WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE ASSESSMENT

# **POPULATION AND** DENOGRAPHIC **IRENDS IN THE** SOUTH

KEN CORDELL, PROJECT LEADER, SRS, ATHENS, GA

#### **Primary Source, Recent Book**



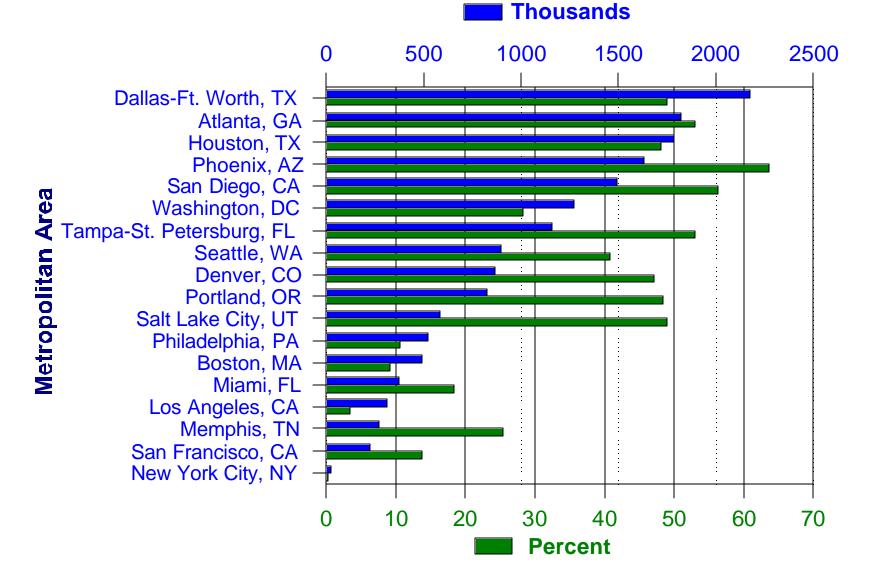
Exploring population growth, demographic change and impacts on our forests and other natural resources

### **Sagamore Publishing**

## POPULATION GROWTH: THE PRIMARY ISSUE

- As of April 1, 2000, U.S. population was 281.4 million
- Of that number, 91.5 million reside in the South
- Population in the South grew 13.9 % between 1990 and 2000, almost 12 million more
- The South now accounts for 32.5 % of the Nation's total population
- By 2025, population is projected at 111.3 million, a growth of 21.6% over the number in 2000

#### Projected Population Growth in Major Metropolitan Areas, 1995–2020



#### WHERE SOUTHERNERS LIVE

#### • 9% -- Established <u>downtown</u> area

•21% -- Established <u>older</u> residential area near downtown

•15% -- Established <u>newer</u> residential area considered a part of the city with some new development

•12% -- <u>Newly developing</u> area with active housing and commercial development

•18% -- Area with scattered new residential and commercial development <u>mixed</u> with rural homes/farms

•25% -- Rural area with <u>little new development</u>

#### PERCENTAGE POPULATION CHANGE BY COUNTY: 2000-2020



#### HOTSPOT COUNTIES WHERE POPULATION GROWTH WILL IMPACT FORESTS MOST BY 2020

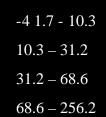


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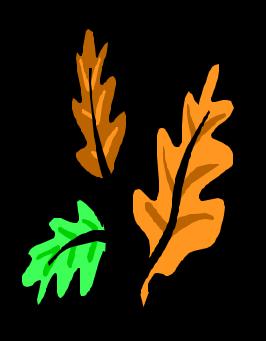
## Southern Demographic Changes: Comparing 1960 and 2000

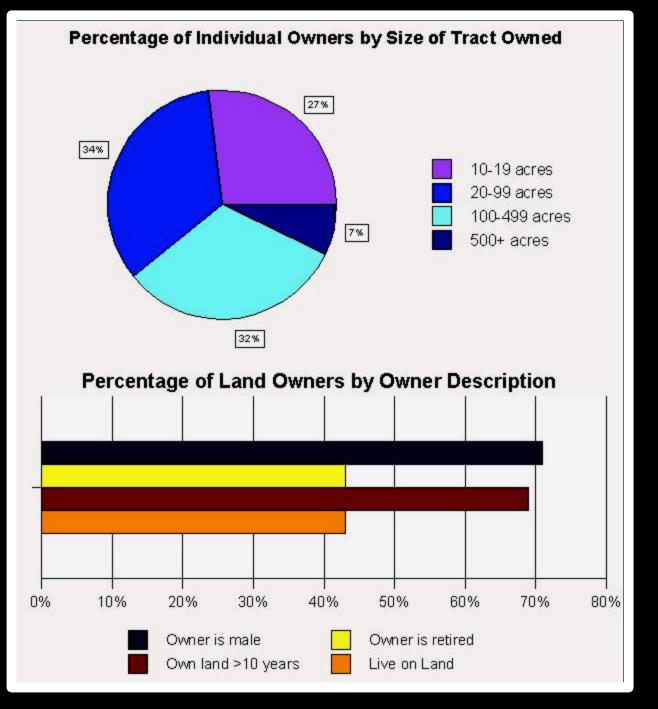
		-	<u>1960</u>		<u>2000</u>
<b>Residence in Urban Areas</b>		43.8		73.9	
<b>Over 1 million population</b>			6.7		12.3
Under 1 million population			37.2		61.6
<b>Residence in Rural Areas</b>			56.2		26.1
Race	White, non-H	ispanic	79.8		72.4
	Non-White		20.1		27.6
Age		Male	<b>Female</b>	Male	<b>Female</b>
All		49.0	51.0	48.1	51.9
12-17		7.8	6.4	5.	3 5.0
18-24		6.0	6.9	5.	9 5.7
25-44		16.1	18.4	17.	6 18.0
45-64		13.7	13.7	13.	0 14.1
65+		5.4	5.6	6.	3 9.0

## PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN POPULATION 65 AND OLDER: SOUTHWIDE BY COUNTY, 1980-1990

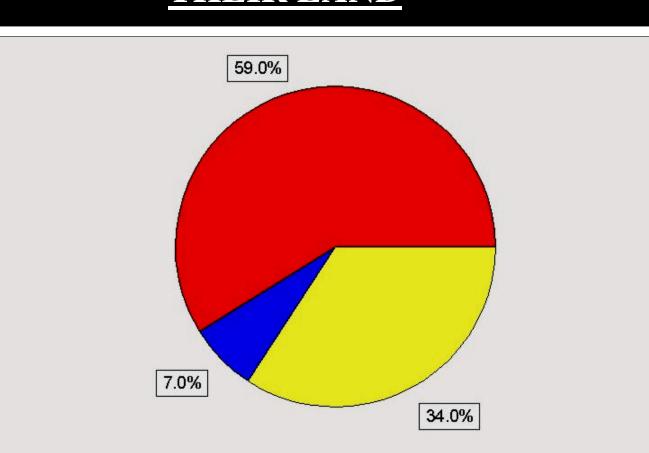


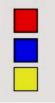
#### PRIVATE LANDOWNERS IN THE SOUTHERN REGION





#### LANDOWNER PRIORITIES FOR MANAGING THEIR LAND





Improving wildlife, water, & other natural components Emphasize making money through farming, timber, etc. Undecided about what is important

#### Activity Participation in the South

(Percentage Participating)

	South	<b>United States</b>
Walking for pleasure	83.08	84.85
Family gatherings	71.91	73.85
Visiting nature centers	53.69	59.27
Sightseeing	53.04	53.98
Picnicking	49.73	57.34
View/photograph natural scenery	46.56	55.09
Swimming	42.35	44.38
Fishing	39.05	31.80
View/photograph other wildlife	36.83	41.05
View/photograph flowers, etc.	36.68	41.19
Bicycling	35.03	41.63

#### Activity Participation in the South

(Percentage Participating)

Visit a wilderness	31.11	35.45
View or photograph birds	27.47	30.07
Hiking	27.43	36.48
Gather mushrooms, berries, etc.	25.54	27.97
Camping	20.70	26.83
Driving off-road	17.81	17.01
Hunting	12.77	10.54
Rafting	9.16	9.95
Horseback riding on trails	8.87	8.09
Backpacking	8.61	12.15
Canoeing	7.51	10.23
Kayaking	1.82	3.51

#### **Fastest Growing in the Late 1990s**

	Millions	Percent
Activity	in	Change
	2000-01	1994-2001
Kayaking	7.29	182.56
Snowboarding	10.53	137.70
Jet skiing	20.31	119.33
View or photograph fish	53.06	97.84
Soccer outdoors	17.33	87.15
Snowmobiling	11.81	69.93
Ice fishing	6.22	59.49
Sledding	31.22	56.18
Viewing wildlife	95.26	55.88
Backpacking	22.76	53.78
Day hiking	70.62	51.29
Bicycling	84.60	50.80
Horseback riding	20.95	50.29

# **HOTSPOT COUNTIES WHERE RECREATION** DEMAND GROWTH WILL IMPACT FORESTS MOST **IN 2020**

The

Negligible Light Moderate Moderately heavy Heavy

#### HOTSPOT COUNTIES WHERE POPULATION GROWTH WILL IMPACT WATER AND WETLANDS MOST BY 2020

Negligible Light Moderate Moderately heavy Heavy



#### **RESEARCH:**

System for accessing current data and information
Monitoring recreational importance and users of near-urban areas

•Study of urban residents attitudes toward forests and managemnent

•Tools for monitoring and forecasting urban expansion

•Approaches for predicting effects of urbanization



#### **EDUCATION**:

•Understanding of people's knowledge, perceptions and opinions

•Differentiating characteristics for segmenting urban and rural publics

•Identification of pathways for communication across a broad spectrum of lifestyles and life circumstances



#### **TOOLS**:

- •Consortium of federal, state and university research institutions and agencies
- •Linkage with on-going survey efforts and effective dissemination approaches
- •Models for forecasting change scenarios and human-resource interactions

## What Southerners Tell Us Our Public Forests Contribute

- Protection for streams and other sources of clean water (95%)
- Assurance there will be forests for future generations (94)
- Protection of habitat for wildlife and fish (90%)
- Assurance there will be forests natural in appearance (88%)
- Protection of rare and endangered species (86%)
- Places to learn about forests and forestry (81%)
- Assurance of an abundant timber supply (79%)
- Quiet, natural places for personal renewal (77%)
- A source of recreational access, services and information (71%)
- Roads, accommodations and services to support local tourism businesses (51%)
- Places where livestock can be grazed (46%)
- Raw materials to support local industries (39%)
- (In parentheses are percentages agreeing to strongly agreeing)



## NATIONAL SURVEY ON RECREATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

**SINCE 1960** 

THE UNITED STATES' ON-GOING NATIONAL RECREATION SURVEY