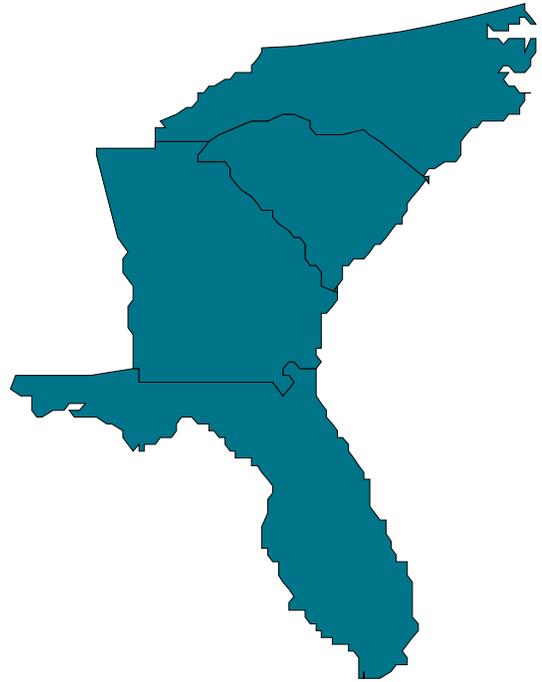# South Atlantic

- East Florida
- Georgia
- North Carolina
- South Carolina

South Atlantic Summary

Regional Context

The South Atlantic region includes North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and the Atlantic Coast of Florida. These states combined share 1,168 miles of coastline: 580 miles in Florida's Atlantic Coast, 301 miles in North Carolina, 187 miles in South Carolina, and 100 miles in Georgia. These states also share 11,926 miles of tidal shoreline: 3,375 miles in North Carolina, 3,331 miles in Florida's Atlantic Coast, 2,876 miles in South Carolina, and 2,344 miles in Georgia.

The coastal area of these states is characterized by large sounds, strips of salt marsh, networks of tidal creeks and rivers, barrier islands, and a coastal plain. Some of these barrier islands include those that constitute the Outer Banks of North Carolina; Hilton Head and Kiawah Islands, South Carolina; and Tybee and St. Simon's Islands in Georgia. The numerous estuaries are nurseries for diverse marine species including finfish and shrimp. The most commercially important marine species and species groups are: the grouper species (for example, gag and black), snapper species (for example, red, vermilion, and yellowtail), king and Spanish mackerel, flounder, shark, tuna, shrimp, lobster, and blue crab.

The South Atlantic region has the second highest potential for annual hurricane seasons that can disrupt commercial and recreational fishing, and life in its towns and cities. Fishing communities located along the region's low-lying coastlines are at risk from hurricanes' high winds, associated storm surges, and heavy rain. Since 1960, Florida has received more major disaster declarations for hurricanes and tropical storms combined than the region's other states, followed in descending order by North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. North Carolina's barrier island chain protrudes far out into the Atlantic; Cape Hatteras is only about 40 miles from the continental shelf and the Gulf Stream. This contributes to that state's increased vulnerability to this kind of natural disaster.

Coastal areas in the South Atlantic region are undergoing intense gentrification pressure. This development is impacting commercial fishing communities as people from other areas buy or build second homes or relocate in these areas to work or to retire. Some areas including the Outer Banks in North Carolina, Charleston and Hilton Head Island in South Carolina, Savannah, Tybee Island, and nearby areas in Georgia, and Florida's Atlantic Coast have been tourist destinations for decades. Other areas, however, are in earlier stages of redevelopment. For example, housing developments in parts of coastal Georgia are a more recent phenomenon. Many seafood processors and fish houses have ceased operating in the last decade. In 2000, there were 695 seafood processors and wholesalers operating in these states. In 2006, the number dropped to 477 seafood processors and wholesalers, a decline of 31.4%. Loss

A North Carolina charter boat unloads yellowfin tuna and dolphinfish

of commercial fishing infrastructure reflects the general decline of commercial fishing in many locations throughout the region.

Saltwater recreational fishing is found along the entire coast and its importance is increasing. In 2006, Florida received the most saltwater recreational fishing trips, followed by North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Several of Florida's top commercial fishing communities service saltwater anglers, offering a variety of shoreside support services. Miami, Cape Canaveral, West Palm Beach, and St Augustine, Florida, are examples of these communities. Other fishing communities with strong state and federal saltwater recreational fisheries include Savannah, Georgia; Charleston, Murrell's Inlet, and Little River, South Carolina; and Morehead City/Beaufort/Atlantic Beach, Wilmington; and Manteo, North Carolina.

Blessings of the fleet can be found in some of the region's top commercial and recreational fishing communities including Morehead City, North Carolina, McClellanville, South Carolina, and Jacksonville, St. Augustine, and Pompano, Florida. Seafood festivals are also held in many of the region's top commercial and recreational fishing communities to celebrate the region's seafood, an important ingredient in the region's traditional low country cuisine. Some examples include: the South Atlantic Seafood Festival in Charleston, South Carolina; the North Carolina Seafood Festival held in Morehead City; and the Blue Crab Festival in Little River, South Carolina. Other seafood festivals are held on the South Carolina and Georgia coasts.

The Fishing Communities

Overall, 82 fishing communities in the South Atlantic region have been identified by NMFS social scientists because of the nature of their links with commercial and/or recreational fishing. They are distributed as follows: East Florida, 24 communities; Georgia, 13 communities;

North Carolina, 26 communities; and South Carolina, 19 communities. Historically, North Carolina has had the most productive and diverse commercial fisheries in the region. Today, it is the region's only state with a commercial fishing port, Wanchese-Stumpy Point, that had sufficient landings by volume to be included in the top fifty U.S. commercial fishing ports in 2006. Wanchese-Stumpy Point ranked 31st in the U.S. In contrast, Georgia's fisheries generated the lowest landings revenue of any state in the South Atlantic.

Fishing Communities Facts

- North Carolina's commercial fishing communities tend to be the smallest in the region, yet they service the region's historically most diverse and productive commercial fisheries.
- The number of commercial fish processors and wholesale dealers for North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida combined declined 31.4% between 2000 and 2006.
- Exceeded only by the Gulf of Mexico region, the South Atlantic region has the nation's second highest potential for annual hurricane seasons. Hurricanes can disrupt commercial and recreational fishing, as well as life in its towns and cities.

Recreational fishing
- In 2006, Florida had the highest number of saltwater recreational angler fishing trips in the U.S.
- The Big Rock Blue Marlin Fishing Tournament in Morehead City, North Carolina is an important tournament with a long history, drawing tourists and fishermen from the East Coast of the U.S. to compete for more than one million dollars in prize money.
- Fishing tournaments with big prize money throughout Florida inject significant income into local communities. Fishermen try to catch big game species like marlin, swordfish, kingfish, tuna, wahoo and dolphin.

Seafood festivals
- The North Carolina Seafood Festival is held in October in Morehead City each year. It is one of the largest of its kind in the South Atlantic.
- Awareness of the need to conserve the nation's seafood resources is recognized in a new kind of regional seafood festival first held in Charleston, South Carolina in 2003: the Sustainable Seafood Festival.

The region's top commercial fishing communities range in size from sub-areas of large cities like Jacksonville (pop. 735,617) and Miami (pop. 362,470), Florida, and Savannah, Georgia (pop. 131,510), to small villages like McClellanville, South Carolina (pop. 459) and Bath, North Carolina (pop. 275). East Florida's top commercial fishing communities tend to be the largest in the region – all have populations of more than 10,000. At the other extreme, North Carolina's top commercial fishing communities all have populations of less than 6,000, and six of these communities are smaller than 2,000. Georgia and South Carolina's fishing community populations are more varied. Each state has a larger city such as Savannah, Georgia and Charleston, South Carolina (pop. 96,650), that are involved in commercial and saltwater recreational fishing, as well as smaller fishing villages such as Valona, Georgia (pop. 123) and McClellanville, South Carolina (pop. 459).

Community Resiliency, Growth, Marine Health, and Well Being

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, 9.2% of families in the U.S. live below the poverty line, the median income level is $42,000, and 18% of residents over five years of age speak a language other than English at home. The South Atlantic region and its fishing communities are fairly comparable to the national picture with state-level poverty rates ranging from 9% to 10.7%; median income levels ranging from $37,000 to $42,000; and the percentage of individuals over five years of age who speak a language other than English at home ranging from 5.2% to 23.1%. The fishing communities showed more variability. More information on these and other factors that may affect community resiliency are discussed below.

East Florida

The percentage of family households below the poverty level in Florida was 9%. The highest poverty rates were in Fort Pierce (25.4%), Miami (23.5%), and Cocoa Beach (21.8%). Jacksonville and Titusville had poverty rates at about 9%, while the other top fishing communities had poverty rates of less than 6.4%. Miami (75%), Margate (25%), and Fort Pierce (25%) had the highest percentage of residents over 5 years of age who spoke a language other than English at home. All other fishing communities ranged from 6.6% to 9.5%. The median education level in Miami and Fort Pierce was "high school," while in the other top fishing communities and the state overall, the median education level was "some college."

At the state level, indicators show that population has grown 23.2%, the unemployment rate fell 32%, and the number of annual building permits issued increased 52% between 1997 and 2006. Disaster declarations averaged 2.3 per year during this period and there were six emergency declarations. From 2005–2006, the number of building permits issued fell 29%, the largest decrease in the South Atlantic region.

Georgia

The percentage of family households below the poverty rate in Georgia in 2000 was 9.9%, which is comparable to the national rate. The family household poverty rate in Georgia's top fishing communities was generally higher. Brunswick (25.2%), Darien (21.3%), Savannah (17.7%), Midway (15.2%), and Crescent (15.2%) had the highest

South Atlantic Summary

poverty rates. The median income levels in each of these communities was below $30,000. The percentage of individuals over five years of age who spoke a language other than English at home was 9.9% for the state but generally lower across the fishing communities at 7% or lower.

From 1997-2006, the state population grew 25.1%, the unemployment rate rose 4.5% (4.6% in 2006), and the number of building permits issued increased 38.7%. There were six disaster declarations during the 1997-2006 time period and two emergency declarations.

North Carolina

In North Carolina, the percentage of family households below the poverty line was 9%, comparable to the national rate. Five fishing communities had poverty rates less than the national rate, four communities had poverty rates ranging from 9.5% to 13.3%, and one had a family household poverty rate of 27.9% (Columbia), three times the national rate. The median income level in Columbia ($21,000) was almost half the median income level in the state and lower than the other fishing communities. The median education level in North Carolina's other top fishing communities and the rest of the state was a mix of "high school" and "some college." The percentage of residents over five years of age who spoke a language other than English at home was relatively low at both the state (8%) and fishing community level (1%-12%).

From 1997-2006, state population growth was 19.2%, the unemployment rate increased 20% (4.7% in 2006), and the issuance of building permits increased 37%. The number of building permits issued from 2005-2006 increased 2.1%, the only increase in the region.

South Carolina

The percentage of family households below the poverty line in South Carolina was the highest in the region (10.7%). Georgetown (19.9%) had the highest poverty rate among South Carolina's top fishing communities. The poverty in four fishing communities (Beaufort, Burton, Charleston, and Wadmalaw Island) ranged from 11.5% to 14.1%, while the poverty rate in the other communities was less than 9%. The percentage of residents over five years of age who spoke a language other than English at home ranged from 2.7% (Murrells Inlet) to 9.9% (Burton), averaging 5.2% at the state level.

At the state level, population grew 14% from 1997-2006 to 4.3 million residents. The unemployment rate increased 45%, increasing from 4.4% in 1997 to 6.4% in 2006. The number of building permits issued increased 69%, despite declining 6.2% from 2005-2006.

List of Fishing Communities & Ports

The following list contains fishing communities and ports that have been identified by NMFS social science staff as having ties to commercial and/or recreational fisheries in the South Atlantic region. Profiles of the fishing communities marked with an asterisk (*) are available to the public in *Potential Fishing Communities in the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida: An Effort in Baseline Profiling and Mapping*, at *http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov/sf/sf/socialsci/pdfs/SA%20Fishing%20Community%20Report.pdf*.

North Carolina

Atlantic Beach*
Bath*
Beaufort*
Belhaven*
Carolina Beach*
Columbia
Elizabeth City*
Engelhard
Harker's Island*
Hatteras*
Kill Devil Hills
Manteo*
Morehead City*
Ocracoke*
Oriental*
Shiloh
Sneads Ferry*
Southport/Bald Head Island*
Surf City/Topsail Beach*
Swan Quarter
Swansboro*
Vandemere/Mesic*
Varnamtown*
Wanchese*
Wilmington*
Wrightsville Beach*

South Carolina

Beaufort/ Port Royal*
Bluffton
Burton
Charleston
Edisto Beach*
Georgetown*
Green Pond
Hilton Head Island*
Isle of Palms*
Little River*
McClellanville*
Mt. Pleasant*
Murrells Inlet*

North Charleston
Port Royal
Seabrook Island*
Saint Helena Island
Wadmalaw Island
Walterboro

Georgia

Brunswick*
Crescent
Darien*
Midway
Richmond Hill
Savannah
Saint Mary's*
Saint Simons Island*
Thunderbolt*
Townsend
Tybee Island*
Waynesville
Valona

Florida, east coast only

Atlantic Beach*
Big Pine Key*
Boca Raton*
Cape Canaveral*
Cocoa Beach
Fernandina Beach*
Key West*
Fort Lauderdale
Fort Pierce*
Islamorada*
Jacksonville
Jupiter*
Key Largo*
Marathon*
Margate
Mayport
Merritt Island*
Miami
Palm Beach*

Ponce Inlet*
Port Orange
Saint Augustine*
Sebastian*
Titusville
Sebastian*
Titusville

East Florida Tables

Geographic Characteristics

State land area (sq. mi): 53,927	% of U.S.: 1.52
Coastline (mi): 580	Shoreline (mi): 3,331
County equivalents: 67	Coastal: 40 Marine: 35

2000 Sex by Age: State of Florida and Average of Selected Fishing Communities

	Total	M / F	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 to 84	85 and over
Florida	15,982,378	48.8% / 51.2%	5.9%	13.1%	12.1%	13.0%	15.5%	12.9%	9.7%	9.1%	6.4%	2.1%
Fishing Communities	1,331,618	48.3% / 51.7%	5.3%	11.7%	11.8%	12.4%	15.3%	13.6%	10.4%	9.8%	7.3%	2.5%

2000 Race and Hispanic/Latino Ethnicity: Florida and Average of Selected Fishing Communities

	Race								Ethnicity
	Total Population	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Two or more races	% Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
Florida	15,982,378	78.0%	14.6%	0.3%	1.7%	0.1%	3.0%	2.4%	16.8%
Fishing Communities	1,331,618	78.9%	15.5%	0.3%	1.3%	0.1%	1.9%	2.1%	2.2%

2000 Demographic Attributes: Selected Fishing Communities compared to State Total

Fishing Communities	Total Population	Median Household Income	% Family Households below Poverty Level	% Persons over 16 in Labor Force	Median Educational Attainment	% ≥5 yrs Speak Language other than English at Home
Florida	15,982,378	$38,819	9.0%	58.6%	Some college	23.1%
Cocoa Beach	12,482	$27,062	21.8%	60.4%	Some college	8.8%
Fernandina Beach	10,549	$40,893	6.4%	58.9%	Some college	6.1%
Fort Pierce	37,516	$25,121	25.4%	55.1%	HS graduate	24.8%
Jacksonville	735,617	$40,316	9.4%	67.2%	Some college	9.5%
Margate	53,909	$38,722	4.2%	58.7%	Some college	25.2%
Mayport[1]	20,990	$46,922	5.5%	73.4%	Some college	6.9%
Miami	362,470	$23,483	23.5%	50.3%	HS graduate	74.6%
Port Orange	45,823	$38,783	5.0%	57.4%	Some college	7.4%
St. Augustine	11,592	$52,090	2.3%	66.3%	Some college	6.8%
Titusville	40,670	$35,607	9.3%	56.6%	Some college	6.6%

Indicators for Growth, Marine Health, and Population Well-being in Florida

Indicator	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Population[2]	14,683,350	14,908,230	15,111,244	15,982,378	16,354,728	16,682,250	16,981,800	17,366,593	17,768,191	18,089,888
Building Permits	133,990	148,603	164,722	155,269	167,035	185,431	213,567	255,893	287,250	203,238
Unemployment Rate	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.8	4.7	5.7	5.3	4.7	3.9	3.4
Disaster Declarations	0	6	2	2	3	0	2	5	3	0
Emergency Declarations	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

[1]Census data for Mayport was identified as Jacksonville Beach city.
[2]Estimated population for all years except 2000; actual count was available for this year.

Geographic Characteristics

State land area (sq. mi): 57,906	% of U.S.: 1.64
Coastline (mi): 100	Shoreline (mi): 2,344
County equivalents: 159	Coastal: 28 Marine: 7

2000 Sex by Age: State of Georgia and Average of Selected Fishing Communities

	Total	M / F	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 to 84	85 and over
Georgia	8,186,453	49.2% / 50.8%	7.3%	14.9%	14.5%	15.9%	16.5%	13.2%	8.1%	5.3%	3.2%	1.1%
Fishing Communities	172,358	48.7% / 51.3%	6.6%	14.9%	12.8%	12.5%	15.8%	14.4%	10.2%	6.5%	4.5%	1.8%

2000 Race and Hispanic/Latino Ethnicity: Georgia and Average of Selected Fishing Communities

	Race								Ethnicity
	Total Population	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Two or more races	% Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
Georgia	8,186,453	65.1%	28.7%	0.3%	2.1%	0.1%	2.4%	1.4%	5.3%
Fishing Communities	172,358	68.8%	28.6%	0.3%	0.7%	0.1%	0.6%	1.0%	1.0%

2000 Demographic Attributes: Selected Fishing Communities compared to State Total

Fishing Communities	Total Population	Median Household Income	% Family Households below Poverty Level	% Persons over 16 in Labor Force	Median Educational Attainment	% ≥5 yrs Speak Language other than English at Home
Georgia	8,186,453	$42,433	9.9%	66.1%	Some college	9.9%
Brunswick	15,600	$22,272	25.2%	58.7%	HS graduate	3.5%
Crescent[1]	5,171	$29,824	15.2%	59.9%	HS graduate	0.0%
Darien	1,719	$24,135	21.3%	60.4%	HS graduate	5.1%
Midway	1,100	$29,205	15.2%	45.6%	HS graduate	7.1%
Richmond Hill	6,959	$47,061	9.8%	73.6%	Some college	6.7%
Savannah	131,510	$29,038	17.7%	60.5%	Some college	4.8%
Townsend	3,538	$33,531	14.6%	56.4%	HS graduate	4.0%
Tybee Island	3,392	$49,741	5.3%	61.9%	Some college	4.2%
Valona[2]	123	$47,292	0.0%	62.7%	Some college	NA[3]
Waynesville[4]	3,246	$30,929	12.6%	63.3%	HS graduate	7.1%

Indicators for Growth, Marine Health, and Population Well-being in Georgia

Indicator	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Population[5]	7,486,094	7,636,522	7,788,240	8,186,453	8,424,033	8,597,927	8,750,259	8,935,151	9,132,553	9,363,941
Building Permits	75,123	85,401	89,581	91,820	93,059	97,523	96,704	108,356	109,336	104,200
Unemployment Rate	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.2	4.6
Disaster Declarations	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Emergency Declarations	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

[1]Census data for Crescent was identified as zip code tabulation area 31305.
[2]Census data for Valona was identified as zip code tabulation area 31319.
[3]NA = data not available.
[4]Census data for Waynesville was identified as Block Group 1, Census Tract 9801 in Brantley County.
[5]Estimated population for all years except 2000; actual count was available for this year.

North Carolina Tables

Geographic Characteristics

State land area (sq. mi): 48,711 % of U.S.: 1.38
Coastline (mi): 301 Shoreline (mi): 3,375
County equivalents: 100 Coastal: 37 Marine: 16

2000 Sex by Age: State of North Carolina and Average of Selected Fishing Communities

	Total	M F	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 to 84	85 and over
North Carolina	8,049,313	49.0% 51.0%	6.7%	13.8%	13.9%	15.1%	16.0%	13.5%	9.0%	6.6%	4.1%	1.3%
Fishing Communities	21,930	48.5% 51.5%	5.2%	12.8%	11.1%	12.6%	15.5%	14.8%	11.0%	9.0%	5.6%	2.4%

2000 Race and Hispanic/Latino Ethnicity: North Carolina and Average of Selected Fishing Communities

	Race								Ethnicity
	Total Population	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Two or more races	% Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
North Carolina	8,049,313	72.1%	21.6%	1.2%	1.4%	0.0%	2.3%	1.3%	4.7%
Fishing Communities	21,930	79.5%	17.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	1.3%	1.0%	2.2%

2000 Demographic Attributes: Selected Fishing Communities compared to State Total

Fishing Communities	Total Population	Median Household Income	% Family Households below Poverty Level	% Persons over 16 in Labor Force	Median Educational Attainment	% ≥5 yrs Speak Language other than English at Home
North Carolina	8,049,313	$39,184	9.0%	65.7%	Some college	8.0%
Bath	275	$50,625	8.0%	56.1%	Some college	2.8%
Beaufort	3,771	$28,763	13.3%	56.3%	Some college	7.6%
Columbia	819	$20,588	27.9%	49.1%	HS graduate	8.0%
Engelhard[1]	1,852	$22,452	8.7%	52.4%	HS graduate	4.2%
Hatteras[2]	2,642	$39,479	0.0%	64.8%	Some college	4.2%
Kill Devil Hills	5,897	$39,713	5.2%	76.6%	Some college	5.3%
Shiloh[3]	1,941	$38,939	9.5%	58.9%	Some college	2.0%
Sneads Ferry	2,248	$34,509	11.7%	59.0%	HS graduate	4.3%
Swan Quarter[4]	958	$31,136	11.0%	54.5%	HS graduate	12.0%
Wanchese	1,527	$39,250	5.1%	66.6%	Some college	1.2%

Indicators for Growth, Marine Health, and Population Well-being in North Carolina

Indicator	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Population[5]	7,428,672	7,545,828	7,650,789	8,049,313	8,199,541	8,313,494	8,415,710	8,531,040	8,672,459	8,856,505
Building Permits	73,015	80,514	84,754	78,376	82,030	79,824	79,226	93,077	97,910	99,979
Unemployment Rate	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.7	5.6	6.6	6.5	5.6	5.3	4.7
Disaster Declarations	0	3	2	1	0	1	2	2	1	0
Emergency Declarations	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

---

[1]Census data for Engelhard was identified as Lake Landing township in the Hyde County subdivision.
[2]Census data for Hatteras was identified as Hatteras township in the Dare County subdivision.
[3]Census data for Shiloh was identified as Shiloh township in the Camden County subdivision.
[4]Census data for Swan Quarter was identified as Swan Quarter township in the Hyde County subdivision.
[5]Estimated population for all years except 2000; actual count was available for this year.

Geographic Characteristics

State land area (sq. mi): 30,109   % of U.S.: 0.85
Coastline (mi): 187   Shoreline (mi): 2,876
County equivalents: 46   Coastal: 22   Marine: 6

2000 Sex by Age: State of South Carolina and Average of Selected Fishing Communities

	Total	M / F	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 to 84	85 and over
South Carolina	4,012,012	48.6% / 51.4%	6.6%	14.3%	14.4%	14.0%	15.6%	13.7%	9.3%	6.7%	4.1%	1.3%
Fishing Communities	207,762	48.6% / 51.4%	5.9%	12.5%	13.6%	12.8%	14.4%	14.7%	10.9%	8.5%	5.3%	1.5%

2000 Race and Hispanic/Latino Ethnicity: South Carolina and Average of Selected Fishing Communities

	Race								Ethnicity
	Total Population	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Two or more races	% Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
South Carolina	4,012,012	67.2%	29.5%	0.3%	0.9%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	2.4%
Fishing Communities	207,762	62.9%	30.6%	4.1%	0.6%	0.1%	0.7%	1.0%	1.8%

2000 Demographic Attributes: Selected Fishing Communities compared to State Total

Fishing Communities	Total Population	Median Household Income	% Family Households below Poverty Level	% Persons over 16 in Labor Force	Median Educational Attainment	% ≥5 yrs Speak Language other than English at Home
South Carolina	4,012,012	$37,082	10.7%	63.4%	Some college	5.2%
Beaufort	12,950	$36,532	11.5%	67.7%	Some college	8.7%
Burton	7,180	$39,753	12.3%	70.9%	Some college	9.9%
Charleston	96,650	$35,295	13.3%	62.2%	Some college	6.8%
Georgetown	8,950	$29,424	19.9%	56.3%	HS graduate	4.1%
Little River	7,027	$40,427	4.7%	58.0%	Some college	3.7%
McClellanville	459	$42,500	8.3%	56.7%	Some college	9.0%
Mt. Pleasant	47,609	$61,054	3.2%	69.9%	Some college	6.2%
Murrells Inlet	5,519	$39,877	5.4%	61.6%	Some college	2.7%
St. Helena[1]	18,807	$45,060	8.5%	57.4%	Some college	5.4%
Wadmalaw Island[2]	2,611	$31,653	14.1%	51.6%	Some college	4.6%

Indicators for Growth, Marine Health, and Population Well-being in South Carolina

Indicator	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Population[3]	3,790,066	3,839,578	3,885,736	4,012,012	4,060,728	4,101,122	4,142,356	4,194,694	4,246,933	4,321,249
Building Permits	30,072	33,576	36,161	32,812	30,133	34,104	38,191	43,230	54,157	50,776
Unemployment Rate	4.4	3.6	4.1	3.6	5.2	5.9	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.4
Disaster Declarations	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	4	0	1
Emergency Declarations	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

[1]Census data for St. Helena was identified as St. Helena CCD in the Beaufort County subdivision.
[2]Census data for Wadmalaw Island was identified as Wadmalaw Island CCD in the Charleston County subdivision.
[3]Estimated population for all years except 2000; actual count was available for this year.