Forecasts of Selected Socioeconomic Variables for Montgomery, Elmore, and Autauga Counties in the Montgomery MPO Area, 2010 to 2040



Prepared for City of Montgomery, Alabama

November 2014



Center for Business and Economic Research



C U L V E R H O U S E

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA®

Forecasts of Selected Socioeconomic Variables for Montgomery, Elmore, and Autauga Counties in the Montgomery MPO Area, 2010 to 2040



Prepared for City of Montgomery, Alabama

November 2014

By Carolyn Trent Viktoria Riiman Gregg Bell Sarah Cover



Center for Business and Economic Research



C U L V E R H O U S E

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA®

Forecasts of Selected Socioeconomic Variables for Montgomery, Elmore, and Autauga Counties in the Montgomery MPO Area, 2010 to 2040

Alabama's Autauga, Elmore, and Montgomery Counties

65 and over, and the number of households. School enrollment, incorporating both public and private, in kindergarten through grade 12 is also forecasted. College and university enrollment and trends are presented. On the economic side, the following variables are forecasted: total wage and salary employment, retail employment, non-retail employment, and median household income. Forecasts for each of the counties—Autauga, Elmore, and Montgomery—are presented and totaled for the Montgomery MPO area.

The objective of this report is to provide socioeconomic projections to the year 2040 for the counties in the Montgomery, Alabama Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO). These forecasts will be used to inform the 2040 Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) update for the MPO. All forecasts are calculated in five-year intervals from 2015 through 2040 for each of the counties and for the MPO area as a whole. Baseline socioeconomic data for 2010 from various government sources drive the forecasts.

Projections cover the following demographic variables: total population, population ages 0 to 4, population ages 5 to 19 (a basis for the school-aged population), the population age

Montgomery, Alabama MPO Counties Annual Average Labor Force Estimates

			Change	
	2003	2013	Number	Percent
Autauga County				
Civilian Labor Force	22,455	25,477	3,022	13.5
Employment	21,430	24,028	2,598	12.1
Unemployment Rate	4.6	5.7	1.1	
Elmore County				
Civilian Labor Force	32,387	35,120	2,733	8.4
Employment	30,883	33,024	2,141	6.9
Unemployment Rate	4.6	6.0	1.4	
Montgomery County				
Civilian Labor Force	103,734	102,175	-1,559	-1.5
Employment	98,257	95,168	-3,089	-3.1
Unemployment Rate	5.3	6.9	1.6	

Note: Civilian labor force and employment are by place of residence.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

Overview of the Montgomery MPO Area Counties

This report looks at trends and projections for the counties of Autauga, Elmore, and Montgomery in their entirety. The Montgomery MPO area takes in a major portion of each county. MPO member municipalities include the cities of Montgomery, Prattville, Millbrook, Coosada, and Wetumpka. The three counties, together with Lowndes County to the southwest, also comprise the Montgomery metropolitan statistical area (MSA). Population growth from 2000 to 2010 and trends and ongoing developments since 2010 form the basis for the population and household projections calculated for each of the three counties. This recent history and current trends are summarized below.

Autauga County



While Autauga County has experienced strong population growth over the past two decades, it remains the smallest county in the Montgomery MPO study area, accounting for 15.0 percent of the total population in 2010. The county spans a land area of 594 square miles, with an additional water area of around 10 square miles. The county seat of Prattville is the only urbanized portion; the Census Bureau considers 96.7 percent of Autauga County's land area to be rural. Almost half of the county's workers commute into Montgomery County to work, taking advantage of

convenient access to I-65. In recent years, Autauga County has seen considerable retail and housing development in proximity to I-65 in Prattville.

From 2000 to 2010, Autauga County was ranked the fifth fastest-growing county in Alabama. The addition of 10,900 residents amounted to a gain of 25.0 percent, bringing the total to 54,571. However, the county's population growth has slowed markedly since 2010. Between April 1, 2010 and July 1, 2013, Autauga County added just 675 residents, a gain of 1.2 percent for a total population of 55,246. From 2010 to 2013, the county's net in-migration was only an estimated 217 people. The recent modest population growth also included a natural increase of 416, the difference between 2,014 births and 1,598 resident deaths since 2010. A lack of job growth among the three Montgomery MPO counties

following the recession of 2007 to 2009 is likely to blame for Autauga County's very weak net in-migration in recent years compared to prerecession trends. In 2010, 12.0 percent of Autauga County residents were aged 65 and over compared to 13.8 percent for the state. The median age of 37.0 in 2010 was below the statewide median of 37.9.

Montgomery, Alabama MPO Counties Total Nonfarm Employment

				Change 2003-2013		
	2003	2008	2013	Number	Percent	
Autauga	9,618	9,930	9,464	-153	-1.6	
Elmore	12,578	15,809	15,447	2,869	22.8	
Montgomery	111,316	118,437	111,294	-22	-0.02	

Note: Nonfarm employment is by place of work;

this stable jobs estimate does not include military or self-employed. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Quarterly Workforce Indicators and Center for

Business and Economic Research.

Building permits were issued for a total of 2,372 residential units (single- and multi-family) in Autauga County during the 10 years from 2004 to 2013. This includes 2,060 single-family and 312 multi-family dwellings. All of the building permits were issued by the City of Prattville. Note that Prattville's permitting jurisdiction also covers the portion of the city located in Elmore County. In the first five years of the 10-year period, which was largely prerecession, Autauga County reported a total of 1,460 building permits, all for single-family construction. During the most recent period, 2009 to 2013, there were 912 permits, including 312 for multi-family housing. Weak housing development in the last several years coincides with the county's modest population gains. Prattville added an estimated 1,237 new residents from 2010 to July 1, 2013, a gain of 3.6 percent. Almost 95 percent of Prattville's 2013 population of 35,229 resided in Autauga County with the remaining share in Elmore County.

The number of Autauga County residents who were employed (24,028 people) was higher than the 9,464 nonfarm jobs located in the county in 2013. As a result, the county experiences a net outflow of workers; the Census Bureau puts the county's employment to resident worker ratio at 0.53 for 2006-2010, with a net loss of almost 11,500 people during the workday. Commuting pattern data for the 2006 to 2010 period from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) show that among workers living in Autauga County, 35.8 percent worked in the county, while 49.1 percent commuted to jobs in Montgomery County, 6.7 percent worked in Elmore County, 2.4 percent held jobs in Dallas County, 1.6 percent in Chilton County, and 1.1 percent worked in Lowndes County. Data and maps on commuting patterns in the three-county MPO are included in Appendix I.

The recession that began in December 2007 and ended in June 2009 hit Autauga County and most areas of Alabama relatively hard. Although the county's labor force increased by 106 residents (0.4 percent) from 2007 through 2009, employment fell by 1,307 people (-5.5 percent). The county's unemployment rate rose from 2.8 percent in 2007 to a peak of 8.6 percent in 2009. Unemployment was down to 5.7 percent in 2013, while the size of the labor force was up 3.8 percent and employment increased 7.1 percent, compared to 2009. During the 2009 to 2013 period, the county's retail employment rose by 180 (10.1 percent), but employment in manufacturing and in accommodation and food services each fell by about 100. Data on nonfarm employment from the Census Bureau's Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) show that of the 9,464 nonfarm jobs in Autauga County in 2013, 20.7 percent were in retail trade, 17.1 percent in accommodation and food services, 14.7 percent in educational services, 13.6 percent in healthcare and social assistance, and 12.3 percent in manufacturing.

Elmore County



Elmore County is the second most populous county in the Montgomery MPO study area. At 79,303 in 2010, Elmore's population amounted to 21.8 percent of the MPO total. Population growth of 33.9 percent during the 1990s ranked Elmore as the third fastest growing of Alabama's 67 counties for the decade. Growth continued at a good pace of 20.4 percent between 2000 and 2010, the 8th fastest county growth rate. The county added 13,429 residents during the past decade. Gains slowed

somewhat from 2010 to 2013 and Elmore County added an estimated 1,606 new residents, an increase of 2.0 percent. The county's 2013 population of 80,902 included a net gain from in-migration of 708 since 2010 and an increase from natural change of 873 (3,170 births minus 2,297 resident deaths). In 2010, 11.9 percent of Elmore County residents were aged 65 and over compared to 13.8 percent for the state. The median age of 37.8 in 2010 was close to the statewide median of 37.9.

In land area, Elmore County covers 618 square miles with an additional 38.6 square miles of water area. A portion of the Lake Martin shoreline is in northeastern Elmore County. While 45.8 percent of the county's population is classified by the Census Bureau as urban, 94.6 percent of the land area is considered to be rural. A relatively large number of persons counted as Elmore County residents are living in group quarters due to the presence of a number of correctional facilities, including Draper, Staton, and Elmore, as well as the Tutwiler Women's Facility and Annex and the Frank Lee Work Release/Community Work Center. The Census Bureau identified 5,483 county residents in group quarters in 2010, including 5,025 in correctional facilities for adults.

Millbrook, the county's largest city, had an estimated population of 15,112 in 2013, an increase of 475 residents (3.2 percent) since 2010. A small portion of Millbrook lies in Autauga County and the city has seen retail and housing development in the Highway 14 vicinity. The county seat, Wetumpka, has experienced the strongest population growth in recent years—the addition of 729 residents between 2010 and 2013 brought the total to 7,391 and represents a gain of 10.9 percent. Downtown revitalization, with new shops and restaurants, riverfront development, convenient access to Maxwell Air Force Base's Gunter Annex, and ongoing development and employment growth at the Wind Creek Casino and Hotel, including a recently-opened entertainment center, likely contribute to the city's growth. In the eastern portion of the county, the city of Tallassee has been stable, with a 2013 population of 4,831 that includes 3,139 Elmore County residents and 1,692 in Tallapoosa County.

A total of 2,465 building permits were issued in Elmore County during the 10 years of 2004 to 2013. This includes 1,954 permits for single-family residences and 312 multi-family units. Housing construction in the county has been rebounding from a low of 110 permitted units in 2008 to 258 in 2013. From 2004 to 2008, the city of Millbrook saw the strongest building activity in the county, with a total of 891 permits over the five years. However, construction in Millbrook is rebounding slowly from the housing recession and just 258 units, all single-family, were permitted from 2009 to 2013. In contrast, Wetumpka, which issued 578 permits from 2004 to 2008, has seen building pick up, with a total of 549 permits during the past five years. This resurgence has been largely fueled by multi-family construction—a total of 334 apartment units were approved between 2009 and 2013.

In its role as a suburban member of the Montgomery metro area, Elmore County experiences a net outflow of workers similar to Autauga County. The employment to resident worker ratio is 0.53 in Elmore County with a net loss of almost 15,100 people during the workday, according to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey. ACS commuting patterns data show that 35.1 percent of Elmore County's workforce worked in the county, while 52.8 percent held jobs in Montgomery County, 5.2 percent commuted to jobs in Autauga County, 1.5 percent to jobs in Tallapoosa County, and 1.0 percent traveled to jobs in Lee County. Maps and additional data on commuting are included in Appendix I.

The recession from late 2007 through mid-2009 had a sizeable negative impact on Elmore County's economy. From 2007 to 2009, the county's total employment fell by 1,722 (4.9 percent), although the labor force grew by about 300 (0.8 percent). Unemployment rose from a low of 2.8 percent in 2007 to 8.4 percent in 2009. Employment declined at a much slower pace from 2009 to 2013, with the loss of 124 jobs (0.4 percent). The size of the labor force declined by a larger 2.9 percent between 2009 and 2013, causing a decrease in the unemployment rate to 6.0 percent in 2013.

The county's manufacturing sector has contracted since the start of the recession—manufacturing jobs fell from an average of 2,933 in 2007 to about 2,600 in 2013, a loss of 11.3 percent. In contrast,

employment in retail trade increased by 25.0 percent to an average of 3,100 workers in 2013. With a growing gaming and entertainment industry, jobs in accommodation and food services rose by about 100 from 2007 to 2013, an increase of 5.8 percent. Data on nonfarm employment from the QWI program show that of the 15,447 nonfarm jobs in Elmore County in 2013, 20.2 percent were in retail trade, 16.8 percent in manufacturing, 13.8 percent in educational services, 13.8 percent in healthcare and social assistance, and 11.5 percent in accommodation and food services.

Montgomery County



With a 2010 population of 229,363, Montgomery County forms the urban core of the Montgomery MSA and of the MPO area. The county contributed 63.1 percent of the three-county MPO study area's population in 2010. Population growth was modest in the past decade—the addition of 5,853 residents between 2000 and 2010 amounted to a 2.6 percent gain; statewide the increase was 7.5 percent. Growth in the past decade was much weaker than the county's population increase of 14,425 (6.9 percent) during the 1990s. Estimates from the Census Bureau show a decrease in population between 2010 and 2013; a decline of 2,704 residents is a 1.2 percent loss. While Montgomery County posted a

natural increase of 3,669 (10,118 births minus 6,449 deaths), net out-migration of an estimated 6,418 residents accounted for the population decline. Weak job creation following the 2007 to 2009 recession could factor into the loss of residents to out-migration; the number of jobs located in Montgomery County in 2013 averaged just 91.9 percent of the 2007 total.

The median age in Montgomery County was 34.9 years in 2010, well below the statewide median of 37.9 and the lowest of the three Montgomery MPO counties. Births in the county have been rising over the past several years, counter to the statewide trend. Twelve percent of the population was aged 65 and over in 2010, compared to 13.8 percent statewide.

Montgomery County encompasses a land area of 784 square miles, with another 15.7 square miles of water. Most residents live in the cities of Montgomery and Pike Road and 89.5 percent of the county's population is considered by the Census Bureau to be urban. However, in terms of land area, just 13.8 percent is in urban use and the remaining 86.2 percent is classified as rural. The county has a sizeable group quarters population, counted at 9,082 in the 2010 Census. This includes 3,752 inmates in adult correctional facilities, including Kilby and the Montgomery Women's Facility as well as the Montgomery Federal Prison. Around 2,820 students were living in college or university housing in the county and 778 were in military quarters at Maxwell Air Force Base. The county's college and university group quarters population has been growing recently, as Auburn University-Montgomery, Faulkner University, and Huntingdon College have added campus living space since 2010.

Most of the county's residents live in the city of Montgomery, which had an estimated population of 201,332 in 2013. That total is down by approximately 7,265 (2.1 percent) since 2010, although there is some question about whether out-migration estimates could be confounded by the movement of military personnel and their families into and out of Maxwell Air Force Base. The county's only other incorporated place is Pike Road, which formally became a town in 1997. Pike Road will launch its own school district in Fall 2015 and is experiencing strong population gains. The addition of an estimated 2,084 residents from 2010 to 2013 brought the total to 7,506 and amounts to a 38.4 percent increase.

Montgomery County issued building permits for 8,045 units during the 10 years from 2004 through 2013, including permits for 5,708 single-family dwellings and 2,337 units in multi-family dwellings. The prerecession years of 2004 to 2007 saw relatively strong permitting activity, averaging almost 1,300 annually. However, permits dipped to 361 in 2008 and fell to a low of 237 in 2009. Activity picked up to an average of about 680 units for 2010 to 2012, but slipped to 265 in 2013. While multi-family construction boosted the total during the 2010 to 2012 period, there were no multi-family units permitted in 2013. Permits in the city of Montgomery totaled 5,109 during the five years from 2004 to 2008, but just 1,578 for 2009 through 2013. Montgomery continues to see new home development on its eastern side in neighborhoods including New Park, Park Lake, Somerhill, Fairfield, The Oaks at Sturbridge, Deer Creek, Taylor Lakes, and Stoney Brooke Plantation. Pike Road, which only began issuing its own building permits in recent years, saw 1,116 units permitted during the period of 2009 to 2013, including 256 multi-family dwellings. Neighborhoods with new construction in Pike Road include The Waters and Woodland Creek.

Redevelopment of downtown Montgomery is ongoing, with the introduction of more residential units to the area, driven catalysts such as the stadium and riverwalk and by the desire of young professionals to live in an urban environment. Estimates in mid-2014 had more than 400 people living in downtown units including the Ice House, Gun Shop, Printing Press, Montgomery Fair, and 22 Monroe Street lofts. Demand is estimated to be high enough to accommodate around 1,500 loft units, with about 600 currently in development. In addition, construction is ongoing on the 165-unit Maxwell Bluff Apartments near Wright Brothers Park.

Montgomery County had an average of 95,168 employed residents in 2013 from a civilian labor force of 102,175, with unemployment at 6.9 percent. The county is a net importer of workers—the number of nonfarm jobs located in Montgomery County averaged 111,294 in 2013, about 16,100 more than the number of working residents. Census Bureau tallies of the daytime population during the 2006-2010 period show that in-commuters added an average of 37,433 people to the city of Montgomery during the workday and a total of 36,131 in Montgomery County as a whole. This implies an employment to residence ratio of 1.36 for the county and 1.41 for the city. Data from the 2006-2010 ACS commuting patterns file show that of the county average of 101,033 workers, 91.4 percent held jobs in the county. Most out-commuters worked in Elmore or Autauga County, amounting to 2.3 and 1.5 percent of working county residents, respectively. Other destinations for Montgomery County workers were Macon County (0.7 percent), Lowndes County (0.5 percent), Lee County (0.4 percent), and Pike County (0.4 percent).

The years from 2003 to 2007 were positive ones for Montgomery County's economy, with the labor force growing 2.4 percent and employment up 4.3 percent. Unemployment was at a low of 3.5 percent during 2007. However, the recession brought this growth to an abrupt halt—the labor force contracted by 1.8 percent from 2007 to 2009, employment fell by a much larger 7.7 percent (-7,869 workers), and the unemployment rate rose to 9.3 percent. The ensuing years from 2009 to 2013 saw a rebound in employment, up 0.5 percent, although the labor force continued to decline by 2.1 percent. The unemployment rate fell to 6.9 percent in 2013. Across the entire 2003 to 2013 period, Montgomery County's labor force dropped by 1.5 percent and employment fell by 3.1 percent.

While Montgomery County is now recovering from the recession, the recovery has been slow. The number of nonfarm jobs located in Montgomery County totaled 111,294 in 2013, almost the same number as in 2003, and still over 7,143 jobs (6.0 percent) below the 2008 level. The retail sector was hit

the hardest, with the number of jobs down 10.8 percent from the start of the recession to an average of 12,800 in 2013. Manufacturing jobs also declined, down 6.8 percent from 2007 to 2013. Healthcare and social assistance posted a modest loss. Jobs in accommodation and food services and in educational services increased slightly by 0.4 and 0.1 percent from 2007 to 2013, respectively. Among the county's nonfarm jobs in 2013, 16.6 percent were in public administration, 13.1 percent in healthcare and social assistance, 12.6 percent in manufacturing, 11.5 percent in retail trade, 9.4 percent in accommodation and food services, and 7.4 percent in educational services.

Detailed commuting data and maps from the Census Bureau's Local Employment Dynamics (LED) On the Map application are presented in Appendix I for the three-county Montgomery MPO area.

Projection Results

Model-driven projections of both population and economic variables are presented below. Methodology for these projections is summarized in a section that follows the results. Detailed forecast tables are included in Appendix II.

Total Population

Population across the three counties in the Montgomery MPO Study Area totaled 363,237 in 2010, an increase of 30,182 (9.1 percent) since 2000. That compares to a statewide increase of 7.5 percent. Although every county in the MPO added residents during the past decade, the pace of growth was much faster in suburban Autauga and Elmore counties compared to the central county of Montgomery. Montgomery

Montgomery, Alabama MPO Counties Total Population, 2010 and Projected 2025 and 2040

	Census			Change 20	010-2040
County	2010	2025	2040	Number	Percent
Autauga	54,571	64,927	76,356	21,785	39.9%
Elmore	79,303	93,957	105,274	25,971	32.7%
Montgomery	229,363	241,629	250,716	21,353	9.3%
MPO Total	363,237	400,513	432,346	69,109	19.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama, November 2014.

County posted a modest increase of 2.6 percent between 2000 and 2010, gaining 5,853 residents for a total population of 229,363. Over the past decade, the percentage increase in total population was highest in Autauga County at 25.0 percent. The county's population grew by 10,900 to 54,571. Elmore County added the largest number of new residents, from 2000 to 2010; growth of 13,429 (20.4 percent) brought the county total to 79,303.

The two factors in population growth or decline are migration and natural change. Each Montgomery area county saw population growth between 2000 and 2010 that is attributable to natural increase (the number of births minus the number of deaths). This positive difference added about 13,500 residents in Montgomery County during the past decade and around 3,800 in Elmore County and 2,500 in Autauga. In each of these counties, the 2010 median age is at least slightly below the statewide median of 37.9

years—Elmore County's median age was close to Alabama's at 37.8, while Autauga County registered 37.0. Montgomery is the youngest of the three study area counties, with a median age of 34.9 in 2010.

Migration trends had a negative impact on Montgomery County's population change during the 2000 to 2010 period. Among the county's white residents, every age group except ages 25-29 experienced net out-migration of both males and females. Net in-migration of black and other residents helped dampen the loss; each age group saw flat or net in-migration between 2000 and 2010. Overall, net out-migration has cost Montgomery County more than 8,800 residents during the past decade. Both Autauga and Elmore counties experienced significant out-migration of residents aged 20-24, many of whom likely left to pursue higher education. But most other age groups had net in-migration. As a result, Autauga gained a net of almost 8,100 residents moving into the county between 2000 and 2010, while Elmore County added just over 9,000 people due to positive migration trends.

Population projections presented in this report are derived using a cohort-component model and driven by growth between the most recent Censuses of 2000 and 2010. Trends in population from 2010 to 2013 are also considered; the population trends from 2010 to 2015 were adjusted for Autauga and Elmore counties based on the recent estimates. Population growth generally slowed during these recent three years compared to the previous decade as adverse economic conditions resulting from the recession contributed to lower birthrates and less migration of population within and among states and counties. However, population growth in Montgomery County is derived from the 2000 to 2010 trend as marked declines shown in the 2010 to 2013 estimates are not substantiated by local housing and economic development data. Information on recent economic developments and trends and planned and ongoing residential development was collected and used to further modify migration parameters in the model that drives the projections. The projections assume that the Montgomery region's location, quality of life, and economic opportunity will be positive factors affecting population trends through 2040.

The three counties in the Montgomery MPO are all forecasted to add residents during each five-year period from 2015 to 2040. Population growth is expected to be modest from 2010 to 2015 as effects of the recent recession slow household formation, births, and in-migration. Gains should pick back up for the 2015 to 2020 interval, although aging trends will slow the rate of growth for Autauga and Elmore counties, in particular, relative to gains between 2000 and 2010. All three counties will see population growth taper off from 2020 through 2040, largely due to the aging of the baby boom generation—the oldest of the baby boom generation turn 65 in 2029 and an increasing number of deaths relative to births will slow the rate of natural increase in all three counties.

The overall pace of population growth is expected to be highest in Autauga County, where a 39.9 percent increase during the 30 years from 2010 to 2040 will raise the total population to 76,356—an additional 21,785 new residents. Elmore County is forecasted to add the largest number of new residents; population growth of 32.7 percent will increase the county's total population by a forecasted 25,971 to a total of 105,274 in 2040. Montgomery County's population growth is expected to be modest across the forecast interval. The addition of a forecasted 21,353 residents would bring the county total to 250,716 in 2040, a 9.3 percent gain for the 30-year period. Any reduction in military personnel sent to Maxwell Air Force Base for training could have a negative impact on Montgomery County's population growth.

In total, the three-county MPO area as a whole is expected to have a population gain of 19.0 percent across the period from 2010 to 2040, with a projected 69,109 new residents for a total of 432,346 in

2040. Population gains could be more rapid if successful economic development attracts new residents and the area's military ties, temperate climate, and quality of life amenities bring in a growing number of retirees.

Preschool Population

Population growth in the 0 to 4 age range should give an indication of trends in the number of children who will be enrolled in daycare or preschool across the Montgomery MPO study area during the projection period of 2010 to 2040. In the current five-year interval from 2010 to 2015, post-recession impacts of lower birthrates and weak inmigration are likely to result in a modest decrease in the 0-4 yearold population in every MPO county. The percentage decline for 2010 to 2015 will be lowest in Montgomery County, where

Montgomery, Alabama MPO Counties Population Ages 0-4, 2010 and Projected 2025 and 2040

	Census			Change 2010-2040		
County	2010	2025	2040	Number	Percent	
Autauga	3,579	3,654	4,252	673	18.8%	
Elmore	4,859	4,923	5,457	598	12.3%	
Montgomery	15,872	15,323	15,139	-733	-4.6%	
MPO Total	24,310	23,900	24,848	538	2.2%	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama, November 2014.

births increased over the interval of 2010 to 2013, although out-migration will result in a modest decline in residents aged 0-4. As a result of limited in-migration and a flat or declining number of births, the number of 0 to 4-year olds in Autauga and Elmore counties could decrease by around 5 percent through 2015. Population growth and birth trends are expected to improve after 2015, with growth generally strongest after 2030 as the children of the baby boomers (the Millennial generation) are having their own families.

Autauga County is forecasted to see the largest growth in preschool population from 2010 to 2040, adding 673 residents aged 0-4 for an increase of 18.8 percent. Elmore County's 0-4 year-old population could increase by about 600 through 2040, a 12.3 percent gain. After seeing growth of 2.6 percent from 2000 to 2010, Montgomery County's 0-4 population is expected to decline modestly in each five-year interval through 2035 and then level out. In 2040, the preschool population could total 4,252 residents in Autauga, 5,457 in Elmore, and 15,139 in Montgomery County. Across the three-county MPO study area, between 2010 and 2040 the number of children in the 0 to 4 age range will rise just 2.2 percent to 24,848.

Looking at national level results from the Census Bureau's Survey of Income and Program Participation, it is possible to obtain estimates of childcare arrangements for preschoolers in the spring of 2011. Finding quality, affordable care for 0 to 4 year olds is a challenge for working parents. The survey found that 61.3 percent of children under age 5 were in a regular childcare arrangement. Of all preschoolers, 42.1 percent were cared for by a relative, most often a grandparent or father. An estimated 32.9 percent were in nonrelative care, including 23.5 percent in an organized care facility and 11.2 percent in their own home or a provider's home. Of preschoolers with no regular arrangement, 83 percent stayed with a parent who was not employed. Growth in public Head Start and other pre-K programs will likely be the largest factor in increasing the number of 0 to 4 year olds cared for outside the home.

School-Aged Population

Since the cohort-component model yields population projections in five-year intervals, the number of 5 to 19 year olds is used as an approximation to the school-aged population. Of course, many of the 18 and 19 year olds have completed high school and may be enrolled in higher education. This is particularly the case in Montgomery County, which has a number of higher education institutions. The population in the 5 to 19 age range is expected to grow across the

Montgomery, Alabama MPO Counties Population Ages 5-19, 2010 and Projected 2025 and 2040

	Census			Change 2010-2040			
County	2010	2025	2040	Number	Percent		
Autauga	12,571	12,791	13,751	1,180	9.4%		
Elmore	16,041	15,984	16,848	807	5.0%		
Montgomery	47,588	48,009	47,431	-157	-0.3%		
MPO Total	76,200	76,784	78,030	1,830	2.4%		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama, November 2014.

30-year period from 2010 to 2040, with a projected 78,030 school-aged residents in the three MPO study area counties in 2040—an increase of 1,830 (2.4 percent) over the 2010 Census count of 76,200. Across the area as a whole, the school-aged population will experience the strongest growth toward the end of the projection period, with gains of 0.8 percent adding about 600 5 to 19 year-olds in both the 2030-2035 and 2035-2040 intervals.

Between 2010 and 2040, Autauga County will see the largest increase in residents aged 5 to 19—the addition of a projected 1,180 young people amounts to a 9.4 percent gain. Elmore County is expected to add 807 residents aged 5 to 19 across the entire period of 2010 to 2040, an increase of 5.0 percent. A modest decline forecasted for Elmore's 5 to 19 age group from 2020 to 2025 results from a relatively small number of 0-4 year-olds living in the county in 2010. After registering slight gains in the number of 5 to 19 year-olds between 2010 and 2025, Montgomery County is forecasted to see a corresponding decline from 2025 through 2040. For the 2010 to 2040 period as a whole, the number of Montgomery County residents aged 5 to 19 could decline by about 160 (-0.3 percent).

School Enrollment

Baseline school enrollment in grades K-12 was determined for each county using data from the National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES), Institute of Educational Sciences (IES). Public school enrollment was calculated using the Common Core of Data (CCD) public school district data for the 2011-2012 school year. Private school enrollment was determined from the Private School Universe Survey (PSS) data, also for the 2011-2012 school year. In both cases, the data represent the most recent enrollment figures available. Public and private enrollment was summed to calculate total enrollment. For the baseline school year, around 87.4 percent of K-12 enrollment was in the area's public school systems.

School enrollment in grades K-12 was validated using U.S. Census data from the 2008-2012 5-year school enrollment estimates of the American Community Survey (Census table S1401) for each county. The 2008-2012 5-year Demographic and Housing Estimates (Census table DP05) were then used to further validate the school enrollment estimates by comparing the enrollment estimates to the school age population (age 5 to 19) for each county. Since the Census headcounts by age classifications include both 5-year-olds and 19-year-olds, we allowed for this slight overestimate of the number of school age children. The fact that

Baseline K-12 School Enrollment

2011-2012 School Year

County	Public	Private	Total
Autauga	9,825	564	10,389
Elmore	13,156	1,076	14,232
Montgomery	31,297	6,160	37,457
MPO Total	54,278	7,800	62,078

Source: National Center for Education Statistics,

http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/elsi/, and Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama.

some 18 and 19 year-olds could be serving in the military at Maxwell Air Force Base or enrolled in higher education was also taken into consideration during the validation process. It is expected that home-schooled children influence these validation numbers and this was considered, as well.

K-12 enrollment has been relatively stable across the Montgomery MPO in recent years. Historical data indicate that from the 2007-2008 school year to the 2011-2012 school year, K-12 enrollment grew by less than 1 percent in Autauga County and increased just over one percent in Elmore County. Montgomery County showed a decrease over the same time period, losing almost 5 percent of its K-12 enrollment. Overall, in the three-county MPO, led by Montgomery County, K-12 school enrollment declined by 2.6 percent for the five year period.

School enrollment projections for the 2015 to 2040 period are based on forecasted changes in

Montgomery, Alabama MPO Counties K-12 Public and Private School Enrollment 2007 to 2011

County	Public	Private	Total
Autauga	9,825	564	10,389
Elmore	13,156	1,076	14,232
Montgomery	31,297	6,160	37,457
MPO Total	54,278	7,800	62,078

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/elsi/, and Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama.

the population age 5 to 19, adjusted for the share of this population group estimated to be enrolled in K-12. Across the three-county Montgomery MPO study area, K-12 school enrollment is expected to grow from 62,078 in 2010 to 63,646 in 2040, an increase of just 2.5 percent. Such an increase predicts a gain of 1,568 students for the area's public and private schools during the 30-year period.

With relatively slow population growth from 2010 to 2015 and a more-rapidly aging population as more members of the baby boom generation turn 65, the school-age population in 2015 will be almost unchanged from its numbers in 2010. Improved in-migration trends anticipated for the five years from 2015 to 2020 are expected to bring modest gains averaging 0.7 percent across the three-county area. However, the numbers are forecasted to level out again from 2020 to 2030. With the last baby boomers turning 65 in 2029 and the generation diminishing in size, the large millennial generation will dominate and K-12 school enrollment will generally begin to increase again from 2030 forward. That will be the case in Autauga and Elmore counties, although Montgomery County's student population is expected to be relatively flat through 2040 due to both the age composition of its residents and migration trends.

Over the 30 years from 2010 to 2040, Autauga County is forecasted to have the largest increase in K-12 school enrollment, adding 975 students (9.4 percent) for a total of 11,364. In Elmore County, K-12 school enrollment is expected to grow from 14,232 in 2010 to 14,948 in 2040, an increase of 5.0 percent. Over the 30-year period, the county's public and private schools would see an additional 716 students. In every five-year interval from

Montgomery, Alabama MPO Counties K-12 Public and Private School Enrollment 2010 and Projected 2025 and 2040

				Change 2010-2040		
County	2010	2025	2040	Number	Percent	
Autauga	10,389	10,571	11,364	975	9.4%	
Elmore	14,232	14,181	14,948	716	5.0%	
Montgomery	37,457	37,788	37,333	-124	-0.3%	
MPO Total	62,078	62,541	63,646	1,568	2.5%	

Source: National Center for Education Statistics and Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama, November 2014.

2010 to 2040, K-12 school enrollment in Montgomery will be almost flat. Across the 30-year period, the number of students is fore-casted to decline by just 124, a 0.3 percent decrease.

Higher Education Enrollment and Trends

The institutions of higher education with locations in the Montgomery MPO study area are listed below. This compilation was generated from the Dun & Bradstreet, Hoovers database using NAICS codes 611210 (Junior Colleges) and 611310 (Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools). Some very small, private schools were omitted from this analysis.

Higher education in the Montgomery MPO is dominated by two universities, Alabama State University (ASU) and Auburn University at Montgomery (AUM). Alabama State is a historically black university founded in 1867. ASU serves over 5,500 students from more than 40 states. AUM serves over 5,000 students. Both of these institutions have lost enrollment in the last five years. Attendance at ASU fell by 3.4 percent, or 195 students, from Fall 2010 to Fall 2014. AUM saw a decline of 13.0 percent, or 757 students, for the same period.

The second enrollment tier of Montgomery area higher education includes Faulkner University, Troy University at Montgomery, H. Councill Trenholm State Technical College, and Huntingdon College. Faulkner is a private university affiliated with the Churches of Christ. It offers a number of Associate, Bachelor's, and Master's degrees, plus doctoral work in Law. Faulkner University's enrollment has climbed in recent years, with the addition of 418 students from 2010 to 2014 amounting to a 27.9 percent increase. Huntingdon College, a private liberal arts college affiliated with the United Methodist Church, offers a full range of majors culminating in Bachelor's degrees. The college's enrollment over the last few years has been steady at just over 1,100 students.

Troy University's Montgomery campus, on the other hand, has seen a steady decline in enrollment over the five-year period. Enrollment fell from over 3,300 students in 2010 to fewer than 1,400 students for the fall semester of 2014, a drop of 59.0 percent in five years. School officials cite the increasing availability of online course options as one factor in this decline. The end of the Great Recession

enrollment bubble, plus changes to both federal financial aid programs and military tuition assistance were noted as other reasons for shrinking enrollment. These factors have taken a toll on other Montgomery area institutions, as well. Trenholm State is a community college that offers Associate's degrees, certificates and not-for-credit courses. Trenholm's two campuses, both located in Montgomery, emphasize technical education and employment-based training. Enrollment at Trenholm State (total for both campuses) has decreased by 23.9 percent since 2010.

Two small institutions, J.F. Ingram State Technical College and South University-Montgomery, round out higher education in the Montgomery MPO area. Ingram State is an accredited, two-year public community college with three main campuses, all in Elmore County and all operating from facilities located adjacent to correctional institutions. Ingram State is distinct from other higher education institutions in that it provides correctional educational programs to incarcerated adults. Some of these programs culminate in postsecondary certificates and Associate's degrees. Ingram State's enrollment has remained steady, at around 500 students. South University is a for-profit university that offers Associate's, Bachelor's and Master's degrees. Its Montgomery campus enrolled 643 students in 2014, down from a 2010 number of 732.

						Change, 201	LO to 2014
Name	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Number	Percent
Alabama State University*	5,705	5,429	5,816	6,075	5,510	-195	-3.4%
Auburn University at Montgomery*	5,814	5,278	4,989	5,096	5,057	-757	-13.0%
Faulkner University*	1,496	1,649	1,677	1,701	1,914	418	27.9%
Troy University-Montgomery Campus**	3,325	2,991	2,277	1,809	1,362	-1,963	-59.0%
H Councill Trenholm State Technical							
College*	1,758	1,721	1,446	1,351	1,338	-420	-23.9%
Huntingdon College*	1,107	1,123	1,118	1,104	1,160	53	4.8%
South University-Montgomery***	732	754	793	705	643	-89	-12.2%
J.F. Ingram State Technical College*	553	498	437	514	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Montgomery MPO Institutions of Higher Education, Fall Semester Enrollment

Note: All Fall 2014 Numbers are preliminary.

*Source: 2010 through 2013: http://www.ache.alabama.gov. 2014: Higher education admissions offices.

**Source: Troy University, Institutional Research.

***Source: Office of the President, South University, Montgomery.

Older Population

The first of the large baby boom generation turned 65 in 2011. As more baby boomers reach this milestone, the rate of growth in the elderly population will be much more rapid during the five years from 2010 to 2015 than the average annual increase seen in the 10 years from 2000 to 2010. After the last of the generation achieves this milestone in 2029, growth in the older population will slow dramatically. Across the three Montgomery MPO area counties, factors other than aging in place will also come into play between

Montgomery, Alabama MPO Counties Population Age 65+, 2010 and Projected 2025 and 2040

	Census			Change 20	010-2040
County	2010	2025	2040	Number	Percent
Autauga	6,546	11,014	16,366	9,820	150.0%
Elmore	9,436	17,636	24,385	14,949	158.4%
Montgomery	27,421	40,685	47,406	19,985	72.9%
MPO Total	43,403	69,335	88,157	44,754	103.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama, November 2014.

2010 and 2040—the area's location, climate, recreational opportunities, and cost of living, as well as the draw of being near Maxwell Air Force base for former military personnel, will combine to attract retirees and boost the size of the 65 and over population.

In the MPO area as a whole, growth in the number of residents aged 65 and over will increase from a projected gain of 6,788 between 2010 and 2015 to a peak increase of about 10,320 from 2020 to 2025. This number is expected to decline modestly to around 9,230 between 2025 and 2030 and then drop significantly during the last 10 years of the forecast horizon, with the addition of fewer than 5,000 Montgomery MPO area residents to the 65+ age group in each of the last two five-year periods to 2040. The rate of growth in this older population will decline from 17.6 percent from 2015 to 2020 to just 5.6 percent during the 2035 to 2040 interval. For the 30-year period from 2010 to 2040, the number of residents aged 65 and over in the three counties is forecasted to climb by 44,754 to 88,157, an increase of 103.1 percent. The 65 and over population as a share of the Montgomery MPO area will rise from 11.9 percent in 2010 to 17.3 percent in 2025 and 20.4 percent in 2040.

The age structure of each of the study area counties influences the size of its future 65 and over population. In 2010 the median age in all three counties was below the Alabama median of 37.9 years: Montgomery County's median age was 34.9 years, Autauga County's was 37.0, and Elmore County's was 37.8. Between 2010 and 2040, Elmore County will experience the largest percentage growth in the number of residents aged 65 and over—the addition of 14,949 older residents will bring the projected total to 24,385 and represents a 158.4 percent gain. Although the percentage gain will be lower, Montgomery County will see the largest numerical increase in the older population among the three counties from 2010 to 2040; the number of Montgomery County citizens aged 65 and over will rise by 19,985 to 47,406 (up 72.9 percent) over the forecast period. Autauga County will post a substantial increase as its 65 and over population climbs by a forecasted 9,820 to total 16,366 in 2040, a 150 percent gain.

Of the older population, a significantly larger number will be 85 and over. Between 2010 and 2040, population in this age group across the three counties in the Montgomery MPO area could increase

from the 5,058 counted in the 2010 Census to a projected 11,376. The addition of about 6,320 elderly residents amounts to a 124.9 percent gain. The 85 and over population will more than triple in Autauga and Elmore counties and almost double in Montgomery County. By 2040, Montgomery County is expected to be home to 6,644 residents aged 85+, Elmore could have about 2,900, and Autauga County's elderly population could total 1,833. Growth in the 85 and over age group has implications for transportation needs as individuals are no longer able to drive themselves, for medical care demands, and for assisted living, nursing home, home health care, and other facilities and programs.

Households

Household formation is directly tied to population growth, since the number of households is calculated as the total population minus the number of people living in group quarters divided by the average number of persons per household. For these projections, the number of persons per household is held constant at the Census 2010 averages of 2.45 for Montgomery County, 2.61 in Elmore, and 2.68 in Autauga County. Group quarters

Montgomery, Alabama MPO Counties Households, 2010 and Projected 2025 and 2040

	Census			Change 2010-2040		
County	2010	2025	2040	Number	Percent	
Autauga	20,221	24,057	28,321	8,100	40.1%	
Elmore	28,301	33,898	38,234	9,933	35.1%	
Montgomery	89,981	94,917	98,626	8,645	9.6%	
MPO Total	138,503	152,872	165,181	26,678	19.3%	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama, November 2014.

populations, which include people residing in college housing, correctional facilities, nursing homes, military barracks, mental health facilities, and group homes, missions, and shelters, are also held constant at their 2010 levels. Significant construction of on-campus housing at the area's colleges and universities, a sizeable change in the base population at Maxwell Air Force Base, or a large change in prison inmate populations could alter the number of persons in group quarters during the forecast horizon. However, residents of new nursing home facilities, for example, generally come from the population already in place in the area.

Across the 30 years from 2010 to 2040, the three Montgomery MPO area counties are expected to see a forecasted 26,678 new households, for an increase of 19.3 percent that will bring the total to 165,181. Elmore County will add the largest number of households during this time, with an increase of 9,933 (35.1 percent) giving the county a total of 38,234 households in 2040. Montgomery County should see 8,645 new households between 2010 and 2040, for a gain of 9.6 percent that brings the total to a forecasted 98,626. The number of households in Autauga County is expected to increase by 8,100 (40.1 percent) to 28,321 in 2040. New household formation will be relatively slow from 2010 to 2015 as the nation recovers from the recent recession. With improving economic conditions and more robust population trends, growth in the number of households should pick back up in the 2015 to 2020 interval.

Total Employment

For the MPO study area as a whole, total wage and salary employment, which is by place of work, is forecasted to increase by 16.1 percent. More than 34,500 jobs will be created during the 30 years from 2010 to 2040. The total number of jobs in the three counties is expected to rise from 214,923 in 2010 to 249,457 in 2040. However, job growth is starting from a lower 2010 base than we would have expected a few years ago as recovery from the recent recession has been slow and uneven.

Montgomery, Alabama MPO Counties Total Employment, 2010 and Projected 2025 and 2040

				Change 2010-2040		
County	2010	2025	2040	Number	Percent	
Autauga	18,262	19,362	20,519	2,257	12.4%	
Elmore	27,216	29,693	31,910	4,694	17.2%	
Montgomery	169,445	182,273	197,028	27,583	16.3%	
MPO Total	214,923	231,328	249,457	34,534	16.1%	

Note: Total wage and salary (nonfarm) employment is by place of work.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis and Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama, October 2014.

Data from the Census Bureau's Local Employment Dynamics (LED) program, which does not include proprietors' employment, show that the recession, which officially began in December 2007 and ended in June 2009, resulted in sizeable job losses in all three Montgomery MPO counties. Jobs in both Autauga and Montgomery counties had not rebounded to 2007 levels by 2013. Autauga County's 2013 total nonfarm employment of 10,840 in 2013 was 91.5 percent of the 2007 total. Employment in Montgomery County totaled 125,431 in 2013, 91.9 percent of the 136,451 jobs in the county in 2007. Shrinking public sector employment contributed to the county's job losses. Employment in Elmore County peaked in 2008 rather than 2007—at 18,143, total employment was 3.4 percent higher than the 17,552 jobs located there in 2013. All three counties saw employment declines in manufacturing, despite job gains at Montgomery County's Hyundai plant and related suppliers.

Based on recent trends and forecast assumptions provided by IHS Global Insight, forecasts from the Center for Business and Economic Research expect all three Montgomery MPO counties to see moderate employment growth between 2010 and 2015. Gains should pick up in the 2015 to 2020 interval, before slowing between 2020 and 2025. Stronger job growth should resume in 2025. Detailed methodology for the employment projections is presented at the end of this report.

For each five-year interval from 2015 to 2040, Montgomery County is forecasted to have the highest percentage increase in employment. The county's share of employment in the three-county MPO area will be relatively stable across the forecast period at around 79 percent of the total. The addition of a forecasted 27,583 jobs in Montgomery County between 2010 and 2040 will amount to a 16.3 percent gain and bring the total to about 197,000.

Elmore County is expected to have the highest percentage increase in total employment for the 2010 to 2040 period. The addition of almost 4,700 new jobs will amount to a 17.2 percent gain and bring the 2040 total to 31,910. Expansion of the county's tribal casino gaming should add to employment in the food service, entertainment and recreation, and accommodations industries. Of the three Montgomery MPO Area counties, Elmore is forecasted to see the strongest employment growth in the near term of 2010 to 2015.

Job gains will be more modest in Autauga County from 2015 to 2040. The addition of 2,257 jobs over 30 years will bring the county's total employment in 2040 to around 20,500, for an increase of 12.4 percent.

Retail Employment

Across the three-county Montgomery MPO study area, retail employment is expected to show modest growth during the 2010 to 2040 forecast period. Statewide, Alabama retail jobs have been flat in recent years as the lingering effects of the recession on consumer spending and income have cut into profits. Online sales can also have a negative effect on retail employment, particularly for book and media stores. Centralized and automated check-outs also reduce the

Montgomery, Alabama MPO Counties Retail Employment, 2010 and Projected 2025 and 2040

				Change 20	10-2040
County	2010	2025	2040	Number	Percent
Autauga	2,752	2,845	2,918	166	6.0%
Elmore	3,827	3,927	4,092	265	6.9%
Montgomery	14,972	15,205	16,243	1,271	8.5%
MPO Total	21,551	21,976	23,253	1,702	7.9%

Note: Retail employment does not include workers at food services and drinking places. Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis and Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama, October 2014.

need for personnel. While motor vehicle and parts dealers and food and beverage stores have generally added jobs, general merchandise stores as a group have cut back on employment. Still, total retail employment in the Montgomery metro area grew by 200 during the 12 months ending in September 2014. Population growth and the regional draw of major shopping developments in Prattville and Montgomery contribute to a growing retail sector in the Montgomery MPO study area. Note that these projections use NAICS rather than SIC industry codes; the change to NAICS substantially altered the composition of the retail sector, with accommodation and food service businesses now included in leisure and hospitality services rather than in retail.

As the economy continues to come back from the recession, retail employment is expected to grow in all three Montgomery MPO Area counties from 2010 to 2015. Elmore County should see the highest percentage increase in retail jobs at 4.0 percent and will add about 150 workers for a total of 3,981. Retail development in the portion of Prattville that is in Elmore County and moderate growth in retail businesses in Millbrook and the Wetumpka vicinity contributes to these gains. Montgomery County could add about 300 retail jobs through 2015, with continuing new development in east Montgomery. At a forecasted 15,273, the county would account for 69.3 percent of retail employment in the MPO study area. By 2040, Montgomery County's share of the total is expected to be just slightly higher at 69.8 percent. Autauga County is likely to see only a slight gain of 1.6 percent in retail employment during the initial forecast period.

Retail job growth is expected to slow in all Montgomery MPO study area counties during the 2015 to 2020 interval. A model-based downturn anticipated by IHS Global Insight for the period from 2020 to 2025 would result in retail job losses in both Elmore and Montgomery counties as consumers cut back

on spending, although Autauga County will post a slight increase. After losing a total of 266 jobs during those five-years, the area's retail sector will see modest gains picking up from 2025 to 2040. Most new jobs will be in Montgomery County, which is expected to add about 1,270 positions between 2010 and 2040, an increase of 8.5 percent. Elmore County is forecasted to see retail job growth of 265 (6.9 percent) during the 30 years, while Autauga will add around 165 retail jobs for a 6.0 percent gain.

Non-Retail Employment

With the retail sector posting modest job gains across the 2010 to 2040 projection period, most job growth will come from the non-retail employers in the three Montgomery MPO counties. Every county will see steady gains in non-retail jobs during each five-year forecast interval. For the entire 2010 to 2040 period, non-retail employment is forecasted to grow by about 32,830, for a 17.0 percent gain that will bring the 2040 total to

Montgomery, Alabama MPO Counties Non-Retail Employment, 2010 and Projected 2025 and 2040

				Change 2010-2040	
County	2010	2025	2040	Number	Percent
Autauga	15,510	16,517	17,601	2,091	13.5%
Elmore	23,389	25,766	27,818	4,429	18.9%
Montgomery	154,473	167,068	180,785	26,312	17.0%
MPO Total	193,372	209,952	226,204	32,832	17.0%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis and Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama, October 2014.

226,204. With an aging population, healthcare and social assistance is likely to be a growth industry. New and expanding manufacturing industries should also add to employment over the 30-year period. Other services sectors, including accommodation and food services and businesses services could continue to expand.

Montgomery County will see the largest numerical increase in non-retail jobs; the total should rise 17.0 percent (26,312 jobs) to 180,785 during the 30 years. Businesses in Elmore County are expected to create around 4,430 new non-retail jobs, a gain of 18.9 percent, for a total of 27,818 in 2040. The addition of a forecasted 2,091 non-retail jobs in Autauga County will bring the 2040 total to 17,601, a 13.5 percent increase.

Median Household Income

Median income of households in the counties that comprise the Montgomery MPO study area is presented in current dollars, not adjusted for inflation across the 2010 to 2040 period. It is not possible to calculate median household income for the MPO as a whole using available data.

Based on data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), in 2010 Autauga County had the highest median household income at \$55,165. Elmore County came in a little below Autauga with 2010 median household income of \$53,035. Median household income in Montgomery County was lower at \$42,850 in 2010. Poverty rates help explain the differences in median household income—in 2010 Census

Bureau estimates put the percent of residents living in poverty at 21.3 percent in Montgomery County, 12.5 percent in Elmore, and 11.9 percent in Autauga County.

Slow growth in wages and the weak rebound in jobs since 2010 will generally dampen median household income growth in the 2010 to 2015 interval. In particular,

Montgomery, Alabama MPO Counties Median Household Income, 2010 and Projected 2025 and 2040

(Current Dollars)

				Change 2010-2040	
County	2010	2025	2040	Number	Percent
Autauga	55,165	60,791	80,304	25,139	45.6%
Elmore	53 <i>,</i> 035	63,822	89,547	36,512	68.8%
Montgomery	42,850	54,065	66,615	23,765	55.5%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis and Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama, November 2014.

Autauga County's median income is forecasted to decline by 5.2 percent, while Elmore County could post a 2.8 percent increase and income in Montgomery County should grow 6.8 percent. From 2015 forward, Elmore County will have the highest median household income of the three study area counties. Income gains are expected to pick up from 2015 to 2020 and then continue to be fairly strong through 2040. Across the 2010 to 2040 period, Elmore County should see an increase of \$36,512 (68.8 percent). Slower growth in Autauga County's income from 2010 to 2015 and after 2025 compared to income gains in Elmore County, will have Autauga ranked second after 2010 with a 2040 median of \$80,304. Current dollar (not adjusted for inflation) median household income is expected to climb 55.5 percent in Montgomery County, reaching \$66,615 in 2040.

Methodology

Population and Household Projections

County-level population projections are generated by a cohort-component model developed by the Center for Business and Economic Research. The model is driven by measured demographic change, including population growth (or decline) in a county between 2000 and 2010 as well as recent population estimates and birth and death rates and trends. Any remaining population change is assumed to be due to migration. Net migration is calculated as the residual difference between the county's 2010 Census count and its 2000 tally after adding births between 2000 and 2010 and subtracting deaths. Any remaining population change is assumed to be the result of individuals moving into and out of the county during this time.

Assumptions about future migration trends are a key factor in the projections process. Areas that have been experiencing strong in-migration, like Autauga and Elmore counties, historically will not see migration continue at the same rate, so migration expectations are typically dampened slightly during each five-year projection period. In the projections developed for this report, Autauga County in-migration rates are reduced by 5 percent during each projection interval. For age/race/sex groups in Autauga County that are experiencing out-migration, this rate is also reduced by 5 percent every five years as out-migration is expected to moderate. Elmore County migration rates appeared to be seeing some effects of the large prison populations. To correct for this, migration rates were adjusted in each five-year period as follows: for the white population, in-migration was reduced by five percent in each five-year period, while out-migration of white females was dampened by five percent and of white males by 20 percent. In projections for Elmore County's black and other residents in all age groups, out-migration was reduced by five percent every five years, while in-migration of the female population was cut back by five percent and of the black and other male population by 15 percent.

Montgomery County migration assumptions are different for the white and black and other race populations due to sharp differences in migration patterns for the two groups. For Montgomery County's white residents, in-migration is unchanged from the 2000 to 2010 rates throughout the projection period, while out-migration is dampened by 20 percent in each five-year interval. For the black and other population, in-migration is reduced by 10 percent every five years, while out-migration is lowered by five percent across the forecast periods through 2040. Group quarters populations are assumed to be constant in each county throughout the forecast.

Population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau for 2011 through 2013 were examined to see if trends since the 2010 Census are significantly different from the 2000 to 2010 change that is used to derive the baseline series of population projections. Population growth slowed in Autauga and Elmore counties between 2010 and 2013. This recent trend was carried out to 2015 and the 2015 estimate was used in the projection model as a control for each of these counties. As economic opportunity improves and migration picks up, Autauga and Elmore counties are expected to resume the growth pattern forecasted based on the 2000 and 2010 censuses. However, population growth in Montgomery County is derived from the 2000 to 2010 trend as marked declines shown in the 2010 to 2013 estimates are not substantiated by local housing and economic development data. In Montgomery County, the on-base population at Maxwell Air Force Base is expected to stay at or slightly below its 2010 level.

For the purpose of this study, migration trends for the three counties of interest were also evaluated in light of recent developments and quality of life initiatives in each county. New and ongoing residential development was also considered. Of course, the demographics of aging will naturally come into play in each county, with the number and percent of the population aged 65 and over increasing rapidly after the first of the baby boom generation entered this age group in 2011 and the rate of growth slowing as the last of the group turns 65 in 2029.

Our projections break a county's population into five-year cohorts that we age over each five-year projection interval. The school-aged population is approximated by the 5 to 19 age group, obtained by summing the 5 to 9, 10 to 14, and 15 to 19 age groups.

Household projections are derived from the already-projected total population of each study area county. The household population of a county is defined as the resident population minus the population living in group quarters. Group quarters include institutional populations such as correctional facilities, nursing homes, and mental hospitals as well as non-institutional dwellings such as college housing, military barracks, group homes, and shelters.

Census 2010 data include the average number of persons per household for each county. Calculating household projections was accomplished by subtracting the group quarters population (assumed to hold constant at the 2010 number) from the projected total population for a given projection year and dividing by the average number of persons per household. Changes in household size evolve slowly, so the 2010 persons per household numbers should be close to current sizes across the projection period.

Employment and Household Income Forecasts

The Center for Business and Economic Research built simultaneous equation models for each of the economic variables of interest using an econometric software package (AREMOS). The driving, or exogenous, variables used were obtained from a database for the United States provided by IHS Global Insight, a commercial forecasting and economic consulting firm. A 30-year forecast for these exogenous variables was used to develop economic forecasts for total retail and non-retail employment, and median household income in the three counties that comprise the Montgomery MPO area. Certain exogenous variables were employed to determine the fit of the equations and to capture the long term trend of the variables.

The following exogenous assumptions from IHS Global Insight were used for the forecasts in this study:

- Real GDP growth will average 2.5 percent per year in 2014-2040.
- The outlook for inflation remains moderate. Consumer price index (CPI) inflation will average 2.0 percent per year over the forecast period. Core inflation will average 2.0 percent.
- Nonfarm business productivity growth averages 1.9 percent over the forecast period.
- The current-account deficit is negative through 2024. At present, the current-account deficit is approximately \$509 billion, but it is expected to improve over the forecast period.
- The labor market improves over the forecast period, with the unemployment rate averaging 5.3 percent.
- The federal budget continues to run a deficit throughout the forecast period, currently at \$413 billion. It is expected to improve slightly over the forecast period.

Appendix I

Montgomery MPO Area

County Commuting Patterns Data and Maps

Montgomery MPO Area Commuting Patterns, 2006-2010

Autauga County	Number	Percent
Total workers living in county	24,499	100
Working in:		
Montgomery County	12,036	49.1
Autauga County	8,768	35.8
Elmore County	1,630	6.7
Dallas County	599	2.4
Chilton County	385	1.6
Lowndes County	267	1.1
Pike County	107	0.4
Elmore County		
lotal workers living in county	32,399	100
Working in:		
Montgomery County	17,109	52.8
Elmore County	11,365	35.1
Autauga County	1,680	5.2
Tallapoosa County	476	1.5
Lee County	326	1.0
Macon County	194	0.6
Montgomery County		
Total workers living in county	101 022	100
Morking in	101,055	100
Working in:	02.200	01.4
Montgomery County	92,299	91.4
Elmore County	2,301	2.3
Autauga County	1,533	1.5
Macon County	/28	0.7
Lowndes County	548	0.5
Lee County	422	0.4
Pike County	407	0.4

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, County to County Commuting Flows, 2006-2010.

Commuter-Adjusted Daytime Population, 2006-2010

Geography	Resident Population	Daytime Population	Daytime - Resident Pop.	Employment/ Residence ratio
Autauga County	53,155	41,679	-11,476	0.53
Elmore County	77,650	62,584	-15,066	0.53
Montgomery County	228,018	264,149	36,131	1.36
Millbrook city	14,034	9,924	-4,110	0.37
Montgomery city	204,788	242,221	37,433	1.41
Pike Road town	5,072	2,802	-2,270	0.17
Prattville city	32,122	28,460	-3,662	0.76
Tallassee city	4,683	6,545	1,862	2.10
Wetumpka city	6,480	9,126	2,646	2.11

Notes: The daytime population is calculated as the total resident population plus in-commuters minus out-commuters. It adjusts for work-related travel, but data are not available to adjust for shopping, school, recreation, tourism, or other travel. The employment/residence ratio is the number of workers working in an area divided by the number of workers living in the area.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 5-year American Community Survey 2006-2010, and Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama.



Commute shed: where workers, who live in Autauga County, are employed

Note: Density increases with blue shade; the darkest blue areas indicate highest density areas. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics, 2011.



Distance/Direction report: workers, who live in Autauga County, commuting to work

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics, 2011.



Commute shed: where workers, who live in Elmore County, are employed

Note: Density increases with blue shade; the darkest blue areas indicate highest density areas. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics, 2011.



Distance/Direction report: workers, who live in Elmore County, commuting to work

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics, 2011.



Commute shed: where workers, who live in Montgomery County, are employed

Note: Density increases with blue shade; the darkest blue areas indicate highest density areas. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics, 2011.



	Count	Share
Total Primary Jobs	83,086	100.0%
Less than 10 miles	53,181	64.0%
10 to 24 miles	10,076	12.1%
25 to 50 miles	3,518	4.2%
Greater than 50 miles	16,311	19.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin Destination Employment Statistics, 2011.

Distance/Direction report: workers, who live in Montgomery County, commuting to work



Labor shed: where workers, who are employed in Autauga County, live

Note: Density increases with blue shade; the darkest blue areas indicate highest density areas. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics, 2011



Direction report: workers, who are employed in Autauga County, commuting home

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics, 2011.



Labor shed: where workers, who are employed in Elmore County, live

Note: Density increases with blue shade; the darkest blue areas indicate highest density areas. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics, 2011

Direction report: workers, who are employed in Elmore County, commuting home



	Count	Share
Total Primary Jobs	16,859	100.0%
Less than 10 miles	6,313	37.4%
10 to 24 miles	5,262	31.2%
25 to 50 miles	1,601	9.5%
Greater than 50 miles	3,683	21.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics, 2011.

E 10 to 24 miles



Labor shed: where workers, who are employed in Montgomery County, live

Note: Density increases with blue shade; the darkest blue areas indicate highest density areas. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics, 2011



Direction report: workers, who are employed in Montgomery County, commuting home

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics, 2011.



Commute shed: where workers, who live in Autauga, Elmore, and Montgomery counties, are employed

Analysis Selection

Note: Density increases with blue shade; the darkest blue areas indicate highest density areas. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics, 2011.



	Count	Share
Total Primary Jobs	131,831	100.0%
Less than 10 miles	66,682	50.6%
10 to 24 miles	32,237	24.5%
25 to 50 miles	7,685	5.8%
Greater than 50 miles	25,227	19.1%

Distance/Direction report: workers, who live in Autauga, Elmore, and Montgomery counties, commuting to work

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics, 2011.

Ñ Mil

Labor shed: where workers, who are employed in Autauga, Elmore, and Montgomery counties, live

Analysis Selection

Note: Density increases with blue shade; the darkest blue areas indicate highest density areas. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics, 2011

and Montgomery counties, commuting home N NW NE Count Share 147,930 **Total Primary Jobs** 100.0% 67,077 45.3% Less than 10 miles W Е 10 to 24 miles 21.9% 32,423 5000 25 to 50 miles 15000 13,633 9.2% 25000 34,797 Greater than 50 miles 23.5% SE SW s

Direction report: workers, who are employed in Autauga, Elmore,

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics, 2011.



Work area profile report for Autauga, Elmore, and Montgomery counties, 2011

Note: Density increases with blue shade; the darkest blue areas indicate highest density areas. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics, 2011



	0	
	Count	Share
Age 29 or younger	34,303	23.2%
Age 30 to 54	85,127	57.5%
Age 55 of older	28,500	19.3%

Ea	rnings
	Count

Share

\$1,250 per month or less	31,661	21.4%
Age 30 to 54	61,864	41.8%
More than \$3,333 per month	54,405	36.8%

Worker Age

Worker Race

	Count	Share
White alone	89,522	60.5%
Black or African American Alone	54,922	37.1%
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	459	0.3%
Asian alone	1,977	1.3%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone	55	0.04%
Two or More Race Groups	995	0.7%

Job Counts by NAICS Industry Sector

		Count	Share
	Total Primary Jobs	147,930	100.0%
	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	473	0.3%
	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	172	0.1%
	Utilities	1,011	0.7%
	Construction	5,618	3.8%
	Manufacturing	16,157	10.9%
	Wholesale Trade	5,176	3.5%
	Retail Trade	16,896	11.4%
	Transportation and Warehousing	4,280	2.9%
	Information	2,071	1.4%
	Finance and Insurance	6,266	4.2%
	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,688	1.1%
	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	7,707	5.2%
	Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,048	0.7%
	Administration & Support, Waste Management and Remediation	9,296	6.3%
	Educational Services	11,179	7.6%
	Health Care and Social Assistance	17,470	11.8%
	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	2,230	1.5%
	Accommodation and Food Services	12,318	8.3%
	Other Services (excluding Public Administration)	4,130	2.8%
	Public Administration	22,744	15.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics, 2011

Inflow/Outflow Report for Autauga, Elmore, and Montgomery counties, 2011



Inflow/Outflow Counts of Primary Jobs for Autauga, Elmore, and Montgomery counties

	Count	Share
Employed in the Selection Area	147,930	100.0%
Employed in the Selection Area but Living Outside	48,381	32.7%
Employed and Living in the Selection Area	99,549	67.3%
Living in the Selection Area	131,831	100.0%
Living in the Selection Area but Employed Outside	32,282	24.5%
Living and Employed in the Selection Area	99,549	75.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics, 2011

-

Appendix II

Detailed Socioeconomic Historical and Forecast Tables

Autauga, Elmore, and Montgomery Counties Montgomery, Alabama MPO Area Forecasts 2015 to 2040

Annual Average Labor Force and Employment Estimates

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Autauga County											
Civilian Labor Force	22,455	22,996	23,831	24,492	24,440	24,528	24,546	25,917	25,816	25,764	25,477
Employment	21,430	22,018	23,061	23,792	23,747	23,424	22,440	23,944	23,853	24,147	24,028
Unemployment Rate	4.6	4.3	3.2	2.9	2.8	4.5	8.6	7.6	7.6	6.3	5.7
Elmore County											
Civilian Labor Force	32,387	32,962	34,282	35,299	35,888	35,987	36,172	35,898	35,545	35,549	35,120
Employment	30,883	31,535	33,192	34,266	34,870	34,375	33,148	32,927	32,740	33,188	33,024
Unemployment Rate	4.6	4.3	3.2	2.9	2.8	4.5	8.4	8.3	7.9	6.6	6.0
Montgomery County											
Civilian Labor Force	103,734	103,627	104,504	105,982	106,275	105,360	104,333	105,607	104,977	103,295	102,175
Employment	98,257	98,313	100,440	102,184	102,530	99,888	94,661	96,144	95,674	95,640	95,168
Unemployment Rate	5.3	5.1	3.9	3.6	3.5	5.2	9.3	9.0	8.9	7.4	6.9

Note: Civilian labor force and employment are by place of residence.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama.

Change in Labor Force and Employment, Selected Periods

	2003 to	2013	2003 to	2007	2007 to	2009	2009 to	2013
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Autauga County								
Civilian Labor Force	3,022	13.5%	1,985	8.8%	106	0.4%	931	3.8%
Employment	2,598	12.1%	2,317	10.8%	-1,307	-5.5%	1,588	7.1%
Unemployment Rate	1.1		-1.8		5.8		-2.9	
Elmore County								
Civilian Labor Force	2,733	8.4%	3,501	10.8%	284	0.8%	-1,052	-2.9%
Employment	2,141	6.9%	3,987	12.9%	-1,722	-4.9%	-124	-0.4%
Unemployment Rate	1.4		-1.8		5.6		-2.4	
Montgomery County								
Civilian Labor Force	-1,559	-1.5%	2,541	2.4%	-1,942	-1.8%	-2,158	-2.1%
Employment	-3,089	-3.1%	4,273	4.3%	-7,869	-7.7%	507	0.5%
Unemployment Rate	1.6		-1.8		5.8		-2.4	

Note: A positive number for change in the unemployment rate indicates an increase; a negative value shows improvement. Labor force data are by place of residence.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama.

Building Permit History, 2003 to 2013

County	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Autauga County											
Total	283	367	313	347	260	173	110	191	106	385	120
Number Change		84	-54	34	-87	-87	-63	81	-85	279	-265
Single-family	283	367	313	347	260	173	110	135	106	129	120
Multi-family	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	256	0
Elmore County											
Total	366	474	522	310	187	110	118	128	142	216	258
Number Change		108	48	-212	-123	-77	8	10	14	74	42
Single-family	366	449	370	310	187	110	88	86	80	126	148
Multi-family	0	25	152	0	0	0	30	42	62	90	110
Montgomery County											
Total	1,119	1,215	1,558	930	1442	361	237	671	721	645	265
Number Change		96	343	-628	512	-1,081	-124	434	50	-76	-380
Single-family	814	929	1,016	924	740	353	237	248	479	517	265
Multi-family	305	286	542	6	702	8	0	423	242	128	0

Total Population, 2000 and 2010 and Projected 2015 to 2040

	Census	Census			Change 2010-2040					
County	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	Number	Percent
Autauga	43,671	54,571	56,223	60,715	64,927	68,883	72,735	76,356	21,785	39.9%
Elmore	65,874	79,303	83,426	88,942	93,957	98,374	102,134	105,274	25,971	32.7%
Montgomery	223,510	229,363	233,033	237,348	241,629	245,423	248,408	250,716	21,353	9.3%
MPO Total	333,055	363,237	372,682	387,005	400,513	412,680	423,277	432,346	69,109	19.0%

Number Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010 and Projected Change 2010 to 2040

	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
County	to 2010	to 2015	to 2020	to 2025	to 2030	to 2035	to 2040
Autauga	10,900	1,652	4,492	4,212	3,956	3,852	3,621
Elmore	13,429	4,123	5,516	5,015	4,417	3,760	3,140
Montgomery	5,853	3,670	4,315	4,281	3,794	2,985	2,308
MPO Total	30,182	9,445	14,323	13,508	12,167	10,597	9,069

Percent Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010 and Projected Change 2010 to 2040

	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
County	to 2010	to 2015	to 2020	to 2025	to 2030	to 2035	to 2040
Autauga	25.0%	3.0%	8.0%	6.9%	6.1%	5.6%	5.0%
Elmore	20.4%	5.2%	6.6%	5.6%	4.7%	3.8%	3.1%
Montgomery	2.6%	1.6%	1.9%	1.8%	1.6%	1.2%	0.9%
MPO Total	9.1%	2.6%	3.8%	3.5%	3.0%	2.6%	2.1%

Population Ages 0-4, 2010 and Projected 2015 to 2040

	Census			Change 2010-2040					
County	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	Number	Percent
Autauga	3,579	3,389	3,567	3,654	3,779	4,013	4,252	673	18.8%
Elmore	4,859	4,619	4,814	4,923	5,061	5,258	5,457	598	12.3%
Montgomery	15,872	15,696	15,563	15,323	15,184	15,105	15,139	-733	-4.6%
MPO Total	24,310	23,704	23,944	23,900	24,024	24,376	24,848	538	2.2%

Number Change in Population Ages 0-4, Projected 2010 to 2040

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
County	to 2015	to 2020	to 2025	to 2030	to 2035	to 2040
Autauga	-190	178	87	125	234	239
Elmore	-240	195	109	138	197	199
Montgomery	-176	-133	-240	-139	-79	34
MPO Total	-606	240	-44	124	352	472

Percent Change in Population Ages 0-4, Projected 2010 to 2040

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
County	to 2015	to 2020	to 2025	to 2030	to 2035	to 2040
Autauga	-5.3%	5.3%	2.4%	3.4%	6.2%	6.0%
Elmore	-4.9%	4.2%	2.3%	2.8%	3.9%	3.8%
Montgomery	-1.1%	-0.8%	-1.5%	-0.9%	-0.5%	0.2%
MPO Total	-2.5%	1.0%	-0.2%	0.5%	1.5%	1.9%

Population Ages 5-19, 2010 and Projected 2015 to 2040

	Census				Change 2	010-2040			
County	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	Number	Percent
Autauga	12,571	12,468	12,710	12,791	12,994	13,352	13,751	1,180	9.4%
Elmore	16,041	16,082	16,150	15,984	16,060	16,456	16,848	807	5.0%
Montgomery	47,588	47,690	47,930	48,009	47,775	47,641	47,431	-157	-0.3%
MPO Total	76,200	76,240	76,790	76,784	76,829	77,449	78,030	1,830	2.4%

Number Change in Population Ages 5-19, Projected 2010 to 2040

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
County	to 2015	to 2020	to 2025	to 2030	to 2035	to 2040
Autauga	-103	242	81	203	358	399
Elmore	41	68	-166	76	396	392
Montgomery	102	240	79	-234	-134	-210
MPO Total	40	550	-6	45	620	581

Percent Change in Population Ages 5-19, Projected 2010 to 2040

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
County	to 2015	to 2020	to 2025	to 2030	to 2035	to 2040
Autauga	-0.8%	1.9%	0.6%	1.6%	2.8%	3.0%
Elmore	0.3%	0.4%	-1.0%	0.5%	2.5%	2.4%
Montgomery	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	-0.5%	-0.3%	-0.4%
MPO Total	0.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.8%	0.8%

					Change 20	10-2040			
County	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	Number	Percent
Autauga	10,389	10,304	10,504	10,571	10,739	11,034	11,364	975	9.4%
Elmore	14,232	14,268	14,329	14,181	14,249	14,600	14,948	716	5.0%
Montgomery	37,457	37,537	37,726	37,788	37,604	37,499	37,333	-124	-0.3%
MPO Total	62,078	62,110	62,559	62,541	62,592	63,133	63,646	1,568	2.5%

K-12 Public and Private School Enrollment, 2010 and Projected 2015 to 2040

Change in K-12 Public and Private School Enrollment, Projected 2010 to 2040

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
County	to 2015	to 2020	to 2025	to 2030	to 2035	to 2040
Autauga	-85	200	67	168	296	330
Elmore	36	60	-147	67	351	348
Montgomery	80	189	62	-184	-105	-165
MPO Total	32	449	-18	51	542	512

Percent Change in K-12 Public and Private School Enrollment, Projected 2010 to 2040

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
County	to 2015	to 2020	to 2025	to 2030	to 2035	to 2040
Autauga	-0.8%	1.9%	0.6%	1.6%	2.8%	3.0%
Elmore	0.3%	0.4%	-1.0%	0.5%	2.5%	2.4%
Montgomery	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	-0.5%	-0.3%	-0.4%
MPO Total	0.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%	0.8%

Population Ages 65+, 2000 and 2010 and Projected 2015 to 2040

	Census	Census			Change 2010-2040					
County	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	Number	Percent
Autauga	4,451	6,546	7,585	9,074	11,014	13,092	14,646	16,366	9,820	150.0%
Elmore	7,071	9,436	11,776	14,456	17,636	20,780	22,706	24,385	14,949	158.4%
Montgomery	26,307	27,421	30,830	35,487	40,685	44,692	46,119	47,406	19,985	72.9%
MPO Total	37,829	43,403	50,191	59,017	69,335	78,564	83,471	88,157	44,754	103.1%

Number Change in Population Ages 65+, 2000 to 2010 and Projected 2010 to 2040

	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
County	to 2010	to 2015	to 2020	to 2025	to 2030	to 2035	to 2040
Autauga	2,095	1,039	1,489	1,940	2,078	1,554	1,720
Elmore	2,365	2,340	2,680	3,180	3,144	1,926	1,679
Montgomery	1,114	3,409	4,657	5,198	4,007	1,427	1,287
MPO Total	5,574	6,788	8,826	10,318	9,229	4,907	4,686

Percent Change in Population Ages 65+, 2000 to 2010 and Projected 2010 to 2040

	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
County	to 2010	to 2015	to 2020	to 2025	to 2030	to 2035	to 2040
Autauga	47.1%	15.9%	19.6%	21.4%	18.9%	11.9%	11.7%
Elmore	33.4%	24.8%	22.8%	22.0%	17.8%	9.3%	7.4%
Montgomery	4.2%	12.4%	15.1%	14.6%	9.8%	3.2%	2.8%
MPO Total	14.7%	15.6%	17.6%	17.5%	13.3%	6.2%	5.6%

	Census	Census			Change 2010-2040					
County	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	Number	Percent
Autauga	43,671	54,571	56,223	60,715	64,927	68,883	72,735	76,356	21,785	39.9%
Elmore	65,874	79,303	83,426	88,942	93,957	98,374	102,134	105,274	25,971	32.7%
Montgomery	223,510	229,363	233,033	237,348	241,629	245,423	248,408	250,716	21,353	9.3%
MPO Total	333,055	363,237	372,682	387,005	400,513	412,680	423,277	432,346	69,109	19.0%

Total Population, 2000 and 2010 and Projected 2015 to 2040

Average Annual Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010 and Projected Change 2010 to 2040

	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
County	to 2010	to 2015	to 2020	to 2025	to 2030	to 2035	to 2040
Autauga	1,090	330	898	842	791	770	724
Elmore	1,343	825	1,103	1,003	883	752	628
Montgomery	585	734	863	856	759	597	462
MPO Total	3,018	1,889	2,865	2,702	2,433	2,119	1,814

Average Annual Percent Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010 and Projected Change 2010 to 2040

	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
County	to 2010	to 2015	to 2020	to 2025	to 2030	to 2035	to 2040
Autauga	2.25%	0.60%	1.55%	1.35%	1.19%	1.09%	0.98%
Elmore	1.87%	1.02%	1.29%	1.10%	0.92%	0.75%	0.61%
Montgomery	0.26%	0.32%	0.37%	0.36%	0.31%	0.24%	0.19%
MPO Total	0.87%	0.51%	0.76%	0.69%	0.60%	0.51%	0.42%

Households, 2010 and Projected 2015 to 2040

	Census	Census		Projections						010-2040
County	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	Number	Percent
Autauga	16,003	20,221	20,809	22,485	24,057	25,533	26,970	28,321	8,100	40.1%
Elmore	22,737	28,301	29,863	31,977	33,898	35,590	37,031	38,234	9,933	35.1%
Montgomery	86,068	89,981	91,409	93,170	94,917	96,466	97,684	98,626	8,645	9.6%
MPO Total	124,808	138,503	142,081	147,631	152,872	157,589	161,685	165,181	26,678	19.3%

Number Change in Households 2000 to 2010 and Projected Change 2010 to 2040

	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
County	to 2010	to 2015	to 2020	to 2025	to 2030	to 2035	to 2040
Autauga	4,218	588	1,676	1,572	1,476	1,437	1,351
Elmore	5,564	1,562	2,113	1,921	1,692	1,441	1,203
Montgomery	3,913	1,428	1,761	1,747	1,549	1,218	942
MPO Total	13,695	3,578	5,551	5,240	4,717	4,096	3,496

Percent Change in Households 2000 to 2010 and Projected Change 2010 to 2040

	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
County	to 2010	to 2015	to 2020	to 2025	to 2030	to 2035	to 2040
Autauga	26.4%	2.9%	8.1%	7.0%	6.1%	5.6%	5.0%
Elmore	24.5%	5.5%	7.1%	6.0%	5.0%	4.0%	3.2%
Montgomery	4.5%	1.6%	1.9%	1.9%	1.6%	1.3%	1.0%
MPO Total	11.0%	2.6%	3.9%	3.5%	3.1%	2.6%	2.2%

Total Employment, 2010 and Projected 2015 to 2040

								Change 20)10-2040
County	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	Number	Percent
Autauga	18,262	18,664	19,225	19,362	19,750	20,096	20,519	2,257	12.4%
Elmore	27,216	28,206	29,293	29,693	30,438	31,119	31,910	4,694	17.2%
Montgomery	169,445	172,155	178,980	182,273	187,163	191,690	197,028	27,583	16.3%
MPO Total	214,923	219,025	227,498	231,328	237,351	242,905	249,457	34,534	16.1%

Number Change in Total Employment, Projected 2010 to 2040

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
County	to 2015	to 2020	to 2025	to 2030	to 2035	to 2040
Autauga	402	561	137	388	346	423
Elmore	990	1,087	400	745	681	791
Montgomery	2,710	6,825	3,293	4,890	4,527	5,338
MPO Total	4,102	8,473	3,830	6,023	5,554	6,552

Percent Change in Total Employment, Projected 2010 to 2040

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
County	to 2015	to 2020	to 2025	to 2030	to 2035	to 2040
Autauga	2.2%	3.0%	0.7%	2.0%	1.8%	2.1%
Elmore	3.6%	3.9%	1.4%	2.5%	2.2%	2.5%
Montgomery	1.6%	4.0%	1.8%	2.7%	2.4%	2.8%
MPO Total	1.9%	3.9%	1.7%	2.6%	2.3%	2.7%

Note: Employment is by place of work and represents total jobs in each county.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama, October 2014.

47

Retail Employment, 2010 and Projected 2015 to 2040

								Change 20)10-2040
County	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	Number	Percent
Autauga	2,752	2,795	2,823	2,845	2,869	2,893	2,918	166	6.0%
Elmore	3,827	3,981	4,003	3,927	3,969	4033.709917	4,092	265	6.9%
Montgomery	14,972	15,273	15,417	15,205	15,479	15,834	16,243	1,271	8.5%
MPO Total	21,551	22,049	22,242	21,976	22,317	22,761	23,253	1,702	7.9%

Number Change in Retail Employment, Projected 2010 to 2040

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
County	to 2015	to 2020	to 2025	to 2030	to 2035	to 2040
Autauga	43	28	22	24	24	25
Elmore	154	21	-76	42	65	58
Montgomery	301	144	-212	274	355	409
MPO Total	498	193	-266	341	444	492

Percent Change in Retail Employment, Projected 2010 to 2040

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
County	to 2015	to 2020	to 2025	to 2030	to 2035	to 2040
Autauga	1.6%	1.0%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%
Elmore	4.0%	0.5%	-1.9%	1.1%	1.6%	1.4%
Montgomery	2.0%	0.9%	-1.4%	1.8%	2.3%	2.6%
MPO Total	2.3%	0.9%	-1.2%	1.6%	2.0%	2.2%

Note: Retail employment is by place of work and represents retail jobs in each county.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Center for Business and Economic Research,

The University of Alabama, October 2014.

Non-Retail Employment, 2010 and Projected 2015 to 2040

								Change 2	010-2040
County	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	Number	Percent
Autauga	15,510	15,869	16,402	16,517	16,881	17,203	17,601	2,091	13.5%
Elmore	23,389	24,225	25,290	25,766	26,469	27,085	27,818	4,429	18.9%
Montgomery	154,473	156,882	163,563	167,068	171,684	175,856	180,785	26,312	17.0%
MPO Total	193,372	196,976	205,256	209,352	215,034	220,144	226,204	32,832	17.0%

Number Change in Non-Retail Employment, Projected 2010 to 2040

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
County	to 2015	to 2020	to 2025	to 2030	to 2035	to 2040
Autauga	359	533	115	364	322	398
Elmore	836	1,066	476	703	616	733
Montgomery	2,409	6,681	3,505	4,616	4,172	4,929
MPO Total	3,604	8,280	4,096	5,682	5,110	6,060

Percent Change in Non-Retail Employment, Projected 2010 to 2040

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
County	to 2015	to 2020	to 2025	to 2030	to 2035	to 2040
Autauga	2.3%	3.4%	0.7%	2.2%	1.9%	2.3%
Elmore	3.6%	4.4%	1.9%	2.7%	2.3%	2.7%
Montgomery	1.6%	4.3%	2.1%	2.8%	2.4%	2.8%
MPO Total	1.9%	4.2%	2.0%	2.7%	2.4%	2.8%

Note: Non-Retail employment is by place of work and represents non-retail jobs in each county.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis and Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama, October 2014.

Median Household Income, 2010 and Projected 2015 to 2040 (Current dollars)

								Change 2010-2040		
County	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	Number	Percent	
Autauga	55,165	52,279	56,860	60,791	65,462	71,907	80,304	25,139	45.6%	
Elmore	53,035	54,500	58,834	63,822	70,452	78,766	89,547	36,512	68.8%	
Montgomery	42,850	45,746	49,903	54,065	58,236	62,418	66,615	23,765	55.5%	

Change in Real Median Household Income, Projected 2010 to 2040

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
County	to 2015	to 2020	to 2025	to 2030	to 2035	to 2040
Autauga	-2,886	4,581	3,931	4,671	6,445	8,397
Elmore	1,465	4,334	4,988	6,630	8,315	10,780
Montgomery	2,896	4,158	4,162	4,172	4,182	4,197

Percent Change in Real Median Household Income, Projected 2010 to 2040

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
County	to 2015	to 2020	to 2025	to 2030	to 2035	to 2040
Autauga	-5.2%	8.8%	6.9%	7.7%	9.8%	11.7%
Elmore	2.8%	8.0%	8.5%	10.4%	11.8%	13.7%
Montgomery	6.8%	9.1%	8.3%	7.7%	7.2%	6.7%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama, November 2014.