

# COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY



September 2009

# **COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (CEDS)**

**September 2009**

**SOUTH CENTRAL ALABAMA DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION  
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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## INTRODUCTION

## SUMMARY

### I. ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

CEDS Strategy Committee and SCADC Board of Directors  
Working Relationships, Participating Governments and Rural Action Commission  
Staff Support and Work program

### II. THE REGION'S ECONOMY-ANALYSIS AND TRENDS

#### BACKGROUND

Demographics, Socio-Economic Characteristics (see appendix for 2007 updates)  
Current Population and Trends  
Education  
Income  
Labor Force and Unemployment Trends  
Minority Population

Geography, Land Use, Environment and Natural Resources

Transportation and Infrastructure  
Water and Sewer Services  
Transportation  
Government Services and Facilities (Health Care, Education, Public Safety)  
Energy  
Housing

Growth Centers (not EDA designation)

#### ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND PROBLEMS

Projections and Trends/External Forces  
Potential for Economic Development/Industry Clusters  
Recent and Projected Investments  
Key Issues, Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

### **III. CEDS GOALS, OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES**

Long Term Goals, Short Term Objectives

### **IV. ACTION PLAN**

#### STRATEGIES

Promote Economic Development and Opportunity  
Provide Transportation Access and Infrastructure  
Increase Workforce Development  
Balance Development and Conservation of Resources and Protect the Environment  
Continuously Upgrade the Quality of Life  
Organization for Economic Development, Funding, Leadership, Resources

#### IMPLEMENTATION

Methods of Cooperation  
Obtaining and Utilizing Resources  
Consistency and Cooperation with State Policies and Plans for Economic Development

#### PERFORMANCE AND EVALUATION

Progress and Accomplishments  
Performance Measures  
Jobs Gained and/or Retained  
Number and Types of Investment  
Amount of Public and Private Investment  
Changes in the Economic Development Environment

#### PROJECTS

Projects  
Vital Regional Projects

### **APPENDICES**

EDD INVESTMENTS AND PROGRESS  
2009 DATA UPDATES

## **ILLUSTRATIONS**

Location  
Incorporated Areas  
Population Density  
Percent Change in Population  
Institutions of Higher Learning  
Percent Completing High School  
Percent completing College  
Minority Per Capita Income  
Topographic Map  
Soils Map  
Limestone Deposits  
Major Forest Types  
Brown Iron Ore Deposits  
Major Highways  
Rivers  
Airports  
Area of Montgomery Trade Impact  
EDD Retail Trade Area  
Montgomery Growth Center  
Area within One Hour drive of Montgomery  
Mileage from Montgomery  
Troy Secondary Growth Center  
Greenville Secondary Growth Center

## **TABLES**

County and State Population  
Family Income  
Per Capita Income  
Projections of Major Economic Factors  
Related studies and reports  
Announced New Industries And Plant Closings  
Industrial Sites Located in SCADC

## **INTRODUCTION**

The South Central Alabama Development Commission (SCADC) is one of twelve area planning and development commissions in the State of Alabama. The legal organization of groups of Alabama counties into districts was made possible by the passage of Act Number 1126 by the Alabama Legislature on September 13, 1969, and follow-on Governor's Executive Orders. The SCADC is also a designated Economic Development District (EDD), sponsored by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration.

Planning for physical, economic and social development is more important than ever in today's economy, given the continued needs in rural areas, especially those that are economically depressed, as well as in growing parts of the region experiencing unprecedented opportunities for development. The forming of multi-county initiatives is critical for well-planned development and redevelopment of the area economy. Development projects that cannot be accomplished on a single county basis become possible through the joint efforts of several counties and impact the entire region.

This document, the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS), provides an overview of the regions economy and presents a development strategy and projects, which will increase the overall economy and quality of life in the seven county district. The CEDS has been prepared as a continuing step toward successful economic improvement for the South Central Alabama region. Since planning is a continuing process, the proposed projects and goals are constantly updated to meet the needs of a constantly changing environment.

The SCADC CEDS is also being coordinated with statewide plans for economic development and is consistent and with statewide plans and policies, including the recently established Alabama Rural Action Commission (ARAC). The strategy is also coordinated with other regional agencies, including the Delta Regional Authority (DRA), Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC).

## **SUMMARY**

The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) is the result of an ongoing economic development planning process. The CEDS is reviewed and updated, on an annual basis, and a major update or revision is prepared every five years.

The CEDS is prepared, with the input of a CEDS Strategy Committee, representing public and private interests, in the seven county region and is adopted by the SCADC Board of Directors. Ongoing and increasing working relationships with cities and counties, other local and regional economic development organizations, chambers of commerce and federal and state agencies and citizens are critical to the continuing updating and implementation of the CEDS. It is especially important for the CEDS to be consistent with and coordinated with statewide plans and policies for economic development. To that end, the CEDS is being considered a central part of the regions Rural Action Commission, coordinated with Central Alabama Regional Planning Commission, Lee-Russell Council of Governments and the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs (ADECA).

The CEDS report provides a background on the region's assets and opportunities for economic development. Opportunities include economic growth, low unemployment, rising income and growth in the manufacturing industries, especially the region-wide growth of automotive suppliers and the transportation/distribution associated with these industries. Proximity to state government and various military operations and higher education are also strengths, along with a favorable location, in the center of the state and near the coastal region.

Key issues remain the need for increased workforce development and education to meet higher demands of new industry, the need for improved transportation, including rural and public transportation, as well as other infrastructure improvements. Increased housing and retail support services are issues, as well, to accommodate the expected job growth.

Growth management has also emerged as an issue, with increasing development expected in rural and growing communities in the region. Taking advantage of the City of Montgomery and other growth centers are recognized as important factors in the region's economic development. There are pockets of poverty in the region, reflecting special needs in urban neighborhoods and rural communities.

Other key issues that have emerged include opportunities and the importance of retail services, income and support of the tax base and the growing emphasis on transportation improvements to support the major increase in distribution as an important economic sector.

The CEDS strategy is based on six broad goals, including: (1)Increased economic development and opportunity(2)Improved transportation access and infrastructure(3)Increased workforce development(4)Planning for a balance of development, conservation and protection of the environment(5)Improving quality of life and(6)Organization, funding and leadership for economic development.

An Action Plan is included in the CEDS, including, more specific objectives and strategies to achieve the broad goals. The Action Plan also includes methods for cooperation; obtaining, utilizing funding and resources; and provisions for consistency and cooperation with state policies and plans, specifically, plans for the region's Rural Action Commission.

Projects are included as part of the CEDS, including city and county sponsored projects, in all seven of the region's counties. Vital Regional Projects and priorities are identified in the report, which are expected to reflect initiatives that have the greatest impact on the region's economic development.

Finally, the CEDS Action Plan includes provisions for evaluation and implementation, including, ever-improving performance measures, considering, jobs, public and private investments and changes in the economic development environment.

The South Central Alabama CEDS has been an effective strategy and process, as reflected in improving economic development indicators and in promoting projects that are, either completed or underway. Much remains to be accomplished, however, progress, associated with the CEDS process is significant.

## **ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

The district planning and development program in South Central Alabama is the result of public and private organizations and individuals in the seven county area comprising the South Central Alabama Economic Development District (SCAEDD), joining together in a combined effort to facilitate overall economic development. This combined effort is guided by the CEDS, which is developed and annually updated by the district organization, the South Central Alabama Development Commission.

The South Central Alabama Development Commission (SCADC) was incorporated as a non-profit organization in the State of Alabama in June 1969, and was originally called the Central Alabama Economic Development District. The agency was designated an Economic Development District by the Economic Development Administration in November 1970. The district office is located in Montgomery.

In 1969, the Alabama Legislature passed Act No. 1126, which provided for the delineation and designation of State Planning and Development Regions. In April 1971, the Governor designated the Central Alabama Economic Development District the Regional Planning and Development Commission for State Planning and Development Region No. 5. In May 1971, it was also designated the Area Wide Clearinghouse for the same geographic region. At that time the name was changed to the South Central Alabama Development Commission.

SCADC is an Economic Development District comprising Bullock, Butler, Crenshaw, Lowndes, Macon, Montgomery, and Pike Counties. Six of these counties, not including Montgomery County, comprise a Regional Planning Commission for these counties. Montgomery, Autauga and Elmore Counties, comprise another regional planning commission for regional planning functions.

The seven counties that make up the Economic Development District have been designated redevelopment areas by the Economic Development Administration. Currently there are 28 incorporated municipalities in the district. Montgomery is a major growth center, with Greenville comprising secondary growth centers. All member governments have the opportunity to participate in the CEDS process.

The counties within the district have elected to have the district CEDS document serve their planning needs and designation obligations. A copy of the resolution, adopting the CEDS update report, is provided, under separate cover.

## **CEDS Strategy Committee and Board**

A Board of Directors including 29 representatives of member governments, minority, nonprofit, and business groups from the seven member counties provide leadership and governance for the SCADC. The membership is reflected in the accompanying chart. The directors, who serve without compensation, meet on a quarterly basis to establish policies and guide the implementation of all the district's activities. They are representatives of the people of their area; they are knowledgeable of the conditions, which exist in their counties; and they accept as their primary duty the establishment of policies and activities to benefit their counties and the district. An Executive Committee, composed of the four officers, one board member from each county and the member-at-large, meets as required. Board governance and representation is provided for by the Bylaws established for SCADC and in accordance with the state statute establishing the Regional Councils and Development Districts in Alabama.

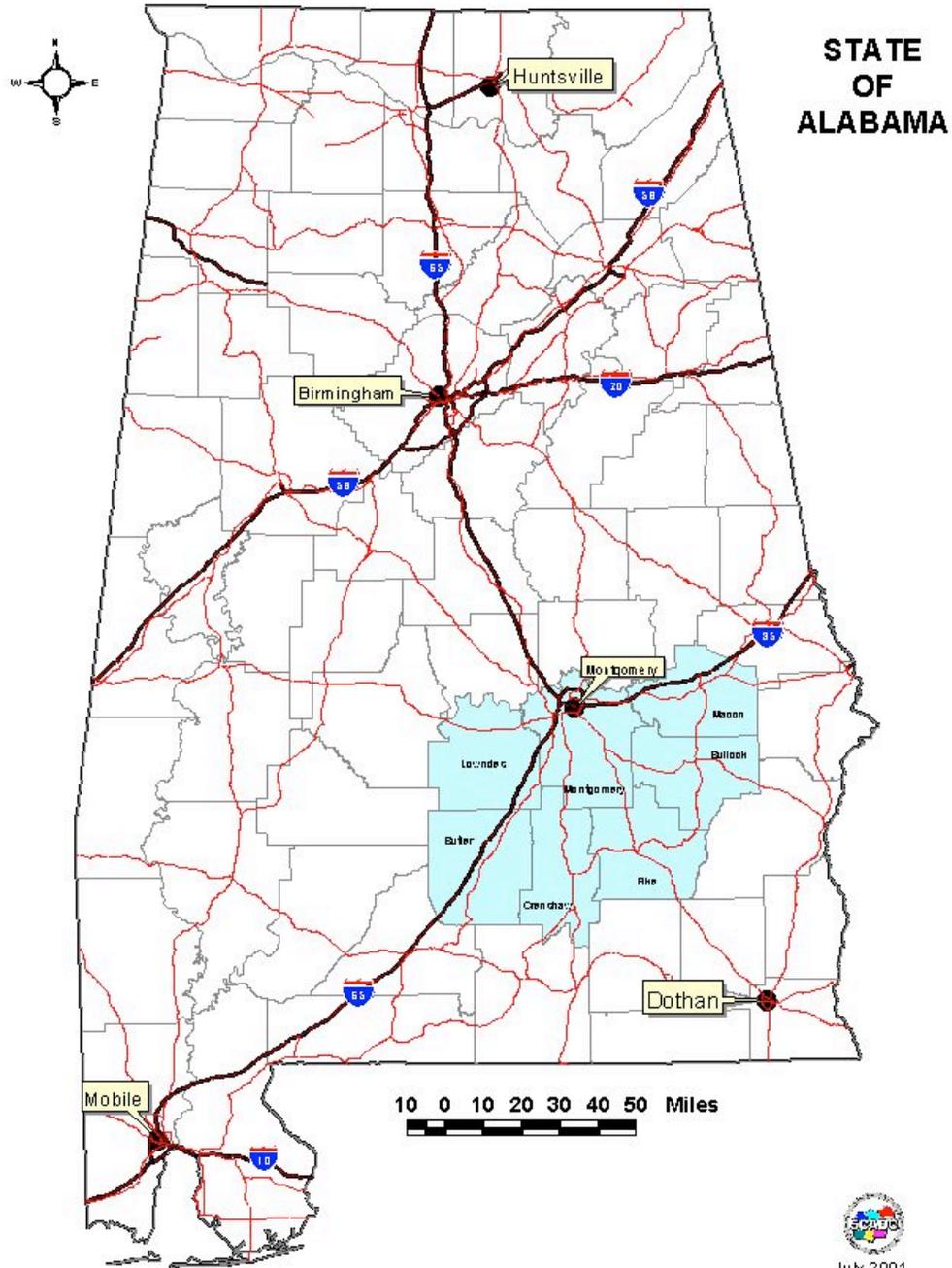
A CEDS Strategy Committee, consisting of 20 members, includes business, government and citizen representatives serve the district by reviewing and recommending the CEDS to the Board. The committee meets periodically and acts as a clearinghouse for projects that affect region. The SCADC staff coordinates the selection of the CEDS Committee with the Board by soliciting suggestions for membership from government leaders and active citizens interested in economic development. During 2007, the SCADC reviewed and updated Board requirements to include the necessary private sector participation. The CEDS Strategy Committee has been revised to include greatly increased private sector representation.

## **Working Relationships and Participating Governments and Rural Action Commission**

Working relationships for economic and community development are established between the EDD and the Economic Development Administration, Appalachian Regional Commission, Delta Regional Authority, United States Department of Agriculture and other federal/regional organizations. Relationships with the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs, Office of Workforce Development, Alabama Department of Senior Services, Alabama Development Office, Alabama Department of Transportation and Alabama Emergency Management are important working relationships maintained through the District Organization. Coordination with other regional, city and county economic development organizations, chambers of commerce, public and private utilities and businesses is critical to the District.

The relationships with city and county governments are the core of the District's partnership. SCADC works with the city and county governments in the region, on priorities and needs of regional and local concern. The active involvement of these governments in the District are a key to the success of the region and the communities and counties that are part of SCADC.

Illustration 1



THE SOUTH CENTRAL ALABAMA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

Beyond the formal structure of the Board and participating governments, the SCADC works with, or participates in numerous related regional or multi county programs, such as Envision 2020, Montgomery Area Chamber of Commerce (Imagine a Greater Montgomery) and programs supported by other chambers of commerce and organizations.

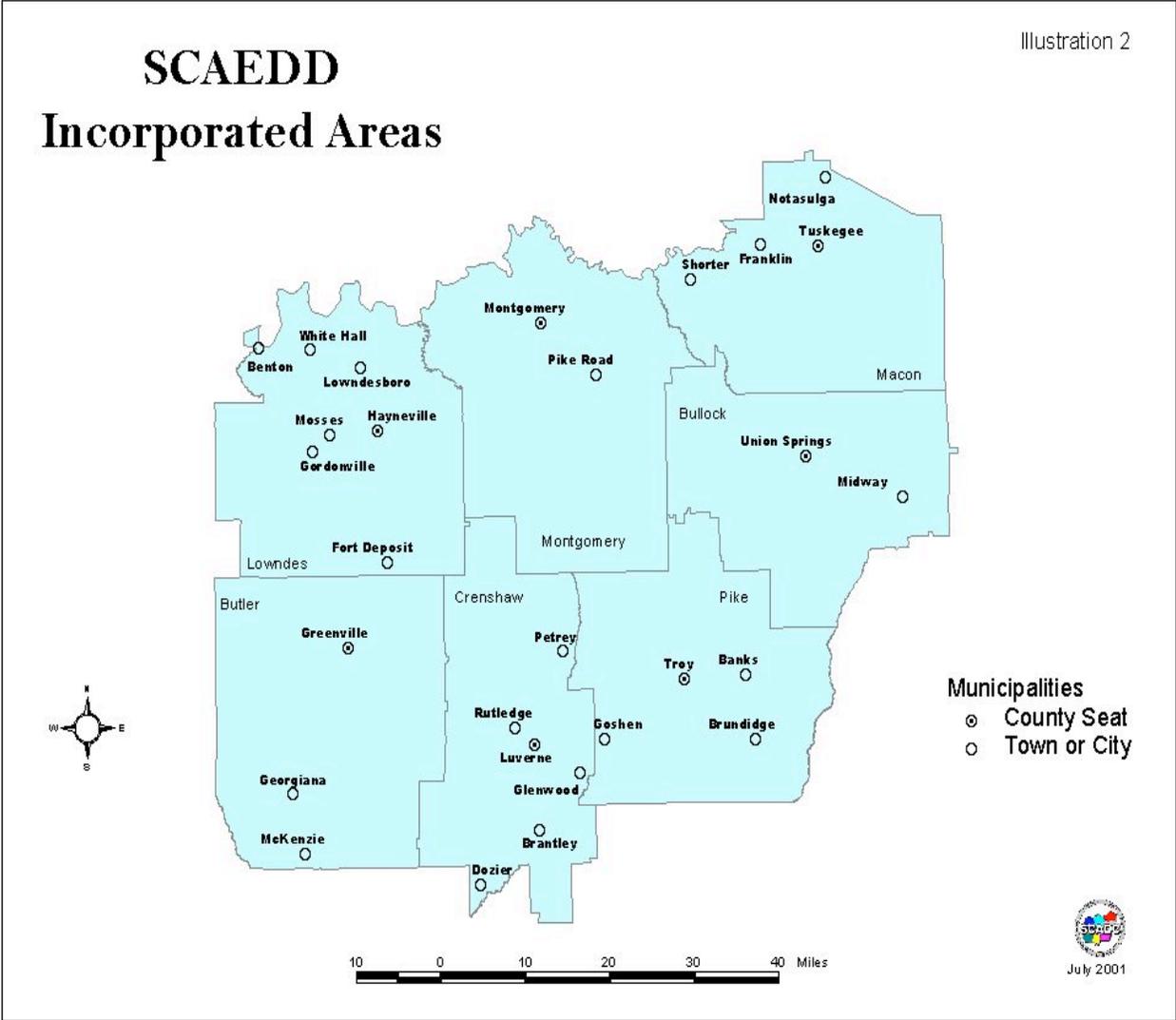
In 2007, the SCADC has joined with the Lee-Russell Council of Governments, Central Alabama Regional Planning Commission and Alabama Department of Economic Affairs as part of the Alabama Rural Action Commission to facilitate a regional alliance that will help ensure ongoing coordination and communication to further working relationships. The RAC will utilize the CEDS as a fundamental planning tool for the regional alliance. Committees or action teams will be formed as part of the RAC. These committees will become utilized to further the implementation of major regional projects that cross regional lines

### **Staff Support and Work Program**

The staff of the South Central Alabama Development Commission provides support as part of the EDD organization. Core staff includes an Executive Director, Director of Planning and Economic Development, along with other program management and support staff.

The EDD maintains an annual and ongoing work program in support of updating, planning and implementation of the CEDS. The work program is essentially the work necessary to support the projects included in the CEDS and the current SCADC current projects list. The ongoing research, updating and implementation of the CEDS is an integral part of the SCADC agency work program.

# SCAEDD Incorporated Areas



## **SCADC Board of Directors**

There are 29 seats on the South Central Alabama Development Commission's Board of Directors, with each member county represented by four directors, plus one district member-at-large. Four of the directors serve as officers of the Commission.

<u>County</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Affiliation</u>
Bullock	John McGowan	Mayor, City of Union Springs/Business
Bullock	Ronald Smith	Co. Commission Chairman
Bullock	Julian Cope	Bullock Co. Dev Auth
Bullock	James Robbins, Jr.	Mayor, Town of Midway/Business
Butler	J. MacDonald Russell	District Judge
Butler	Dexter McLendon	Mayor, City of Greenville/Business
Butler	Vacant	
Butler	Steve Norman	Probate Judge
Crenshaw	James V. Perdue	Probate Judge
Crenshaw	Ronnie Hudson	Co. Commission Chairman/Business
Crenshaw	Darryl Elliot	Councilman, Town of Brantley/Business
Crenshaw	Joe Rex Sport	Mayor, City of Luverne/Business
Lowndes	Ransom Williams	Bankcorp South
Lowndes	Fletcher Fountain, Sr.	Mayor, City of Ft. Deposit/Retired
Lowndes	Charlie King, Jr.	Co. Commission Chairman/Business
Macon	Rufus Carson	Mayor, Town of Franklin
Macon	Louis Maxwell	Co. Commission Chairman
Macon	Frank Tew	Mayor, Town of Notasulga
Macon	Omar Neal	Mayor, City of Tuskegee
Macon	Willie Mae Powell	Mayor, Town of Shorter
Montgomery	Connie Harper	Central Alabama OIC
Montgomery	Reed Ingram	County Commissioner/Business
Montgomery	Todd Strange	Mayor, City of Montgomery
Pike	Jimmy Lunsford	Mayor, City of Troy/Business
Pike	Jimmy Barron	County Commissioner/State Employee
Pike	Marsha Gaylard	Co. Economic Development Board
Pike	Lawrence Bowden	Councilman, City of Brundidge/Retired

## **SCADC CEDS Committee 2009**

### **Workforce Development**

Aaron McCall Hayneville

### **Institutions of Higher Education**

Sandra Lucas, Troy University SBDC  
Dr. Judson Edward, Troy University CIBED

### **Minority & Labor Groups**

Connie Harper, President and CEO,  
Central AL OIC, Montgomery

### **Private Sector/ Individuals**

Ransom Williams, South Bank of Hayneville

William Johnson, Butler County Bank  
Greenville

Andy Kimbrough South Alabama Electric  
Cooperative, Troy

Bob Howard, Alabama Power

Rick Pate, Montgomery

Jerry Ingram, Lowndesboro

Robert Harris, Hayneville

Helenor Bell, Hayneville

Angela Stephens, S&S Quality Cabinets,  
Inc., Rutledge

William Petry, Bank of Luverne

### **Community Leaders**

Lynn Beshear, Director, Envision 2020,  
Montgomery

Sylvia Allen Bowers, Director, Area Agency  
on Aging, Montgomery

### **Local Officials**

Jimmy C. Lunsford, Mayor, Troy  
Ronald Smith, Chairman, Bullock Co.  
Commission, Union Springs

Jim Purdue, Judge of Probate, Luverne

Fletcher Fountain, Sr.  
Mayor, Town of Fort Deposit

## II

### THE DISTRICT AND ITS ECONOMY (ANALYSIS/TRENDS)

#### BACKGROUND

Rapid mechanization in agriculture after World War II and changing agricultural practices, and related events, resulted in severe unemployment/underemployment, low personal incomes, and out-migration throughout the region during the 1950s and 1960s. A major goal of SCADC has been to assist its member governments in developing programs to alleviate these problems. Success has been substantial. The location and expansion of numerous industries has created thousands of new industrial jobs from 1970 to the present. In addition, real personal incomes have increased, and out-migration has been reduced.

Many in the seven-county region have been responsible for economic development progress. District efforts are not the sole reason for the many public works, housing, industrial development, and other related projects being implemented during the past thirty plus years. However, without the involvement of SCADC in providing the necessary cohesive element and making technical assistance available, perhaps a great many of these projects would not have been accomplished.

The value of the district program lies in the capacity of the staff, working with the various municipalities, counties, and agencies throughout the area, to take advantage of opportunities that exist for public works and related projects, commercial development, and industrial development. The district acts as a catalyst through which various governmental entities, chambers of commerce, industrial groups, citizen committees, and individuals unify into a cohesive development unit.

Over the past thirty years, CEDS reports and updates have been focused on the following goals:

- Reduce the rate of out-migration.
- Provide expanded industrial job opportunities for the unemployed and underemployed.
- Reduce the number of people in the district living at or below the poverty level.
- Raise the general level of income of all citizens of the region.

Net migration from the district changed from 14 percent out-migration between 1960-1970 to 2.0 percent in-migration between 1970 and 1980. Between 1980 and 1990,

net migration was again slightly positive (in-migration) at 3.0 percent. The trend continued between 1990 and 2000, with a 5.2 percent increase. From 1980 to 2000, the only county in the district that continued to experience out-migration was Macon County.

As a result of the increased investments by industry, many residents in the district commute to the Montgomery, Troy, or Greenville vicinities for employment, rather than migrate to other areas not in the district, helping to reduce and minimize the effects of any out-migration trend.

Progress toward reducing the number of district residents living at or below the poverty level has been improved during the past several years, although progress has been slow. Low incomes are a prime reason for SCADC counties being classified as redevelopment areas. Median family income in the district has increased between 1979-2000 and on into 2005. It should be noted that much of this improvement is due to income gains in Montgomery County, which in 2000 exceeded the state median family income by about \$3,012. In 2000, the average median family income in the six non-MSA (pre-2003) counties lagged the state level by \$11,956, which is somewhat less proportionately than in 1990.

In addition to the initial goals established 30 plus years ago, a number of other goals have been promoted:

- Promote the development of tourism through expansion of recreational facilities.
- Promote industrial and heavy commercial development.
- Improve housing conditions, especially for low and moderate-income families.
- Construct and improve water and sewer systems as needed.
- Provide solid waste disposal systems throughout the district.

Promotion of tourism has been greatly enhanced through the development of new cultural and recreational areas in the district. According to the Montgomery Area Chamber of Commerce Convention and Visitor's Center, tourism revenues have been increasing. Some examples of tourism opportunities in the district include: Jubilee City Fest, the Alabama Shakespeare Festival, Lagoon Park, the North Hull Street Historic District, and the Union Station/Riverfront/Lower Commerce Street District in Montgomery; Sherling Lake, the Cambrian Ridge golf course, and the historic district in Greenville; the Victoryland dog track, the Tuskegee Institute and Airmen National Historic Sites in Macon County, and the historic districts in Tuskegee. The addition of the Legends RSA golf course and conference center, although not in the district, is a major attraction to the region. A major expansion of the Civic Center and

Hotel complex in downtown Montgomery is underway and will further expand tourism opportunities.

Numerous additional industrial sites have been identified and developed across the region, and industrial parks are being expanded or seeking expansion. At least 500 major companies have located and/or expanded in the district over the last fifteen years. Approximately 60 major industrial parks or sites are scattered throughout the district. Some have reached maximum occupancy, such as the Gunter Industrial Park in Montgomery. Some of the parks/sites in this category have sought to expand such as the Greenville Industrial Park in Butler County. Others have plenty of land available such as the Tuskegee Industrial Park in Macon County.

The district saw several major industrial announcements and/or development over the past five years. In 2002, Hyundai announced and constructed a new \$1 billion manufacturing plant and associated facilities at a 1,500-acre site in the Hope Hull area just south of the City of Montgomery. The plant is expected to bring in roughly 8,000 direct and indirect jobs, with an estimated annual \$280 million in earnings on an annual basis.

Since Hyundai's construction, several automobile industry suppliers have announced and/or are constructed plants in the district and surrounding counties. As of 2003, at least eight tier one suppliers had announced plans to locate into the district, with others increasing since. Including the Hyundai plant, official estimates are that approximately 3,500 new jobs and \$1.5 billion in investment have been created, as spin-off from the plant.

With respect to housing, the quality of housing in the district has improved by extensive rehabilitation of existing and construction of new housing units since 1970. New water and sewer service has helped also to decrease the percentage of dwellings classified as substandard. With the recent announcements of industries locating or expanding in the district, the housing market is expected to increase further.

More than fifty million dollars have been spent on water and sewer construction or improvements within the district during the past 25-35 years. With the exception of the municipalities of Benton, Franklin, Shorter, Pike Road, and Gordonsville, all cities and towns located in the district have their own municipal water systems, with the afore listed towns being served by county or neighboring municipal systems. Thus, virtually all homes in the district are served by public water.

Every municipality within the district is served by an approved solid waste disposal system. Also, the unincorporated areas in each county have established state-approved solid waste systems. However, recent federal requirements governing landfills are drastically increasing costs and location restrictions on landfill operations. In 2003-04, SCADC conducted an assessment of existing landfill operations, and has worked with several member governments in developing approaches to meeting the

federal and state requirements. Several district governments are now utilizing regional landfills.

Progress toward other goals during the past five years includes assistance to local communities in establishing industrial boards; securing loans and grants for industrial park development; technical planning and development assistance. Recent planning and coordination of rural transportation needs is just underway, but, should address another major quality of life issue.

The designation of SCADC as a comprehensive planning and development agency enabled the Commission to provide local assistance in comprehensive planning as well as physical development projects. The designation of SCADC as an Area Agency on Aging enabled the Commission to establish a network of multi-purpose senior centers and provide a vast array of services to the elderly, a fast growing segment of the district population in need of various kinds of assistance

Expansion of health facilities in the district has been a major contribution to the overall health and medical status of the region. Bullock County's hospital was recently enlarged during the past decade and facilities and services at Troy's and Greenville's hospitals have been expanded. Rural health care remains a major consideration for continued economic development.

The continuing expansion of the SCADC role in regional development is reflected in the agency's designation as part of the Delta Regional Authority, Appalachian Regional Commission and designation as a rural transportation planning organization and an increasing role in workforce development. The district will also benefit from its participation with the Alabama Rural Action Commission and its designation as part of one of eight RAC regions.

### **Demographics and Socio-economic Characteristics (Analysis and Trends)**

The history of lower incomes in the region, especially in the rural counties and distressed urban neighborhoods, is an outgrowth of basic problems and deficiencies in the regional economy. The out-migration of the most educated and productive workers and the lower educational levels of the remainder of the population have created conditions that have resulted in apathy, a low tax base and declining community services, for many years, which in turn has resulted in fewer opportunities . With the decline of agriculture as the economic base of the area, many people were left unemployed, uneducated and untrained for other types of employment. Therefore, an economic vacuum developed with high unemployment, fewer job opportunities, and little incentive for new industry to locate in the more rural areas of the region because of inadequate community facilities and an untrained, uneducated labor force. Out-migration occurred when people began seeking better jobs and opportunities in other growth areas.

Low educational levels and inadequate incomes compound each other, resulting in a perpetual cycle of poverty. In order to break the cycle, and as workforce development programs intensify, more jobs will have to be made available to provide useful work for former welfare recipients and an adequate tax base such that local communities will have the resources to provide adequate services and educational opportunities. This will lead to the creation of an adequate work force for the available jobs. The development of jobs and labor force, which must occur simultaneously in order to break the poverty cycle, requires careful planning, and during the initial stages, substantial financial assistance to local communities.

Limited community improvements and slow economic development are directly related to the low tax base for the rural municipalities and counties in the region. Inadequate public infrastructure relates to low incomes and the basic problem of out-migration where residents leave the rural areas to take advantage of better living conditions in larger cities.

No single factor causes the substandard conditions existing in the region; rather there is a combination of contributing factors. The most obvious problems are low educational levels and incomes, lack of jobs and industry to substitute for the loss of agricultural employment, inadequate and substandard housing, lack of recreational facilities, and inadequate community services resulting from a low tax base.

Counter to these trends of the past 30 years, a changes in demographics are occurring, although it is too soon to document specific changes and data is limited at this point, pending Census updates. It is apparent that incomes and wages are improving in parts of the district and unemployment has greatly improved. The result is intense demands on the workforce, which is limited and unprepared, from an education standpoint.

Most of the following analysis is based on 2000 Census and some 2005 data. An update on certain data is included in an Appendix. These more current numbers will be used to do future updates to the CEDS. For consideration of the regional economy as part of the 2007 CEDS, the extensive analysis that was included in the 2005 update report is utilized, with an understanding that considerable change is ongoing in the region due to recent industrial development, increased jobs and income.

### **Current Population and Trends**

The 2004 estimated population for the South Central Alabama EDD was 333,947, compared to a Census 2000 population of 337,471. Non-MSA (per OMB's new 2003 designations) counties had 100,488 residents, or 29.8 percent of the district population in 2000. The remaining 236,983 residents lived in the district's MSA counties – Montgomery and Lowndes.

A population density map shows a comparison of the population densities between 1980 and 2000 for each of the SCAEDD counties. Based on 2000 figures, population density for the region is 71 persons per square mile. According to the 2000 census, over two-thirds (68 percent) of the district's population is considered urban. The 2000 urban population of the district is higher than that of the State of Alabama as it has a 55 percent urban and a 45 percent rural population. By comparison, the population of the non-MSA counties in the district is 33 percent urban and 67 percent rural. It is therefore obvious that the population density of Montgomery County is responsible for bringing the district's urban population level above that of the state.

In 2000, over 50.49 percent of the population of the district was black, and 47.28 percent was white. The district has a much higher percentage of black population than does the state with the 2000 figure for the state showing the black population to be 26 percent.

According to the Census, the district's population in 1960 was 290,262; by 1970 the population was 277,585, a decrease of 4.4 percent. There were natural increases, but these were offset by out-migration. By 1980, the district population reached 311,556, an increase of 12.2 percent since 1970, and 7.3 percent since 1960. In 1990, the population was 320,835, an increase of about 3 percent since 1980. The region's population grew to 337,471, or 5.2 percent, by 2000.

It would be misleading to assume that the 1990-2000 increase occurred evenly over the entire district. The major increase was in Pike County; the county grew by 7.3 percent between 1990 and 2000. Montgomery, Lowndes, and Bullock Counties experienced modest growth, while Crenshaw experienced almost no growth. Two counties, Butler and Macon, actually experienced population declines. The increase in Montgomery County between 1990 and 2000 was 6.9 percent, while the rural counties in the district experienced only a 2.0 percent average increase. Between 1980 and 1990, only Bullock and Butler, among the non-MSA counties, had very slight population increases. Even Montgomery County only had a 6.1 percent increase in population.

The median age for the district increased slightly between 1960 and 1970 from 24.5 years to 26.9 years. By 1980, the median age had risen to 28.6 and by 1990, it was 31.4. Per Census 2000 figures, the median age continued to increase to 34.8. This increase is mainly due to increased life spans and the aging of the population.

In summary, comparison of 1970 through 2000 census information indicates that after 1970, the population dynamics experienced between 1950-1970 had largely abated, such that changes in the district since 1970 are comparable to those experienced throughout the state and nation during this period.

## COUNTY AND STATE POPULATION

Table 1.

### COUNTY AND STATE POPULATION FROM 1950-2004

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2004</u>
Bullock	16,054	13,462	11,824	10,596	11,042	11,714	11,229
Butler	29,228	24,560	22,007	21,680	21,892	21,399	20,764
Crenshaw	18,981	14,909	13,188	14,110	13,635	13,665	13,610
Lowndes	18,018	15,417	12,897	13,253	12,658	13,473	13,210
Macon	30,561	26,717	24,841	26,829	24,928	24,105	23,179
Montgomery	138,965	169,210	167,790	197,038	209,085	223,510	222,559
Pike	30,608	25,987	25,038	28,050	27,595	29,605	29,396
<b>EDD TOTAL</b>	<b>282,415</b>	<b>290,262</b>	<b>277,585</b>	<b>311,556</b>	<b>320,835</b>	<b>337,471</b>	<b>333,947</b>
State	3,061,743	3,266,740	3,444,165	3,893,888	4,040,587	4,447,100	4,530,182

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population, 1950-2000; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Population Division, Table 1: Annual Estimates of the Population for Counties of Alabama: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2004 (CO-EST2004-01-01), April 14, 2005.