopment of the mill sites on its own. The community will have to rely on a broader region to make the project feasible. The good news is that Aiken County grew by 18 percent in the last decade, a trend that has continued in recent years. Moreover, the Aiken-Augusta metropolitan area's economy is booming and the number of new households is growing significantly. In 2005, Aiken County conducted a county-wide visioning process and one of the most important goals identified was to preserve the county's rural heritage while guiding new-land uses to existing areas. This vision statement holds great promise for the Clearwater community if it can position the redevelopment project in a countywide or regional perspective.

Economic Options & Considerations (from Mayors' Institute)

It will be necessary to develop a creative financing strategy to carry out development of the site. Tax increment financing is one possibility to explore, and it will likely be critical to the success of the site. Another idea is selling some of the materials from the decaying buildings at market. A major economy has developed for harvesting bricks and heart pine timbers. Much of this material is going to re-build places in Mississippi that were destroyed during Hurricane Katrina. This would be just one potential way to raise some money for the site. Don't get trapped into just looking at the mill site or structures. This place has enormous potential for being a mixed-use retail/residential destination.

Many people have interest in second homes in this area because of the Augusta golf tournaments and Aiken horse culture. Literally, hundreds of millions of dollars worth of development could occur here if the cards are played right. Consider tax credits and other financial incentives for people to invest here over time.

Commercial Development Prospectus

In 2005, a major transportation project, the Palmetto Parkway, was announced. This highway will provide seamless road transportation between Aiken and North Augusta and will be a huge boom for the region's economy. The road will directly serve the Clearwater community, making opportunities for redevelopment more significant and more feasible. The parkway has been sited as a top priority by the South Carolina Transportation Infrastructure Bank. Many in the county have eyed the Clearwater/Seminole sites for redevelopment for several years, though plans have never fully developed. Suggested re-uses have included a commercial strip mall and a new water treatment facility, though residents were not keen on the latter idea. Residents are however in favor of a commercial use.

Additionally, the State of South Carolina has recognized that redeveloping abandoned mill sites is a critical social, economic, and environmental need. In 2004, the SC General Assembly passed the Textile Communities Revitalization Act, providing tax incentives for redevelopment. The law states that abandoned mills are a hazard to community well-being. With many available tax incentives and grant opportunities, there is a tremendous chance for success.

Retail Leakage Study Summary

- Retail store sales in Clearwater equal \$46.8 million.
- Clearwater consumers spent \$56.9 million.
- The zip code is NET LEAKING \$10 million annually overall.
- These leakage numbers are relatively small, particularly when looking at the individual categories.

With the population decline and Clearwater's proximity to Aiken and the Augusta/North Augusta Metro, it is unlikely that Clearwater will see significant retail development in the near future. The sales gap (or retail leakage) identified in the study is relatively small and concentrates mostly on apparel. There may be a limited opportunity for niche type retail in Clearwater, but it would have to take place in a location unique to the region. It does appear that the community could support a "full service" restaurant. This could range from country-casual "sit down" to a more upscale offering, though it seems that the demographics would lean toward a casual full-service non-chain type of restaurant.

Recommended Development Approaches (from Mayors' Institute)

Take Advantage of the Textile Heritage

Clearwater/Seminole are important to the overall story of Horse Creek Valley's textile and industrial heritage. Many avenues could be explored to capitalize on this as part of the project. Many textile towns throughout the state are equally threatened; they can work together to celebrate their heritage. Clearwater could be connected to other textile sites in the state to create a textile tourism trail. A textile museum with interactive archaeological digs is another possibility. While Graniteville may be more important, since it is the oldest mill in the state, Clearwater certainly has historic merit. Perhaps the South Carolina National Heritage Corridor could include Clearwater in its marketing efforts. More research into the history of Clearwater will need to be done. It will be important to re-evaluate Clearwater/Seminole for National Register listing and to complete the nomination process if it is found eligible. Consider the mill village as well. There are some wonderful square and shotgun houses; the architecture and stories are very important. You can look to some of the textile-related preservation activities in North Carolina for examples (e.g., Glencoe Mill Village). The village represents a living history and needs to be part of the future. The land and water are also important and should be included in the context of the site; research and interpret these as well. Finally, the project team may want to think about keeping the Seminole ruins as ruins to create a unique place that preserves the authentic history.

Host a History Harvest

It will be important to capture the oral histories of senior citizens living in the village before they pass away. One method for doing this is to have a history harvest to document people's stories. Some redevelopment organizations have conceived themselves as institutions and invited former employees to come home and tell their stories as alumni of the place. Another idea is to have a survey with simple questions that can be distributed to people at church events. This could be tagged on to the charrette process. An important question to ask might be, "What does the mill mean to you?" If you listen long enough to what these people have to say, you will capture the true spirit of the place that can speak to the vision the community would like to have for the future. It will be important to make sure that the participants have a sense of ownership in the project. Another idea is to have the community participate in mapping the history of the area. Never assume that they know and remember the story; reviving knowledge of the history is part of the process.

Understand the Market and Think Regionally

Whatever occurs at the Clearwater/Seminole site needs to be driven by market development and real opportunities. Duane Anderson is a contact who has done very well with these types of projects. John Knott is another resource: He is on the board for a development project at a mill in North Augusta. A tremendous amount of money in this part of the state can potentially be captured if we really comprehend how the market works. It will be important to understand both the Aiken and North Augusta markets. Clearwater seems to be more associated with North Augusta than with Aiken. Look at the data for all the surrounding areas and figure out what is missing. Then think regionally and fill the niche. Be careful not to assume what's missing, do your homework first. Understanding the market can provide insight into how to utilize the site to

return employment to the area. Keep in mind that any low-income development for seniors needs to be market-driven also; it cannot survive on subsidies alone.

Explore, Map, and Define Community Assets

One of the chief goals of the Clearwater/Seminole charrette should be mapping the community assets to find out its needs and to target opportunities. Identify the broad assets that exist here and define Clearwater's boundaries and identity. The boundary will likely include 200 to 300 acres 15 around the core center 80+ acre site, with concentric rings going out from the lake. Consider mapping the surrounding areas also, as there seems to be potential for expanding this project well beyond the 80+ acre site. Creating a regional map can help identify what Clearwater's niche could be. Connect the oral history research to the mapping process. The Clearwater community itself needs to be understood in incredible detail, and Clearwater residents can get involved personally in doing the research. All asset classes should be included.

What should be explored, mapped, and defined?

1. Property ownership (especially around the pond and US 1)
2. Establish a clear understanding of the site topography
3. Understand the local architecture, the quality, form, and style of the mill houses
4. Understand the cultural watershed/ river shed of the community, where it connects to, and how
5. Historical assets-cultural resources
6. Ecological assets
7. Economic assets-employment
8. Circulation-roads, railroads, abandoned railroad beds
9. Existing and potential recreation opportunities.
10. Regional culture, economy, and opportunities

Hire a brown-fields developer

In terms of economic development, the Clearwater/Seminole site will most likely need a brown-fields developer; this is very complicated stuff, and you will desperately need someone who knows this business well to make it work. (Brownfield Capital is one such firm). The developer should understand the historic nature of the site but also be able to work with the brown-fields financing mechanisms, etc. It will be important early on to find out what the EPA classification of the site is. If possible, try to apply for SuperFund status. Identify the bank that financed the Seminole and Clearwater operations. Bankruptcy does not protect the lender or the owner from responsibility for the cleanup; they should be in the chain of title.

Retain control of the site

Economically, Aiken County/Clearwater community should consider a long-term lease structure so that they can control the future of the site. Consider establishing a non-profit foundation for management and oversight. When looking for developers, remember that it is always better to do an RFQ (Request for Qualifications) as opposed to an RFP (Request for Proposals). You will want to seek highly qualified people to carry out this project. The RFQ is a far superior means to the end, as it can help you find the right partner (embarking on a major development is a lot like getting married—you are making a major investment in each other and therefore the dating process is critical).

Establish a visioning committee

Chesterfield has already formed a visioning committee and now may be the time to establish that for Clearwater. This group will need to be in place before the charrette in January. One of its first activities could be to conduct a survey for the community vision before the charette. Surveys could be distributed inside church bulletins.

Consider Opportunities for Destination Retail (i.e., Art and Antiques)

Depending on what the market analysis shows, Clearwater may have the potential to be a major retail destination/center/hub for arts and/or antiques. There is not a major arts and crafts center near Aiken or North Augusta, although there is a small arts center in downtown Aiken. (The new municipal building in North Augusta will also have some space dedicated for the arts.) The key to making this work is to let it happen as organically as possible. You could group together a variety of antique shops and possibly think about creating a center of commerce related to textiles. One example of a community that has done this is Farmville, Virginia. It is now the place to go to buy 16 rugs. There are certainly similar allied commercial opportunities that could situate themselves well in the Clearwater site.

Enhance the recreational use of the pond

The pond is a central, unified feature of the community that has great potential for recreation. No matter what is planned for the Clearwater/Seminole site, the pond becomes a critical element. We need to consider options for enhancing the recreational use of the pond. One option would be to identify the good earth and the bad earth all around the site. Then we could look at the possibility of expanding it into the bad-earth areas to create a lake. Also, consider how the mill site and village can be physically and visually connected to it. Langley Pond, just four miles upstream, is home to an international rowing regatta. Clearwater could become a major recreation destination, too.

Interpret and Heal the Ecology of the Place

It is interesting to note that Clearwater Finishing Plant was named for the clear water in the pond on the site, and the finishing plant was the very thing that destroyed the pristine quality of the pond. In a study of place names, John Knott discovered that 80 percent of developments were named for the things they destroyed. One goal of this project could be to return the site to the way it was before any development occurred. The process could become a story about healthy development, and Clearwater could become a place where people could go to be surrounded by a healthy environment and a historic site. The density of the area could be increased and growth could be aggregated and centralized to protect the land and the natural resources. This would provide a psychological victory over the contamination and loss of the textile mills. In doing this, you could begin to share and interpret the point-counterpoint of this place. Tell the story of how the mill took the pond and destroyed it. The mission of the place could become returning the pond to its original ecological balance, and Clearwater could become a major center for ecological interpretation and discovery. The story could also be about sustainability. Buildings and development on the site could be not only historic but also sustainable. The place can be healed through healthy development. Clearwater can become a beautiful ecological place connected to a holistic healing potential with clean air and water. It could be a counterpoint to the sprawl that is occurring in Aiken and North Augusta. Clearwater could become a small regional place between two urban centers where people come to learn about who they are. One

model for such a place could be found in Detroit's eco-village. Another example to look at would be Lake Connestee. The lake was a dumping ground for chromium because of a dam built in the 1820s, but it was also a really beautiful and special place. A private foundation was developed to help clean up the site, and it was able to use oil spill money for some of the mitigation. Another thing to consider for the Clearwater site might be to have it be a demonstration center to teach people about water quality. Infrastructure is suddenly cool, and everyone wants to see how it works, particularly with respect to water quality. Think about Clearwater as an industrial site that's cleaning the water; you could make a larger water quality station for this little village. Also, you could explain and interpret how the water course moves from Clearwater to Seminole and what happened with drainage on the sites. There is so much opportunity to allow Clearwater to become part of a larger ecological restoration movement. The entire healing of the place can become the story of restoring the community to its namesake.

Use Institutional Partners

Many institutional partners can be engaged in this process. One would be Jeff Beecham with USC Aiken. Also, USC's anthropological and archaeological center could play an important role. They could perhaps help with gathering the history and geology information prior to the charrette. Other universities and university programs can be engaged as well. The Medical College in Augusta, Georgia, might have a role to play.

Prepare for the Long Haul: Conduct the Effort in Phases

The Clearwater/Seminole project will not happen quickly. It will be at least a 15-year project that must take place in multiple phases. There is a lot of potential here for building a new economic center for the region, but this development is also going to take a lot of money and a lot of hard work. It will be important up front to go ahead and commit the resources necessary to conduct the master planning process through some type of public/private partnership. Some of the recommended phases include the following:

Phase 1: Mapping resources

Phase 2: Beginning history harvest and storytelling

Phase 3: Charrette...Creating a Master Plan

Phase 4: Development (also in 4 phases...see appendix for further details)

Appendix

Clearwater Environmental Action Plan

Summary

- Contaminates are present, but in limited areas
- Assessment and remediation process is slow, but can be managed in phases
- Cleanup efforts can be incorporated into design and construction phases
- Waterfront property does not appear to be contaminated and can be used for any redevelopment
- The materials on site are valuable and can create development revenue during the remediation and demolition process

Phase I

- May 1, 2007- Notification of EPA Grant status
- June 30, 2007- County acquisition of Seminole Mill site
- Oct 1, 2007- Remediation of Seminole Mill
- Environmental Assessment of Clearwater Mill
- Investigate potential funding resources
- County pursues acquisition of remainder of Clearwater Park

Phase II

- Complete Remediation of Clearwater Park along the waterfront
- Removal of debris and capping of dump site
- Excavation of impound area
- Verify that self-remediation is viable
- Install barrier to prevent further Chromium contamination
- Implement local option Brownfield Redevelopment Fund to begin park planning and construction

Phase III

- Divide Clearwater Site and perform Environmental Remediation, as necessary, of commercial property (These areas have limited environmental risk and are ideal for development.)

Phase IV

- Perform Environmental Remediation and Demolition of remaining Clearwater site
- Funding Mechanisms & Opportunities
 - Aiken County Allocations
 - \$2 million in local option Brownfield Redevelopment Fund
 - EPA Grants (in process)
 - \$200,000 Assessment Grant for Clearwater
 - \$200,000 Remediation Grant for Seminole
 - Material Salvage
 - Resale of brick, steel, and wood
 - Brownfield Redevelopment Funds
 - EPA Brownfield Tax Incentive
 - State Brownfield Employment Tax Credit
 - Textile Mill Revitalization Act
 - BEDI (Brownfield Economic Development Initiative)
 - South Carolina Revolving Loan Fund for Remediation
 - Additional Resources
 - TIF District (Tax Increment Financing District)

- Community Development Block Grants
- General Obligation Bonds
- Recreation Grants
- Rails to Trails Grants

Clearwater Redevelopment Plan

The Clearwater Redevelopment Plan incorporates approximately 86 acres and over 1 million square feet of commercial and residential space. The plan offers suggestions for managing the growth of the site in coordination with the Clearwater Environmental Action Plan and a phased demolition plan. Clearwater Pond was identified as the most important community asset to preserve and restore. The plan shows Clearwater Pond as the focal point of redevelopment.

Demolition

Upon close examination of the structures on the site, it became apparent that the majority of buildings do not retain enough historical integrity to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places due to their highly deteriorated condition. While key landmarks such as water towers and smokestacks will be preserved to suggest the historic use of the site, most of the buildings will not accommodate recommended re-uses and need to be demolished. Demolition will occur in two phases. Seminole mill will be demolished first, following Phase I of the Environmental Action Plan. Some of the materials, such as brick and heavy timbers, may be salvaged for re-use.

Clearwater Redevelopment Plan Phasing

Redevelopment and construction will need to occur in four phases, each beginning immediately after the coordinating phase of the Clearwater Environmental Action Plan.

Phase I

The first phase of the Clearwater Redevelopment Plan recommends re-using a portion of the Seminole site for new medical offices with adjacent assisted-living facilities. The remainder of Seminole will be subdivided and sold as lots for single family homes and will become an extension of the existing mill village. Proceeds from the sale of individual lots can provide funding for the rest of the redevelopment.

Phase II

During the second phase of the Clearwater Redevelopment Plan, the former mill office will be reconstructed for use as a local history museum and community center. The new mill office will also serve as a gateway landmark leading into the site. Church Street will be extended as a double lane road leading into the property as a boulevard. The boulevard will connect Belvedere Hwy with the new Clearwater Park. Clearwater Park will provide waterfront recreation with the development of a new Clearwater Beach (similar in concept to the historic pond access that once existed on the other side of Hwy 1) and a new Waterfront Pavilion. Clearwater Park will connect to Harrison Caver Park through a greenway that will be developed as environmental work is completed. Much of the land designated for Clearwater Park lies in an existing floodplain and lends itself to becoming valuable community green space.

Phase III

The third phase of the Clearwater Redevelopment Plan will focus on the heart of the Clearwater site. Several historic mill buildings will be kept intact and rehabilitated to create new mixed-use retail and residential facilities. The original mill building facade will be retained and slightly altered to

accommodate the new use and create a unique open-air atmosphere. A wellness center and outdoor pool will also be constructed near the Hwy 1/Belvedere Hwy intersection. The retail/residential core will connect with Clearwater Park through a mall or outdoor plaza with open public space for outdoor gatherings and seating.

Phase IV

The fourth phase of the Clearwater Redevelopment Plan will add additional square footage and amenities as the market grows. A new small building will be erected next to the mill office museum and the Belvedere Highway streetscape will be extended to connect the site back to Hwy 1. New town homes and additional residential infill will be constructed to support the retail operations on the site. The new homes will connect back to the pond through additional greenways.

The Clearwater Covenant

As a community founded by the mills that supported a good life for its citizens, the Clearwater Community holds that following to be true:

- That we bear responsibility for the prosperous future of our community and each other
- That we are stewards of nature's blessings entrusted to us at this place
- That the natural, physical, and cultural histories of Clearwater are worthy of our protection as trustees in order for us to embrace the future.

Acknowledging these truths, we commit to this community:

- To restore the Clearwater and Seminole sites as healthy habitats that can support economic, cultural and environmental sustainability
- To secure this community as a lifelong teachers of community stewardship
- To celebrate the textile heritage of Clearwater
- To balance economic prosperity with cultural opportunities
- To intervene on the land in creative ways that will ensure a sustainable future.

Furthermore, through this covenant we, as citizens, commit to this community

- To preserve and to share the rich history of the Clearwater community
- To be a model of civic engagement and collaborative leadership
- To engage the creative human spirit and intellect of each citizen
- To have hope and to be bold in our dreams and our actions
- To elevate the spirit of *civitas* to the highest order
- To ensure a legacy of pride and the highest ethic of hard work for individual gain and for the common good
- To leave this community better than we received it for those generations to come.

Committed to and signed this day, January 23, 2007.

Table DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Clearwater CDP, South Carolina

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	4,199	100.0	HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
SEX AND AGE			Total population	4,199	100.0
Male.....	2,020	48.1	Hispanic or Latino (of any race).....	157	3.7
Female.....	2,179	51.9	Mexican.....	108	2.6
Under 5 years.....	301	7.2	Puerto Rican.....	13	0.3
5 to 9 years.....	293	7.0	Cuban.....	-	-
10 to 14 years.....	293	7.0	Other Hispanic or Latino.....	36	0.9
15 to 19 years.....	277	6.6	Not Hispanic or Latino.....	4,042	96.3
20 to 24 years.....	249	5.9	White alone.....	3,284	78.2
25 to 34 years.....	589	14.0	RELATIONSHIP		
35 to 44 years.....	663	15.8	Total population	4,199	100.0
45 to 54 years.....	534	12.7	In households.....	4,193	99.9
55 to 59 years.....	240	5.7	Householder.....	1,717	40.9
60 to 64 years.....	201	4.8	Spouse.....	837	19.9
65 to 74 years.....	349	8.3	Child.....	1,212	28.9
75 to 84 years.....	166	4.0	Own child under 18 years.....	902	21.5
85 years and over.....	44	1.0	Other relatives.....	230	5.5
Median age (years).....	36.1	(X)	Under 18 years.....	105	2.5
18 years and over.....	3,156	75.2	Nonrelatives.....	197	4.7
Male.....	1,505	35.8	Unmarried partner.....	90	2.1
Female.....	1,651	39.3	In group quarters.....	6	0.1
21 years and over.....	2,986	71.1	Institutionalized population.....	6	0.1
62 years and over.....	679	16.2	Noninstitutionalized population.....	-	-
65 years and over.....	559	13.3	HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE		
Male.....	214	5.1	Total households	1,717	100.0
Female.....	345	8.2	Family households (families).....	1,174	68.4
RACE			With own children under 18 years.....	514	29.9
One race.....	4,141	98.6	Married-couple family.....	837	48.7
White.....	3,356	79.9	With own children under 18 years.....	321	18.7
Black or African American.....	675	16.1	Female householder, no husband present.....	267	15.6
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	25	0.6	With own children under 18 years.....	149	8.7
Asian.....	14	0.3	Nonfamily households.....	543	31.6
Asian Indian.....	8	0.2	Householder living alone.....	459	26.7
Chinese.....	2	-	Householder 65 years and over.....	164	9.6
Filipino.....	-	-	Households with individuals under 18 years.....	585	34.1
Japanese.....	1	-	Households with individuals 65 years and over.....	424	24.7
Korean.....	3	0.1	Average household size.....	2.44	(X)
Vietnamese.....	-	-	Average family size.....	2.94	(X)
Other Asian ¹	-	-	HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	1	-	Total housing units	1,938	100.0
Native Hawaiian.....	1	-	Occupied housing units.....	1,717	88.6
Guamanian or Chamorro.....	-	-	Vacant housing units.....	221	11.4
Samoan.....	-	-	For seasonal, recreational, or		
Other Pacific Islander ²	-	-	occasional use.....	13	0.7
Some other race.....	70	1.7	Homeowner vacancy rate (percent).....	2.0	(X)
Two or more races.....	58	1.4	Rental vacancy rate (percent).....	16.5	(X)
Race alone or in combination with one			HOUSING TENURE		
or more other races: ³			Occupied housing units	1,717	100.0
White.....	3,405	81.1	Owner-occupied housing units.....	1,125	65.5
Black or African American.....	694	16.5	Renter-occupied housing units.....	592	34.5
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	56	1.3	Average household size of owner-occupied units.....	2.47	(X)
Asian.....	25	0.6	Average household size of renter-occupied units.....	2.38	(X)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	3	0.1			
Some other race.....	83	2.0			

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

¹ Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.² Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.³ In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

Table DP-2. Profile of Selected Social Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Clearwater CDP, South Carolina

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH		
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school			Total population	4,246	100.0
Nursery school, preschool.....	36	3.6	Native.....	4,129	97.2
Kindergarten.....	50	5.0	Born in United States.....	4,047	95.3
Elementary school (grades 1-8).....	587	58.2	State of residence.....	1,668	39.3
High school (grades 9-12).....	206	20.4	Different state.....	2,379	56.0
College or graduate school.....	130	12.9	Born outside United States.....	82	1.9
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			Foreign born.....	117	2.8
Population 25 years and over			Entered 1990 to March 2000.....	82	1.9
Less than 9th grade.....	237	8.6	Naturalized citizen.....	19	0.4
9th to 12th grade, no diploma.....	649	23.5	Not a citizen.....	98	2.3
High school graduate (includes equivalency).....	973	35.2	REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN		
Some college, no degree.....	639	23.1	Total (excluding born at sea)	117	100.0
Associate degree.....	96	3.5	Europe.....	24	20.5
Bachelor's degree.....	118	4.3	Asia.....	-	-
Graduate or professional degree.....	55	2.0	Africa.....	-	-
Percent high school graduate or higher.....	68.0	(X)	Oceania.....	-	-
Percent bachelor's degree or higher.....	6.3	(X)	Latin America.....	87	74.4
MARITAL STATUS			Northern America.....	6	5.1
Population 15 years and over			LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME		
Never married.....	700	21.2	Population 5 years and over	3,960	100.0
Now married, except separated.....	1,848	56.1	English only.....	3,784	95.6
Separated.....	145	4.4	Language other than English.....	176	4.4
Widowed.....	176	5.3	Speak English less than "very well".....	138	3.5
Female.....	142	4.3	Spanish.....	160	4.0
Divorced.....	428	13.0	Speak English less than "very well".....	131	3.3
Female.....	271	8.2	Other Indo-European languages.....	13	0.3
GRANDPARENTS AS CAREGIVERS			Speak English less than "very well".....	7	0.2
Grandparent living in household with one or more own grandchildren under 18 years			Asian and Pacific Island languages.....	3	0.1
Grandparent responsible for grandchildren.....	59	69.4	Speak English less than "very well".....	-	-
VETERAN STATUS			ANCESTRY (single or multiple)		
Civilian population 18 years and over			Total population	4,246	100.0
Civilian veterans.....	411	13.1	<i>Total ancestries reported</i>	<i>3,286</i>	<i>77.4</i>
DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION			Arab.....	-	-
Population 5 to 20 years			Czech ¹	-	-
With a disability.....	54	5.6	Danish.....	4	0.1
Population 21 to 64 years	2,422	100.0	Dutch.....	42	1.0
With a disability.....	556	23.0	English.....	398	9.4
Percent employed.....	54.3	(X)	French (except Basque) ¹	33	0.8
No disability.....	1,866	77.0	French Canadian ¹	-	-
Percent employed.....	74.8	(X)	German.....	263	6.2
Population 65 years and over	542	100.0	Greek.....	16	0.4
With a disability.....	245	45.2	Hungarian.....	-	-
RESIDENCE IN 1995			Irish ¹	284	6.7
Population 5 years and over			Italian.....	84	2.0
Same house in 1995.....	2,419	61.1	Lithuanian.....	-	-
Different house in the U.S. in 1995.....	1,462	36.9	Norwegian.....	-	-
Same county.....	935	23.6	Polish.....	40	0.9
Different county.....	527	13.3	Portuguese.....	4	0.1
Same state.....	91	2.3	Russian.....	30	0.7
Different state.....	436	11.0	Scotch-Irish.....	106	2.5
Elsewhere in 1995.....	79	2.0	Scottish.....	41	1.0
			Slovak.....	-	-
			Subsaharan African.....	25	0.6
			Swedish.....	13	0.3
			Swiss.....	-	-
			Ukrainian.....	-	-
			United States or American.....	805	19.0
			Welsh.....	-	-
			West Indian (excluding Hispanic groups).....	-	-
			Other ancestries.....	1,098	25.9

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

¹The data represent a combination of two ancestries shown separately in Summary File 3. Czech includes Czechoslovakian. French includes Alsatian. French Canadian includes Acadian/Cajun. Irish includes Celtic.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

Table DP-3. Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Clearwater CDP, South Carolina

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
EMPLOYMENT STATUS			INCOME IN 1999		
Population 16 years and over			Households		
In labor force	3,232	100.0	Less than \$10,000	1,703	100.0
Civilian labor force	2,018	62.4	\$10,000 to \$14,999	298	17.5
Employed	1,997	61.8	\$15,000 to \$24,999	62	3.6
Unemployed	1,891	58.5	\$25,000 to \$34,999	339	19.9
Percent of civilian labor force	106	3.3	\$35,000 to \$49,999	240	14.1
Armed Forces	5.3	(X)	\$50,000 to \$74,999	290	17.0
Not in labor force	21	0.6	\$75,000 to \$99,999	285	16.7
Females 16 years and over	1,214	37.6	\$100,000 to \$149,999	133	7.8
In labor force	1,702	100.0	\$150,000 to \$199,999	56	3.3
Civilian labor force	888	52.2	\$200,000 or more	-	-
Employed	888	52.2	Median household income (dollars)	30,693	(X)
Own children under 6 years	846	49.7	With earnings	1,323	77.7
All parents in family in labor force	307	100.0	Mean earnings (dollars) ¹	37,752	(X)
COMMUTING TO WORK	232	75.6	With Social Security income	492	28.9
Workers 16 years and over	1,888	100.0	Mean Social Security income (dollars) ¹	12,053	(X)
Car, truck, or van - - drove alone	1,580	83.7	With Supplemental Security Income	63	3.7
Car, truck, or van - - carpooled	224	11.9	Mean Supplemental Security Income		
Public transportation (including taxicab)	4	0.2	(dollars) ¹	6,806	(X)
Walked	22	1.2	With public assistance income	66	3.9
Other means	19	1.0	Mean public assistance income (dollars) ¹	1,387	(X)
Worked at home	39	2.1	With retirement income	324	19.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes) ¹	23.0	(X)	Mean retirement income (dollars) ¹	12,246	(X)
Employed civilian population			Families	1,198	100.0
16 years and over	1,891	100.0	Less than \$10,000	111	9.3
OCCUPATION			\$10,000 to \$14,999	54	4.5
Management, professional, and related occupations	283	15.0	\$15,000 to \$24,999	217	18.1
Service occupations	355	18.8	\$25,000 to \$34,999	173	14.4
Sales and office occupations	508	26.9	\$35,000 to \$49,999	234	19.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	6	0.3	\$50,000 to \$74,999	220	18.4
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	273	14.4	\$75,000 to \$99,999	133	11.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	466	24.6	\$100,000 to \$149,999	56	4.7
INDUSTRY			\$150,000 to \$199,999	-	-
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	27	1.4	\$200,000 or more	-	-
Construction	193	10.2	Median family income (dollars)	36,528	(X)
Manufacturing	461	24.4	Per capita income (dollars) ¹	14,902	(X)
Wholesale trade	49	2.6	Median earnings (dollars):		
Retail trade	302	16.0	Male full-time, year-round workers	32,135	(X)
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	132	7.0	Female full-time, year-round workers	21,020	(X)
Information	12	0.6			
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	54	2.9			
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	121	6.4	POVERTY STATUS IN 1999		
Educational, health and social services	300	15.9	Families	165	13.8
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	103	5.4	With related children under 18 years	153	25.7
Other services (except public administration)	88	4.7	With related children under 5 years	76	28.6
Public administration	49	2.6	Families with female householder, no husband present	91	33.6
CLASS OF WORKER			With related children under 18 years	91	44.2
Private wage and salary workers	1,573	83.2	With related children under 5 years	52	62.7
Government workers	239	12.6	Individuals	853	20.2
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	72	3.8	18 years and over	549	17.4
Unpaid family workers	7	0.4	65 years and over	96	17.7
			Related children under 18 years	304	28.4
			Related children 5 to 17 years	217	27.7
			Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	288	40.7

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

¹If the denominator of a mean value or per capita value is less than 30, then that value is calculated using a rounded aggregate in the numerator.

See text.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

Table DP-4. Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Clearwater CDP, South Carolina

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
Total housing units	1,938	100.0	OCCUPANTS PER ROOM		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			Occupied housing units	1,704	100.0
1-unit, detached	1,025	52.9	1.00 or less	1,615	94.8
1-unit, attached	39	2.0	1.01 to 1.50	83	4.9
2 units	23	1.2	1.51 or more	6	0.4
3 or 4 units	39	2.0			
5 to 9 units	98	5.1	Specified owner-occupied units	788	100.0
10 to 19 units	17	0.9	VALUE		
20 or more units	5	0.3	Less than \$50,000	140	17.8
Mobile home	692	35.7	\$50,000 to \$99,999	505	64.1
Boat, RV, van, etc	-	-	\$100,000 to \$149,999	128	16.2
			\$150,000 to \$199,999	10	1.3
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			\$200,000 to \$299,999	-	-
1999 to March 2000	33	1.7	\$300,000 to \$499,999	-	-
1995 to 1998	107	5.5	\$500,000 to \$999,999	5	0.6
1990 to 1994	190	9.8	\$1,000,000 or more	-	-
1980 to 1989	373	19.2	Median (dollars)	82,000	(X)
1970 to 1979	426	22.0			
1960 to 1969	411	21.2	MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED		
1940 to 1959	329	17.0	MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
1939 or earlier	69	3.6	With a mortgage	463	58.8
ROOMS			Less than \$300	-	-
1 room	13	0.7	\$300 to \$499	46	5.8
2 rooms	12	0.6	\$500 to \$699	125	15.9
3 rooms	127	6.6	\$700 to \$999	184	23.4
4 rooms	585	30.2	\$1,000 to \$1,499	90	11.4
5 rooms	473	24.4	\$1,500 to \$1,999	18	2.3
6 rooms	371	19.1	\$2,000 or more	-	-
7 rooms	189	9.8	Median (dollars)	775	(X)
8 rooms	125	6.4	Not mortgaged	325	41.2
9 or more rooms	43	2.2	Median (dollars)	221	(X)
Median (rooms)	5.0	(X)			
Occupied housing units	1,704	100.0	SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD		
1999 to March 2000	358	21.0	INCOME IN 1999		
1995 to 1998	402	23.6	Less than 15.0 percent	355	45.1
1990 to 1994	251	14.7	15.0 to 19.9 percent	129	16.4
1980 to 1989	294	17.3	20.0 to 24.9 percent	123	15.6
1970 to 1979	148	8.7	25.0 to 29.9 percent	40	5.1
1969 or earlier	251	14.7	30.0 to 34.9 percent	24	3.0
			35.0 percent or more	117	14.8
			Not computed	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			Specified renter-occupied units	577	100.0
None	131	7.7	GROSS RENT		
1	547	32.1	Less than \$200	45	7.8
2	700	41.1	\$200 to \$299	33	5.7
3 or more	326	19.1	\$300 to \$499	322	55.8
			\$500 to \$749	115	19.9
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			\$750 to \$999	6	1.0
Utility gas	1,096	64.3	\$1,000 to \$1,499	-	-
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	29	1.7	\$1,500 or more	-	-
Electricity	561	32.9	No cash rent	56	9.7
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc	-	-	Median (dollars)	424	(X)
Coal or coke	-	-			
Wood	11	0.6	GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF		
Solar energy	-	-	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999		
Other fuel	-	-	Less than 15.0 percent	131	22.7
No fuel used	7	0.4	15.0 to 19.9 percent	81	14.0
			20.0 to 24.9 percent	83	14.4
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			25.0 to 29.9 percent	51	8.8
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	0.4	30.0 to 34.9 percent	21	3.6
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	10	0.6	35.0 percent or more	143	24.8
No telephone service	139	8.2	Not computed	67	11.6

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

Table DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Aiken County, South Carolina

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	142,552	100.0	HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
SEX AND AGE			Total population	142,552	100.0
Male.....	68,667	48.2	Hispanic or Latino (of any race).....	3,025	2.1
Female.....	73,885	51.8	Mexican.....	1,575	1.1
Under 5 years.....	9,484	6.7	Puerto Rican.....	403	0.3
5 to 9 years.....	10,660	7.5	Cuban.....	87	0.1
10 to 14 years.....	10,750	7.5	Other Hispanic or Latino.....	960	0.7
15 to 19 years.....	10,311	7.2	Not Hispanic or Latino.....	139,527	97.9
20 to 24 years.....	8,621	6.0	White alone.....	100,329	70.4
25 to 34 years.....	18,243	12.8	RELATIONSHIP		
35 to 44 years.....	22,937	16.1	Total population	142,552	100.0
45 to 54 years.....	19,914	14.0	In households.....	140,479	98.5
55 to 59 years.....	7,520	5.3	Householder.....	55,587	39.0
60 to 64 years.....	5,825	4.1	Spouse.....	29,625	20.8
65 to 74 years.....	10,344	7.3	Child.....	42,828	30.0
75 to 84 years.....	6,161	4.3	Own child under 18 years.....	33,065	23.2
85 years and over.....	1,782	1.3	Other relatives.....	7,402	5.2
Median age (years).....	36.4	(X)	Under 18 years.....	3,544	2.5
18 years and over.....	105,204	73.8	Nonrelatives.....	5,037	3.5
Male.....	49,608	34.8	Unmarried partner.....	2,305	1.6
Female.....	55,596	39.0	In group quarters.....	2,073	1.5
21 years and over.....	99,461	69.8	Institutionalized population.....	1,297	0.9
62 years and over.....	21,691	15.2	Noninstitutionalized population.....	776	0.5
65 years and over.....	18,287	12.8	HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE		
Male.....	7,567	5.3	Total households	55,587	100.0
Female.....	10,720	7.5	Family households (families).....	39,434	70.9
RACE			With own children under 18 years.....	18,424	33.1
One race.....	140,875	98.8	Married-couple family.....	29,625	53.3
White.....	101,745	71.4	With own children under 18 years.....	12,742	22.9
Black or African American.....	36,442	25.6	Female householder, no husband present.....	7,658	13.8
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	566	0.4	With own children under 18 years.....	4,583	8.2
Asian.....	905	0.6	Nonfamily households.....	16,153	29.1
Asian Indian.....	211	0.1	Householder living alone.....	13,983	25.2
Chinese.....	173	0.1	Householder 65 years and over.....	5,139	9.2
Filipino.....	132	0.1	Households with individuals under 18 years.....	20,557	37.0
Japanese.....	100	0.1	Households with individuals 65 years and over.....	12,994	23.4
Korean.....	89	0.1	Average household size.....	2.53	(X)
Vietnamese.....	128	0.1	Average family size.....	3.03	(X)
Other Asian ¹	72	0.1	HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	36	-	Total housing units	61,987	100.0
Native Hawaiian.....	10	-	Occupied housing units.....	55,587	89.7
Guamanian or Chamorro.....	10	-	Vacant housing units.....	6,400	10.3
Samoan.....	6	-	For seasonal, recreational, or		
Other Pacific Islander ²	10	-	occasional use.....	494	0.8
Some other race.....	1,181	0.8	Homeowner vacancy rate (percent).....	2.5	(X)
Two or more races.....	1,677	1.2	Rental vacancy rate (percent).....	12.1	(X)
Race alone or in combination with one			HOUSING TENURE		
or more other races: ³			Occupied housing units	55,587	100.0
White.....	103,104	72.3	Owner-occupied housing units.....	42,036	75.6
Black or African American.....	37,084	26.0	Renter-occupied housing units.....	13,551	24.4
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	1,274	0.9	Average household size of owner-occupied units.....	2.59	(X)
Asian.....	1,211	0.8	Average household size of renter-occupied units.....	2.34	(X)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	109	0.1			
Some other race.....	1,601	1.1			

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

¹ Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

² Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

³ In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

Table DP-2. Profile of Selected Social Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Aiken County, South Carolina

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH		
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	37,855	100.0	Total population	142,552	100.0
Nursery school, preschool	2,514	6.6	Native	139,300	97.7
Kindergarten	2,263	6.0	Born in United States	138,241	97.0
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	17,790	47.0	State of residence	62,065	43.5
High school (grades 9-12)	8,597	22.7	Different state	76,176	53.4
College or graduate school	6,691	17.7	Born outside United States	1,059	0.7
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			Foreign born	3,252	2.3
Population 25 years and over	92,922	100.0	Entered 1990 to March 2000	1,472	1.0
Less than 9th grade	7,226	7.8	Naturalized citizen	1,411	1.0
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	13,479	14.5	Not a citizen	1,841	1.3
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	29,503	31.8	REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN		
Some college, no degree	18,248	19.6	Total (excluding born at sea)	3,252	100.0
Associate degree	5,930	6.4	Europe	710	21.8
Bachelor's degree	12,164	13.1	Asia	740	22.8
Graduate or professional degree	6,372	6.9	Africa	57	1.8
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.7	(X)	Oceania	41	1.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	19.9	(X)	Latin America	1,581	48.6
MARITAL STATUS			Northern America	123	3.8
Population 15 years and over	111,587	100.0	LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME		
Never married	26,138	23.4	Population 5 years and over	133,139	100.0
Now married, except separated	62,364	55.9	English only	127,376	95.7
Separated	3,832	3.4	Language other than English	5,763	4.3
Widowed	8,286	7.4	Speak English less than "very well"	2,136	1.6
Female	6,720	6.0	Spanish	3,438	2.6
Divorced	10,967	9.8	Speak English less than "very well"	1,538	1.2
Female	6,364	5.7	Other Indo-European languages	1,496	1.1
GRANDPARENTS AS CAREGIVERS			Speak English less than "very well"	315	0.2
Grandparent living in household with one or more own grandchildren under 18 years	3,178	100.0	Asian and Pacific Island languages	686	0.5
Grandparent responsible for grandchildren	1,729	54.4	Speak English less than "very well"	254	0.2
VETERAN STATUS			ANCESTRY (single or multiple)		
Civilian population 18 years and over ..	105,067	100.0	Total population	142,552	100.0
Civilian veterans	15,613	14.9	Total ancestries reported	126,295	88.6
DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION			Arab	180	0.1
Population 5 to 20 years	33,383	100.0	Czech ¹	203	0.1
With a disability	3,126	9.4	Danish	162	0.1
Population 21 to 64 years	80,604	100.0	Dutch	1,393	1.0
With a disability	17,158	21.3	English	13,418	9.4
Percent employed	52.9	(X)	French (except Basque) ¹	2,673	1.9
No disability	63,446	78.7	French Canadian ¹	542	0.4
Percent employed	76.8	(X)	German	12,774	9.0
Population 65 years and over	17,858	100.0	Greek	170	0.1
With a disability	8,005	44.8	Hungarian	312	0.2
RESIDENCE IN 1995			Irish ¹	12,541	8.8
Population 5 years and over	133,139	100.0	Italian	3,179	2.2
Same house in 1995	79,499	59.7	Lithuanian	70	-
Different house in the U.S. in 1995	52,174	39.2	Norwegian	431	0.3
Same county	31,354	23.5	Polish	1,283	0.9
Different county	20,820	15.6	Portuguese	164	0.1
Same state	5,716	4.3	Russian	203	0.1
Different state	15,104	11.3	Scotch-Irish	3,222	2.3
Elsewhere in 1995	1,466	1.1	Scottish	2,521	1.8
			Slovak	130	0.1
			Subsaharan African	1,678	1.2
			Swedish	477	0.3
			Swiss	249	0.2
			Ukrainian	52	-
			United States or American	23,552	16.5
			Welsh	739	0.5
			West Indian (excluding Hispanic groups)	186	0.1
			Other ancestries	43,791	30.7

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

¹The data represent a combination of two ancestries shown separately in Summary File 3. Czech includes Czechoslovakian. French includes Alsatian. French Canadian includes Acadian/Cajun. Irish includes Celtic.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

Table DP-3. Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Aiken County, South Carolina

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
EMPLOYMENT STATUS			INCOME IN 1999		
Population 16 years and over			Households		
In labor force	109,551	100.0	Less than \$10,000	55,590	100.0
Civilian labor force	67,969	62.0	\$10,000 to \$14,999	6,357	11.4
Employed	67,734	61.8	\$15,000 to \$24,999	3,904	7.0
Unemployed	63,756	58.2	\$25,000 to \$34,999	8,087	14.5
Percent of civilian labor force	3,978	3.6	\$35,000 to \$49,999	7,331	13.2
Armed Forces	5.9	(X)	\$50,000 to \$74,999	9,479	17.1
Not in labor force	235	0.2	\$75,000 to \$99,999	10,313	18.6
Females 16 years and over	41,582	38.0	\$100,000 to \$149,999	5,350	9.6
In labor force	57,932	100.0	\$150,000 to \$199,999	3,412	6.1
Civilian labor force	31,919	55.1	\$200,000 or more	747	1.3
Employed	31,875	55.0	Median household income (dollars)	610	1.1
Own children under 6 years	29,877	51.6	With earnings	37,889	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	10,500	100.0	Mean earnings (dollars) ¹	43,404	78.1
COMMUTING TO WORK	6,420	61.1	With Social Security income	48,847	(X)
Workers 16 years and over	62,802	100.0	Mean Social Security income (dollars) ¹	15,393	27.7
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	51,240	81.6	With Supplemental Security Income	2,149	3.9
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	8,738	13.9	Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars) ¹	5,730	(X)
Public transportation (including taxicab)	164	0.3	With public assistance income	1,585	2.9
Walked	915	1.5	Mean public assistance income (dollars) ¹	2,338	(X)
Other means	634	1.0	With retirement income	10,469	18.8
Worked at home	1,111	1.8	Mean retirement income (dollars) ¹	17,485	(X)
Mean travel time to work (minutes) ¹	24.8	(X)	Families	39,544	100.0
Employed civilian population 16 years and over	63,756	100.0	Less than \$10,000	2,582	6.5
OCCUPATION			\$10,000 to \$14,999	2,127	5.4
Management, professional, and related occupations	19,656	30.8	\$15,000 to \$24,999	4,984	12.6
Service occupations	9,336	14.6	\$25,000 to \$34,999	4,918	12.4
Sales and office occupations	14,456	22.7	\$35,000 to \$49,999	7,162	18.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	454	0.7	\$50,000 to \$74,999	8,614	21.8
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	7,917	12.4	\$75,000 to \$99,999	4,830	12.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	11,937	18.7	\$100,000 to \$149,999	3,089	7.8
INDUSTRY			\$150,000 to \$199,999	694	1.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	1,046	1.6	\$200,000 or more	544	1.4
Construction	5,287	8.3	Median family income (dollars)	45,769	(X)
Manufacturing	11,174	17.5	Per capita income (dollars) ¹	18,772	(X)
Wholesale trade	1,401	2.2	Median earnings (dollars):		
Retail trade	7,146	11.2	Male full-time, year-round workers	36,743	(X)
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	7,334	11.5	Female full-time, year-round workers	23,810	(X)
Information	814	1.3			
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	2,244	3.5			
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	5,054	7.9			
Educational, health and social services	12,519	19.6			
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	4,485	7.0			
Other services (except public administration)	2,636	4.1			
Public administration	2,616	4.1			
CLASS OF WORKER					
Private wage and salary workers	48,394	75.9			
Government workers	11,896	18.7			
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	3,348	5.3			
Unpaid family workers	118	0.2			
			POVERTY STATUS IN 1999		
			Families	4,175	10.6
			With related children under 18 years	3,320	16.1
			With related children under 5 years	1,447	19.2
			Families with female householder, no husband present	2,493	31.9
			With related children under 18 years	2,225	39.8
			With related children under 5 years	979	49.8
			Individuals	19,455	13.8
			18 years and over	12,341	11.9
			65 years and over	2,237	12.5
			Related children under 18 years	6,908	18.9
			Related children 5 to 17 years	4,876	17.9
			Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	5,658	26.7

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

¹If the denominator of a mean value or per capita value is less than 30, then that value is calculated using a rounded aggregate in the numerator.

See text.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

Table DP-4. Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Aiken County, South Carolina

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
Total housing units	61,987	100.0	OCCUPANTS PER ROOM		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			Occupied housing units	55,587	100.0
1-unit, detached	39,956	64.5	1.00 or less	54,035	97.2
1-unit, attached	922	1.5	1.01 to 1.50	1,135	2.0
2 units	1,203	1.9	1.51 or more	417	0.8
3 or 4 units	1,799	2.9			
5 to 9 units	1,780	2.9	Specified owner-occupied units	29,642	100.0
10 to 19 units	400	0.6	VALUE		
20 or more units	620	1.0	Less than \$50,000	4,190	14.1
Mobile home	15,139	24.4	\$50,000 to \$99,999	14,049	47.4
Boat, RV, van, etc	168	0.3	\$100,000 to \$149,999	6,088	20.5
			\$150,000 to \$199,999	2,884	9.7
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			\$200,000 to \$299,999	1,711	5.8
1999 to March 2000	1,745	2.8	\$300,000 to \$499,999	649	2.2
1995 to 1998	5,642	9.1	\$500,000 to \$999,999	49	0.2
1990 to 1994	7,453	12.0	\$1,000,000 or more	22	0.1
1980 to 1989	12,276	19.8	Median (dollars)	87,600	(X)
1970 to 1979	11,541	18.6			
1960 to 1969	8,223	13.3	MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED		
1940 to 1959	11,632	18.8	MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
1939 or earlier	3,475	5.6	With a mortgage	19,399	65.4
			Less than \$300	107	0.4
ROOMS			\$300 to \$499	1,658	5.6
1 room	324	0.5	\$500 to \$699	3,953	13.3
2 rooms	1,143	1.8	\$700 to \$999	6,331	21.4
3 rooms	3,433	5.5	\$1,000 to \$1,499	5,093	17.2
4 rooms	10,851	17.5	\$1,500 to \$1,999	1,400	4.7
5 rooms	14,379	23.2	\$2,000 or more	857	2.9
6 rooms	13,472	21.7	Median (dollars)	879	(X)
7 rooms	8,732	14.1	Not mortgaged	10,243	34.6
8 rooms	5,255	8.5	Median (dollars)	253	(X)
9 or more rooms	4,398	7.1			
Median (rooms)	5.6	(X)	SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
			AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD		
Occupied housing units	55,587	100.0	INCOME IN 1999		
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			Less than 15.0 percent	12,538	42.3
1999 to March 2000	10,034	18.1	15.0 to 19.9 percent	5,546	18.7
1995 to 1998	14,572	26.2	20.0 to 24.9 percent	3,943	13.3
1990 to 1994	9,424	17.0	25.0 to 29.9 percent	2,216	7.5
1980 to 1989	9,148	16.5	30.0 to 34.9 percent	1,325	4.5
1970 to 1979	5,764	10.4	35.0 percent or more	3,722	12.6
1969 or earlier	6,645	12.0	Not computed	352	1.2
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			Specified renter-occupied units	13,355	100.0
None	4,077	7.3	GROSS RENT		
1	18,280	32.9	Less than \$200	682	5.1
2	21,856	39.3	\$200 to \$299	1,184	8.9
3 or more	11,374	20.5	\$300 to \$499	4,704	35.2
			\$500 to \$749	4,348	32.6
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			\$750 to \$999	773	5.8
Utility gas	23,368	42.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499	108	0.8
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	5,479	9.9	\$1,500 or more	100	0.7
Electricity	25,539	45.9	No cash rent	1,456	10.9
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc	533	1.0	Median (dollars)	475	(X)
Coal or coke	15	-			
Wood	443	0.8	GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF		
Solar energy	6	-	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999		
Other fuel	69	0.1	Less than 15.0 percent	2,836	21.2
No fuel used	135	0.2	15.0 to 19.9 percent	1,818	13.6
			20.0 to 24.9 percent	1,500	11.2
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			25.0 to 29.9 percent	1,106	8.3
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	234	0.4	30.0 to 34.9 percent	768	5.8
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	322	0.6	35.0 percent or more	3,593	26.9
No telephone service	2,827	5.1	Not computed	1,734	13.0

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.