Montgomery County Demographic and Economic Profile

Research Methods Spring 2016

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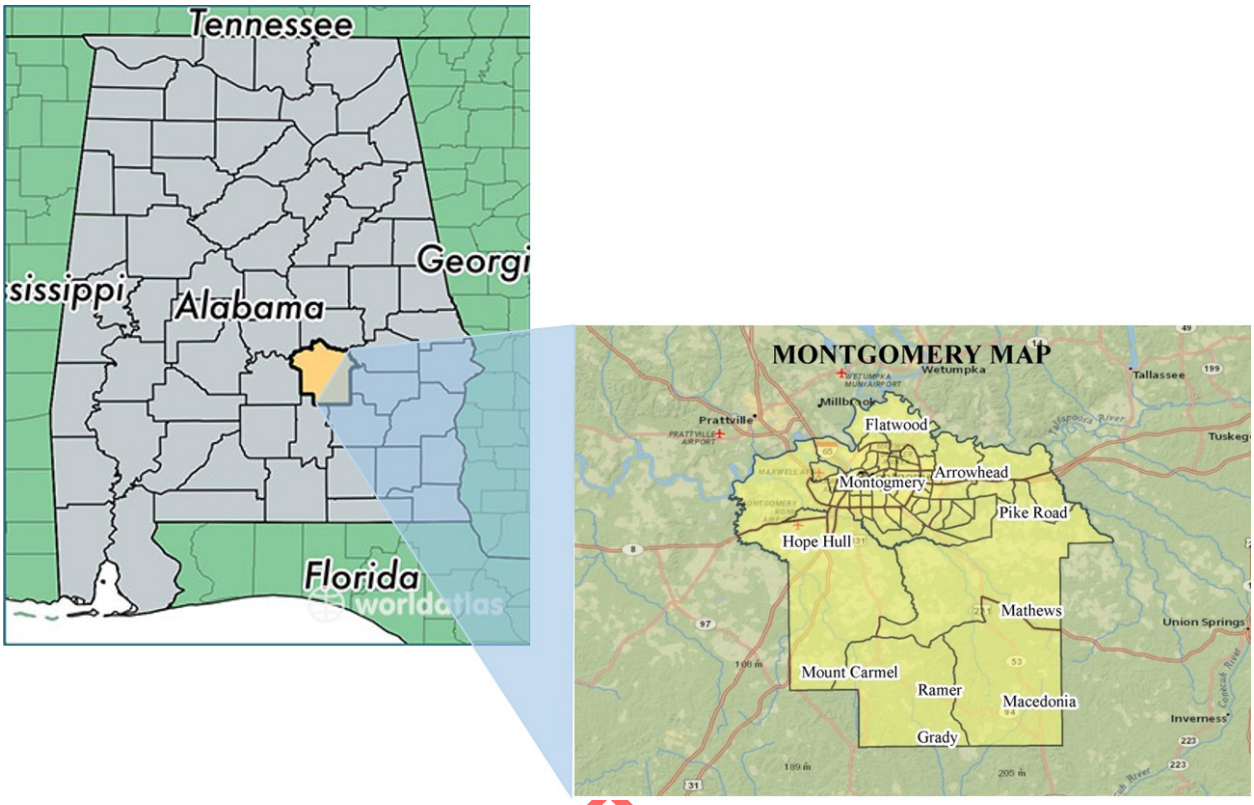

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Introduction

Montgomery County was established in 1816 and was named after Lemuel Montgomery, a U.S. Army officer who died at the battle of Horseshoe Bend. Montgomery County has grown exponentially since its founding and is currently home to many businesses and has a large population. Montgomery County is surrounded by the counties Elmore, Macon, Bullock, Pike, Crenshaw, Butler, Lowndes, and Autauga. Montgomery county is also home to the state capitol of Alabama, the city of Montgomery.

Montgomery County is home to many cultural sites, such as the Alabama Shakespeare Festival, Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts, Montgomery Zoo, Rosa Parks Library and Museum, Civil Rights Memorial, and the Alabama State Capitol. These cultural sites draw visitors from all over the southeastern part of the United States bringing in revenue and

diversity. Montgomery County is home to many different people with many different cultural backgrounds.

Montgomery County is governed by a five-member county commission. The state capitol is also run inside of the city of Montgomery. The infrastructure inside Montgomery County consists of both interstate 85 and 65 and also includes the Montgomery Regional Airport and the shipping and rail hubs located near the Alabama River.

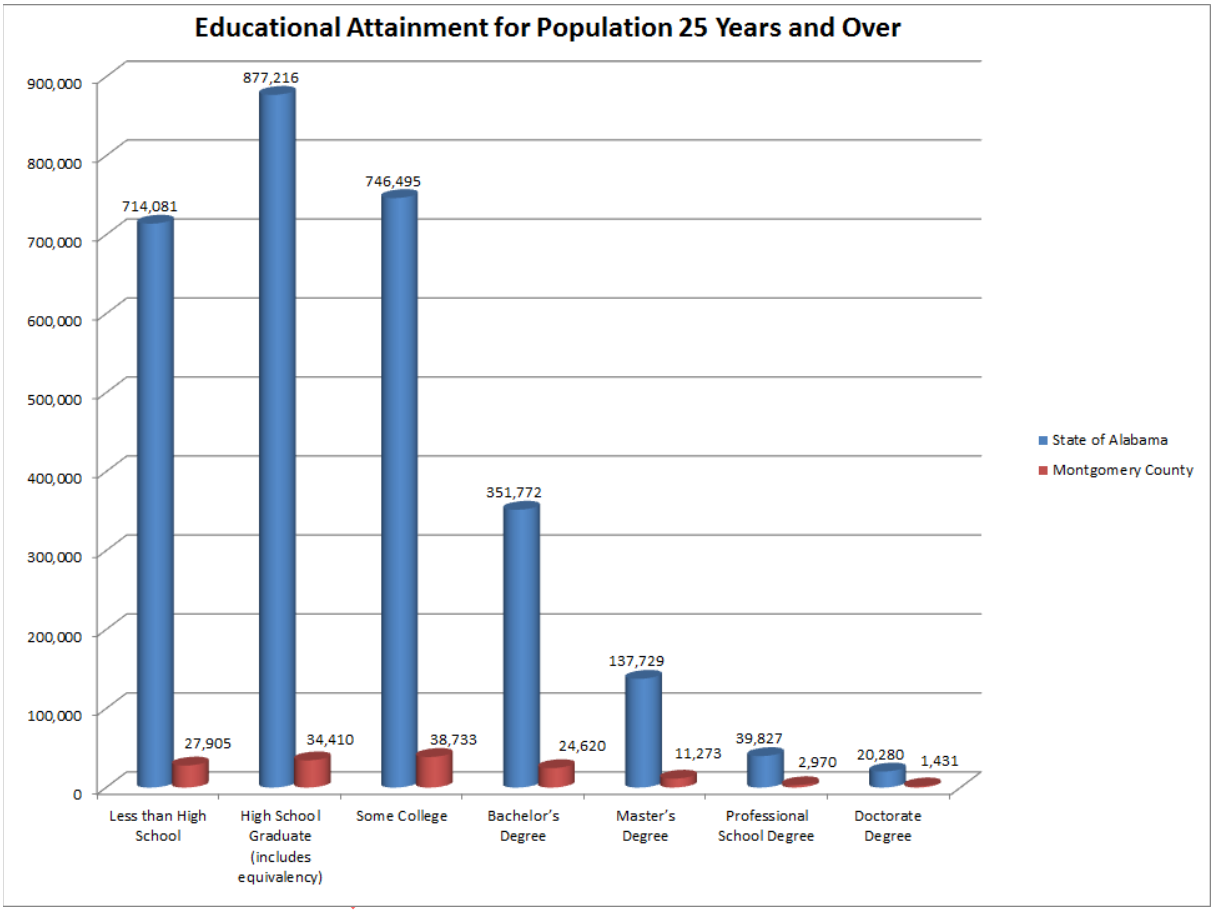
Major highways [edit]

- Interstate 65
- Interstate 85
- Interstate 685 (future)
- U.S. Highway 31
- U.S. Highway 80
- U.S. Highway 82
- U.S. Highway 231
- U.S. Highway 331
- State Route 21
- State Route 94
- State Route 110
- State Route 126
- State Route 152
- State Route 271
- State Route 293

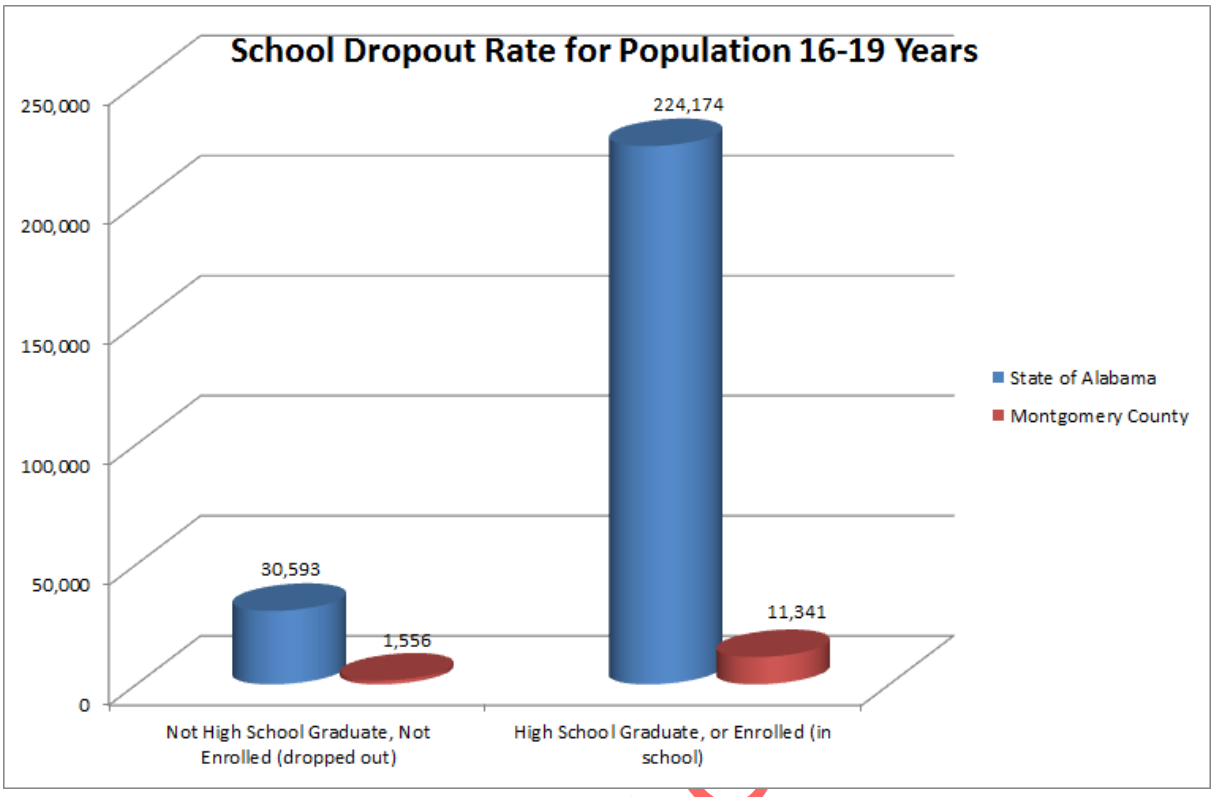
This report presents information about the major demographic and economic characteristics of Montgomery County. Data found in this report was pulled from the US Census Bureau, Social Explorer, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This report will combine all of the data in order to analyze the current state of the population inside Montgomery County.

Population Composition

Educational Attainment

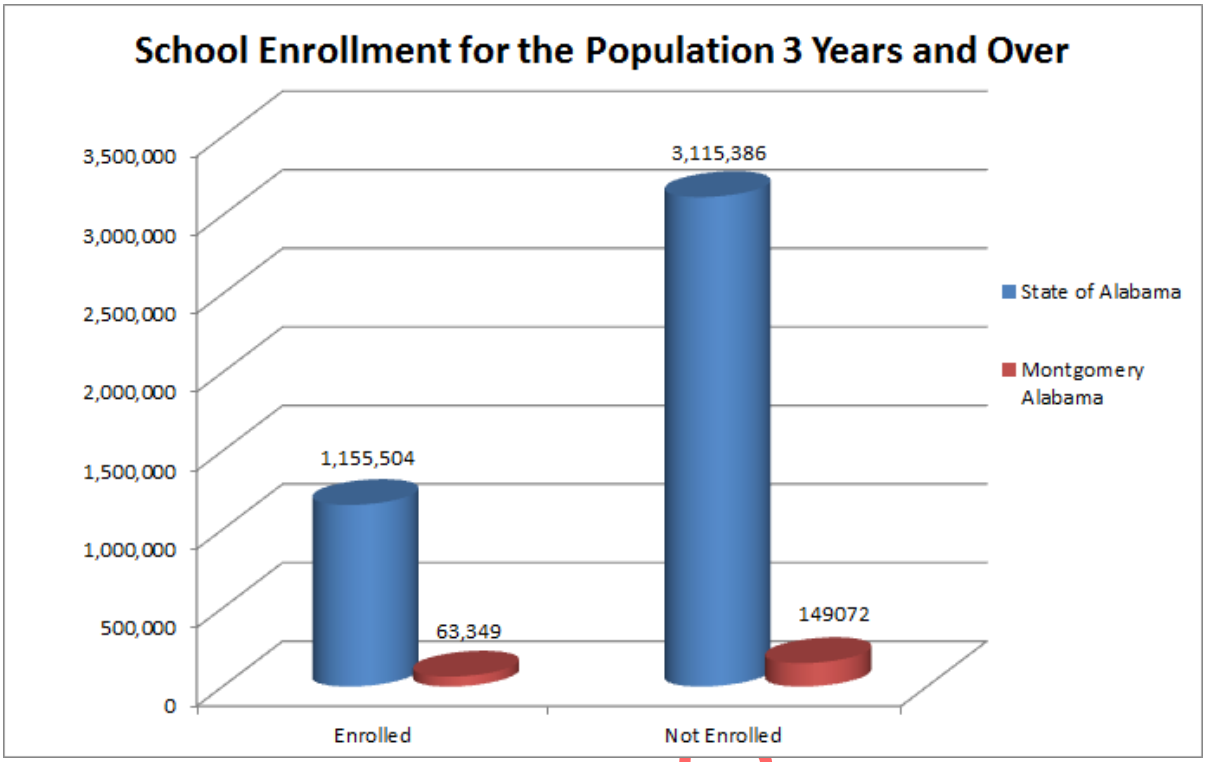


The majority of Montgomery County has completed some college. A close second for educational attainment was received a high school education. In comparison to the State of Alabama which leads in receiving a high school education and in second, those who had completed some college. More people are going on to get a college education in Montgomery County than those who don't.



The dropout rate for the age cohort of 16-19 years is actually rather small for Montgomery County. More students are finishing their high school education than dropping out. We included the entire state of Alabama's dropout rate for comparison.

EXHIBIT C



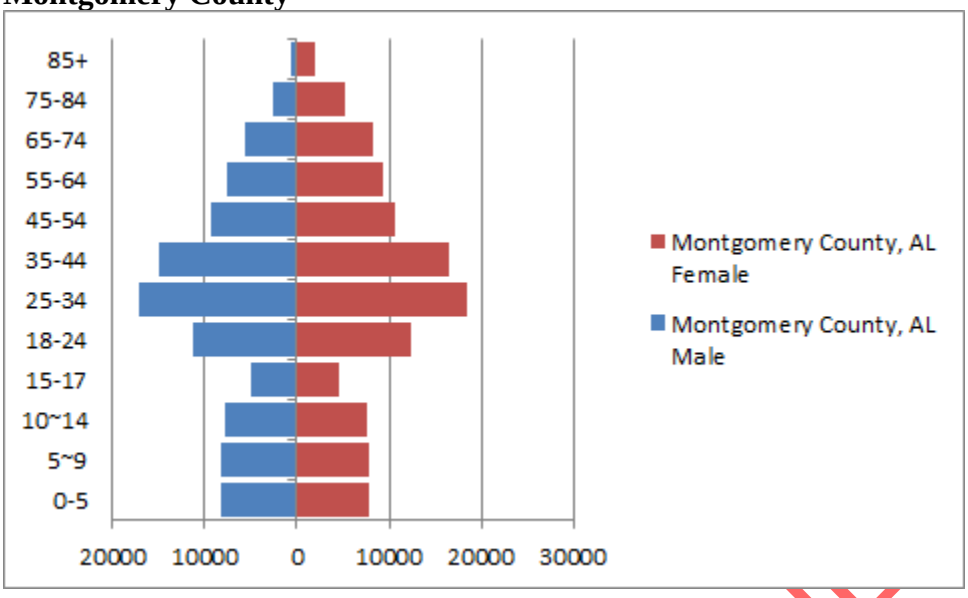
Finally we looked at enrollment for the entire population ages 3 and up. The graph can be easily misread because there is no cutoff limit in age so it includes people who have already graduated and gone into the workforce. Again, we used the state of Alabama for comparison purposes.

EXHIBIT C

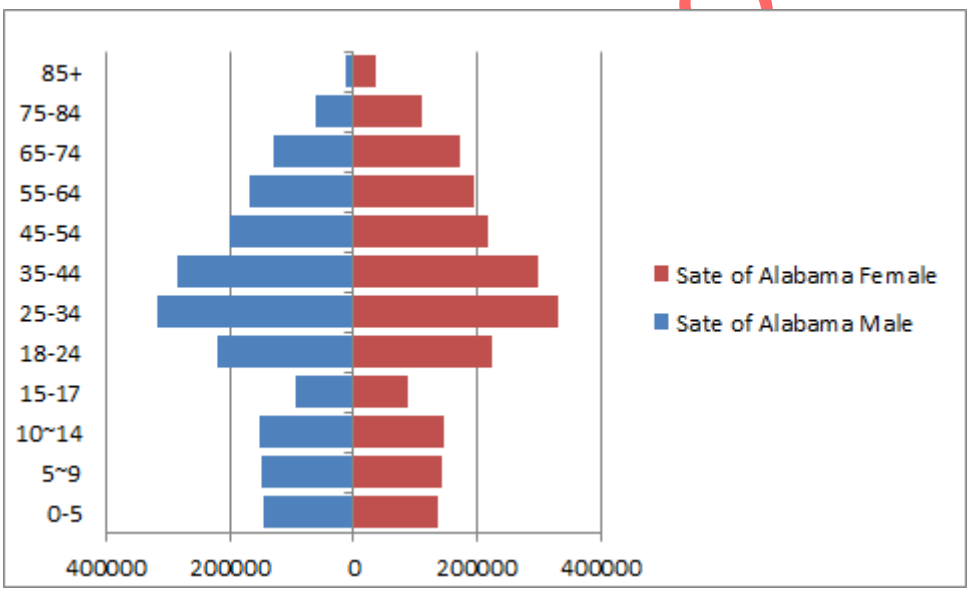
Population Pyramids

For the Montgomery County area, we can see the population increasing over the course of twenty years. Starting in 1990, we created a population pyramid consisting of both the male and female population and we categorized them by age. In order to compare the overall growth of Montgomery County, we also created population pyramids for the state of Alabama over the course of twenty years.

1990
Montgomery County

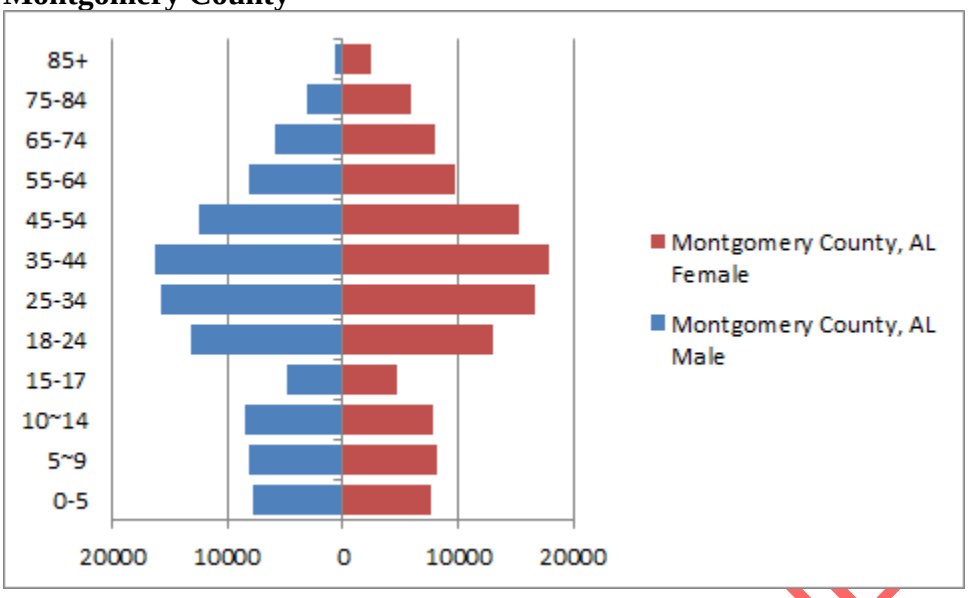


State of Alabama

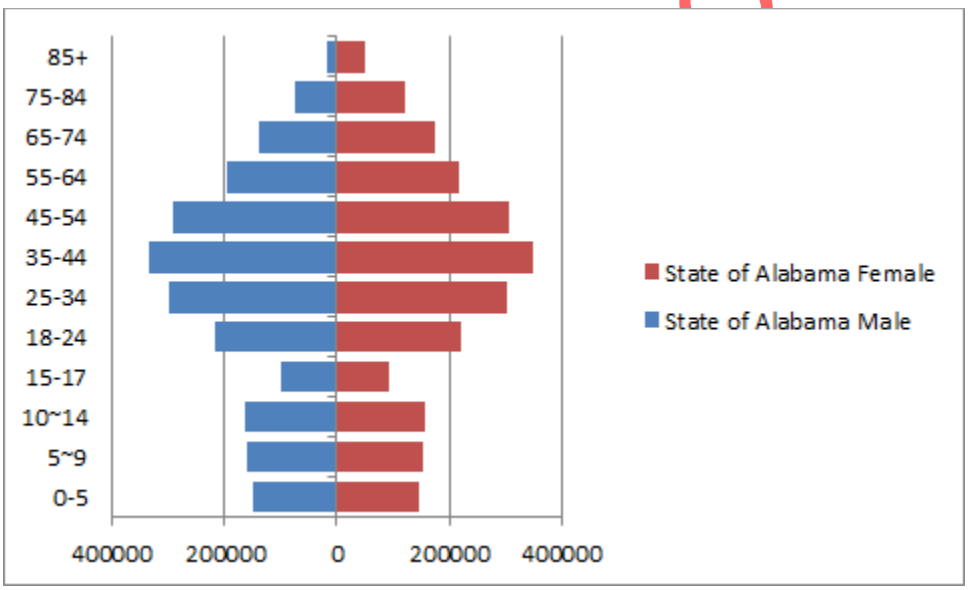


The population pyramids are consistent with one another. Note the sudden decrease in growth in the 15-17 year old grouping. Some event may have occurred to create this drastic decrease in the population, specifically for this age group. It should also be noted that the age cohort 85+ is drastically smaller than the 75-84 age cohort. This is not completely abnormal, seeing as the elderly death rate does increase dramatically after the age of 85.

2000
Montgomery County

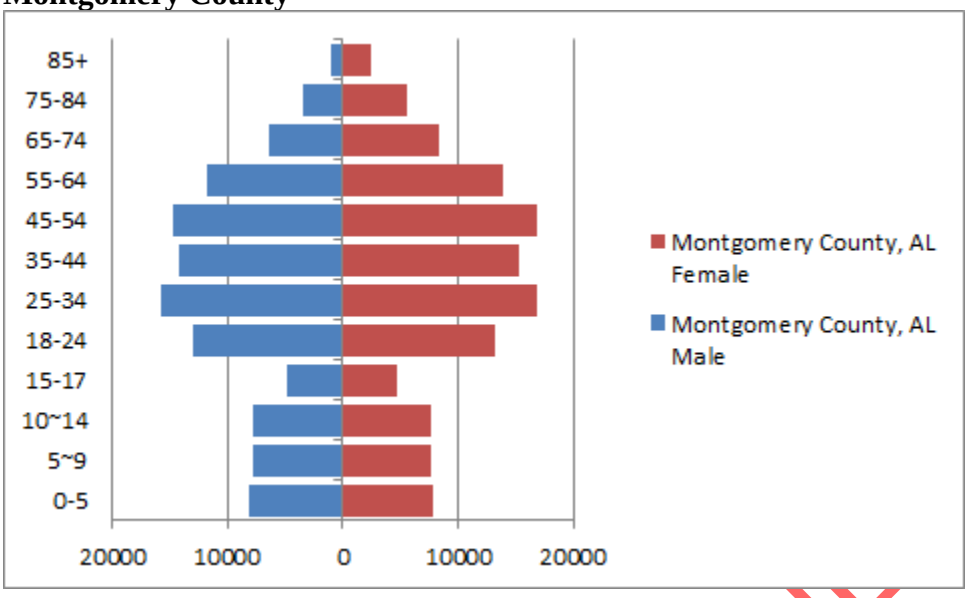


State of Alabama

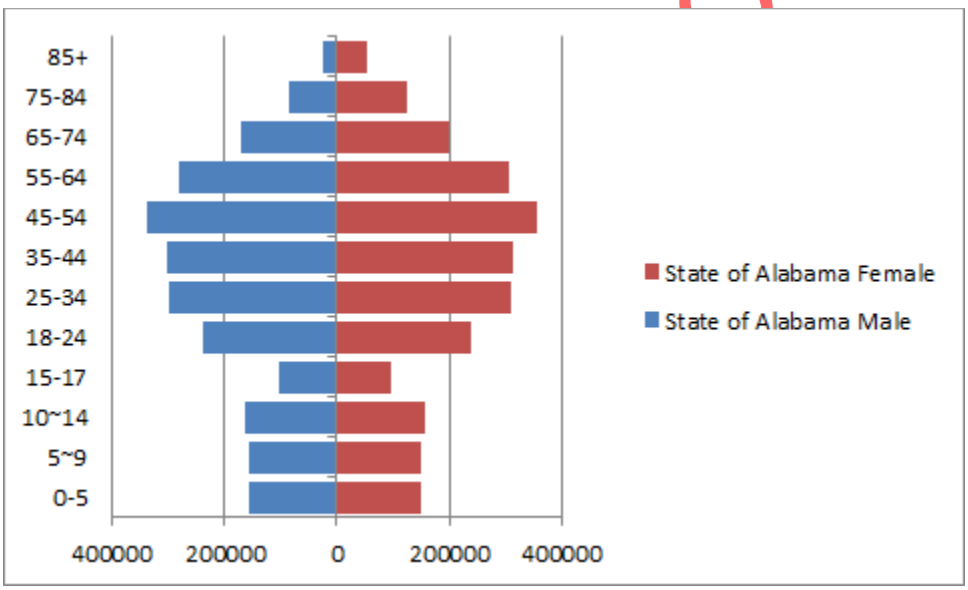


Skipping ahead ten years, the population pyramids for both Montgomery County and the state of Alabama have grown a good bit. Although the shape of the population pyramids has stayed the same, the number of people has grown. The pattern where the 15-17 age cohort is drastically smaller still exists in both the county and the state. The drastic decrease in population in the 85+ age cohort is also still very visible in both the county and the state pyramids.

2010
Montgomery County



State of Alabama



Finally we looked at the year 2010 and noticed that the shape of the pyramids still held a similar shape. Although there was a noticeable increase in the older age cohorts while there was a slight decrease in the middle aged cohorts. From ages 45 to 85, every cohort had an increase in some way. This increase can be attributed to the advancements in modern medicine and better health care. While ages 35-44 saw a small decrease in the Montgomery County area, but not the

state level. It should also be noted that the 0 to 17 age cohorts stayed relatively the same over the course of 10 years.

Overall, we can conclude that the population is steadily increasing over time due to advances in modern medicine and better health care. We can also see that there is some event occurring which causes the 15-17 age cohort to be abnormally smaller than the rest of the cohorts.

Population Projection: Cohort Component

The population projection for Montgomery County using the Cohort Component method identifies the variation in male and female populations for the county. Divided into 18 five-year groups and one group of all persons 90 years and older, specific populations by year group indicate slow, but steady growth within the county at an average of 1,723 persons a year from 2010 to 2020. The total population of Montgomery county in 2010 was 229,363 persons. This method projects the county's population to grow to 238,784 by 2015, then 246,594 by 2020.

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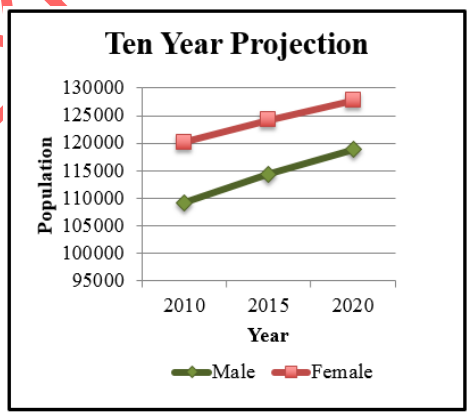
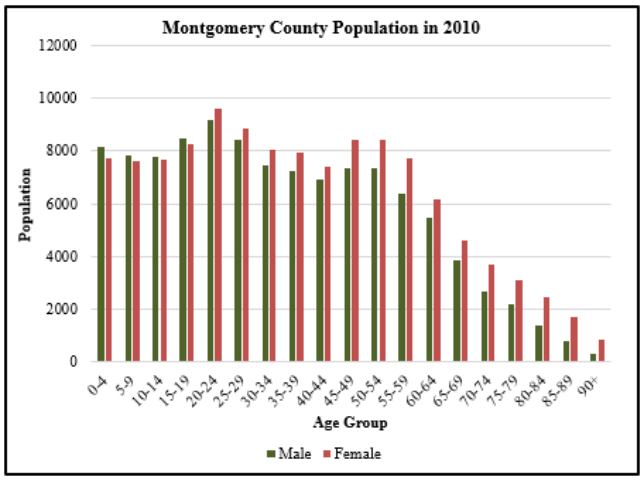
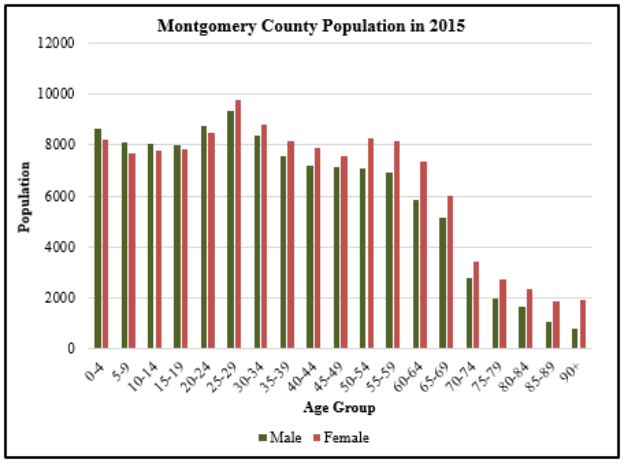


The cohorts demonstrate a larger female population in all age groups until the age group born between 1991 and 1995. Since then, more males have been born than females which will eventually result in more equal gender distribution if this trend continues.

This analysis also indicates that the older populations of Montgomery County will live increasingly longer lives, also. The total number of males 90 and above will nearly quadruple from 289 in 2010 to 1,356 by 2020. The total number of females 90 and above will more than double from 834 to 2,827 during the same timeframe.





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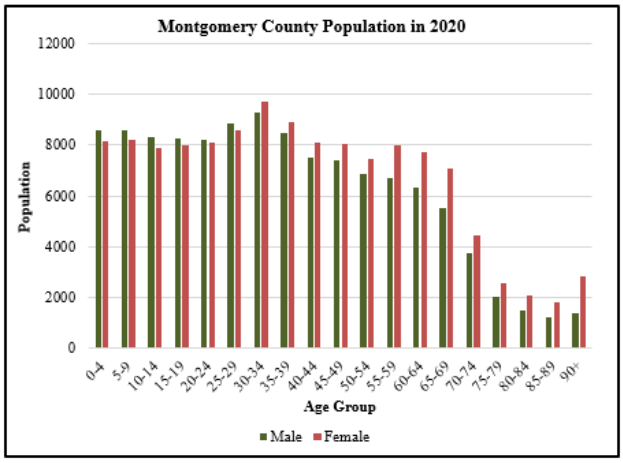
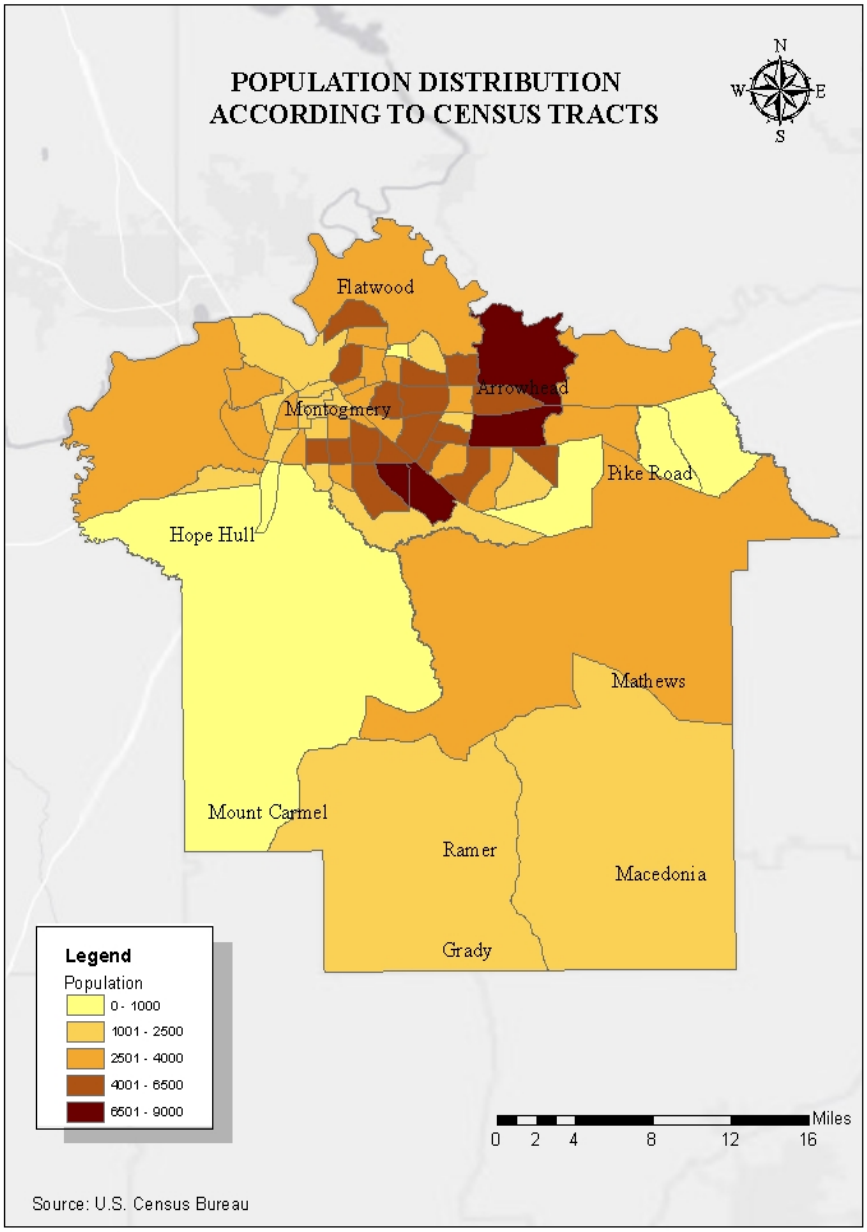
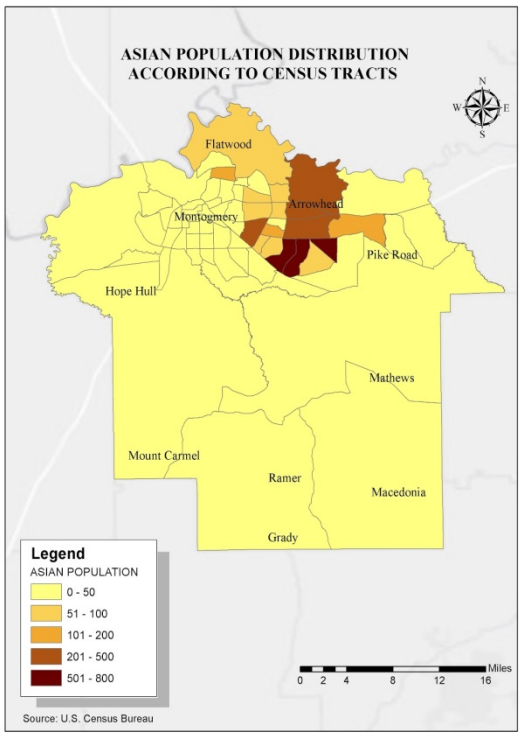
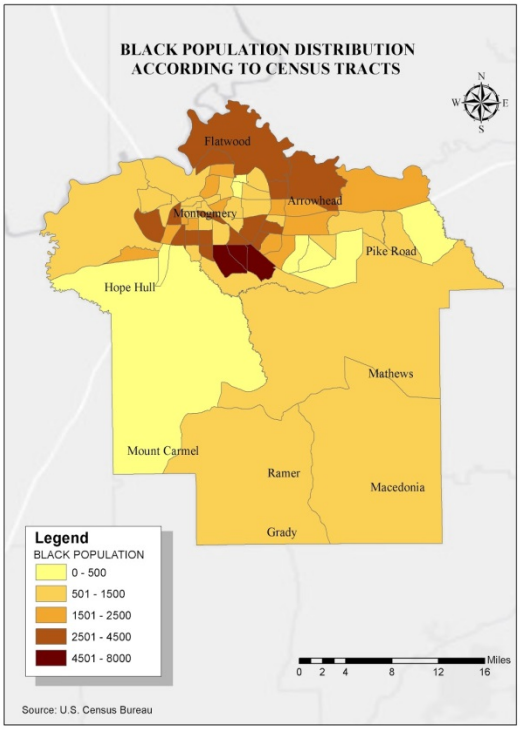


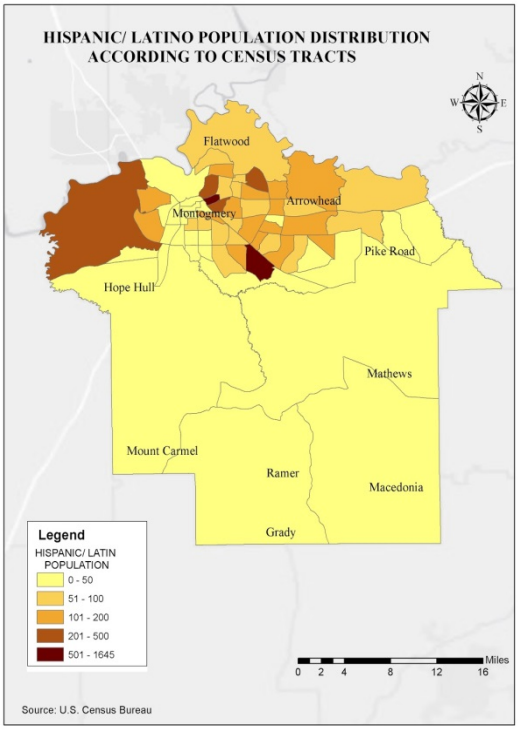
EXHIBIT ONLY

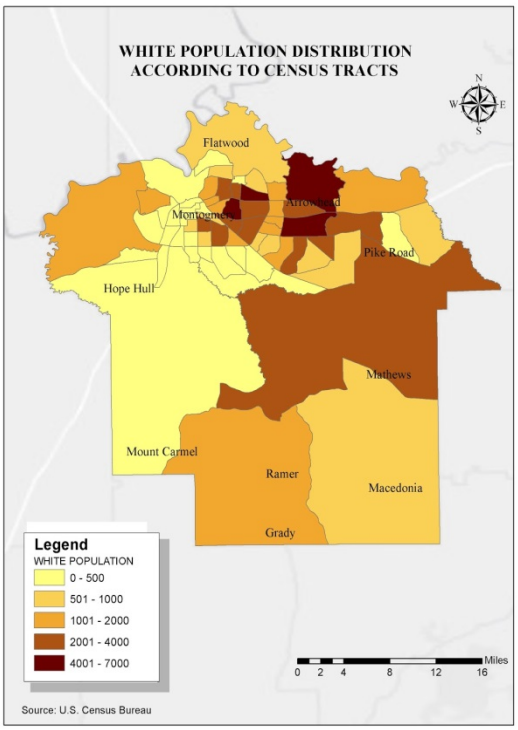
Race & Ethnicity




ASIAN POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
ACCORDING TO CENSUS TRACTS
Flatwood
Arrowhead
Montogmery
Pike Road
Hope Hull
Mathews
Mount Carmel
Ramer
Macedonia
Grady
Legend
ASIAN POPULATION
0 - 50
51 - 100
101 - 200
201 - 500
501 - 800
Miles
0 2 4 8 12 16
Source: U.S. Census Bureau


BLACK POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
ACCORDING TO CENSUS TRACTS
Flatwood
Arrowhead
Montogmery
Pike Road
Hope Hull
Mathews
Mount Carmel
Ramer
Macedonia
Grady
Legend
BLACK POPULATION
0 - 500
501 - 1500
1501 - 2500
2501 - 4500
4501 - 8000
Miles
0 2 4 8 12 16
Source: U.S. Census Bureau


HISPANIC/ LATINO POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
ACCORDING TO CENSUS TRACTS
Flatwood
Arrowhead
Montogmery
Pike Road
Hope Hull
Mathews
Mount Carmel
Ramer
Macedonia
Grady
Legend
HISPANIC/ LATIN POPULATION
0 - 50
51 - 100
101 - 200
201 - 500
501 - 1645
Miles
0 2 4 8 12 16
Source: U.S. Census Bureau


WHITE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
ACCORDING TO CENSUS TRACTS
Flatwood
Arrowhead
Montogmery
Pike Road
Hope Hull
Mathews
Mount Carmel
Ramer
Macedonia
Grady
Legend
WHITE POPULATION
0 - 500
501 - 1000
1001 - 2000
2001 - 4000
4001 - 7000
Miles
0 2 4 8 12 16
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Dissimilarity Indices of Population

According to the Dissimilarity Index (2010), 59% of the members of one group would have to move one way in order to achieve an even distribution. Therefore, either 20,912 blacks or 26,072 whites would have to move to achieve an even distribution. While there is not an even distribution of minority groups, the county does not have very homogeneous neighborhoods. The county has made significant progress since 2000 and 1990. In 2000 the index was at 68% and in 1990 75%. In 1990, to achieve an even distribution over 40,000 whites or 36,993 blacks would have to move.

-Table 2010 Indices

Dissimilarity Index	Isolation Index	Interaction Index
0.014	0.001	0.0052
0.021	0.001	0.0067
0.020	0.002	0.0075
0.006	0.029	0.0324
0.020	0.026	0.0177
0.023	0.000	0.0012
0.019	0.001	0.0056
0.019	0.024	0.0162
0.023	0.001	0.0039
0.077	0.000	0.0017
0.039	0.000	0.0004
0.015	0.007	0.0148
0.062	0.063	0.0165
0.043	0.005	0.0171
0.005	0.022	0.0244
0.103	0.102	0.0216
0.053	0.054	0.0166
0.070	0.069	0.0078
0.055	0.060	0.0270
0.046	0.005	0.0195
0.095	0.000	0.0031
0.025	0.000	0.0005
0.069	0.000	0.0007
0.043	0.000	0.0011
0.018	0.006	0.0149
0.121	0.120	0.0198
0.077	0.077	0.0200
0.592	**0.676**	**0.3238**

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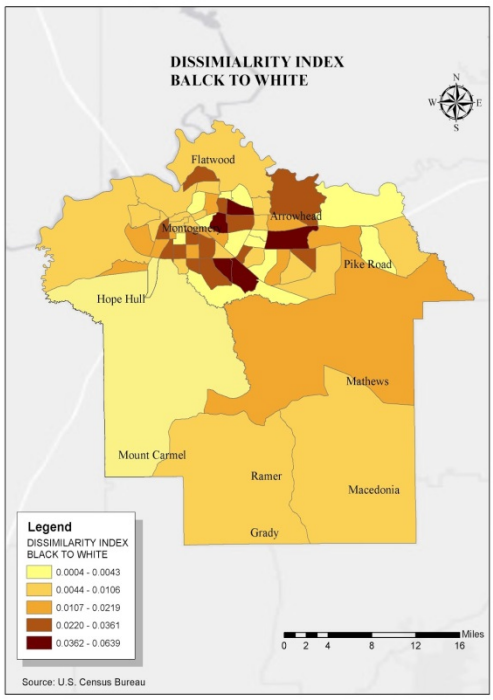
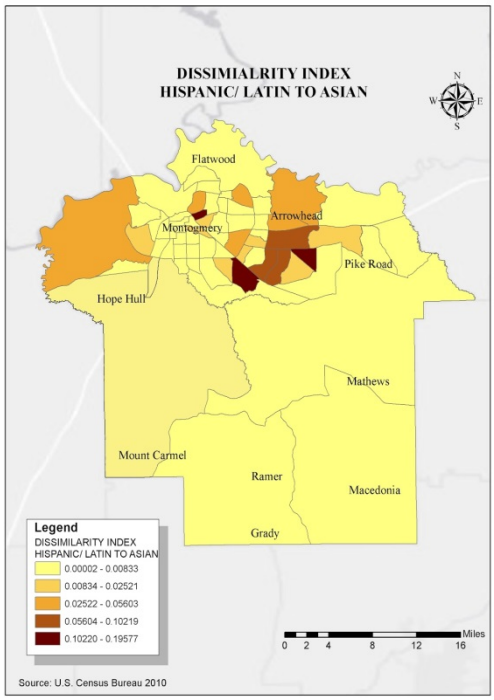
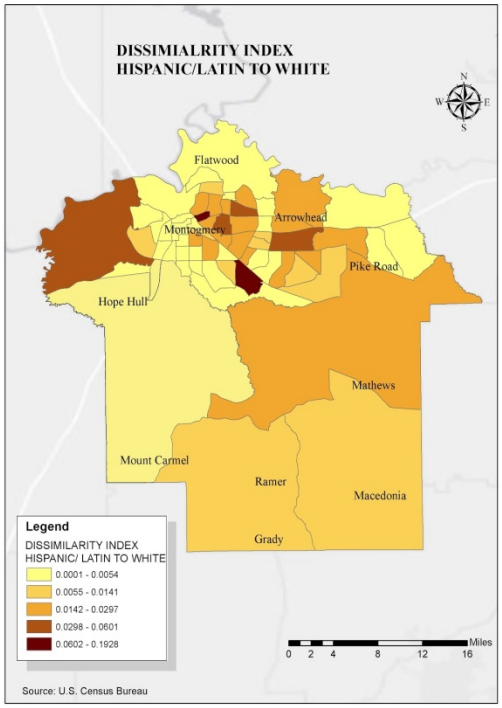

DISSIMIALRITY INDEX
BALCK TO WHITE
Flatwood
Montogmery
Arrowhead
Pike Road
Hope Hull
Mathews
Mount Carmel
Ramer
Macedonia
Grady
Legend
DISSIMILARITY INDEX
BLACK TO WHITE
0.0004 - 0.0043
0.0044 - 0.0106
0.0107 - 0.0219
0.0220 - 0.0361
0.0362 - 0.0639
Miles
0 2 4 8 12 16
Source: U.S. Census Bureau


DISSIMIALRITY INDEX
HISPANIC/ LATIN TO ASIAN
Flatwood
Montogmery
Arrowhead
Pike Road
Hope Hull
Mathews
Mount Carmel
Ramer
Macedonia
Grady
Legend
DISSIMILARITY INDEX
HISPANIC/ LATIN TO ASIAN
0.00002 - 0.00833
0.00834 - 0.02521
0.02522 - 0.05603
0.05604 - 0.10219
0.10220 - 0.19577
Miles
0 2 4 8 12 16
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010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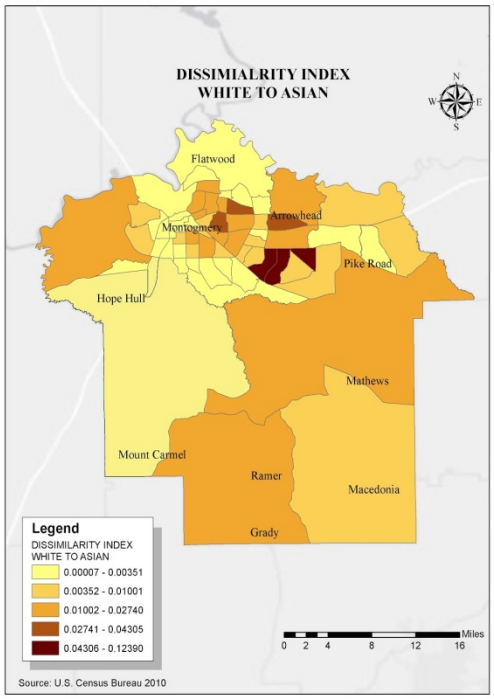
HISPANIC/LATIN TO WHITE
Flatwood
Montogmery
Arrowhead
Pike Road
Hope Hull
Mathews
Mount Carmel
Ramer
Macedonia
Grady
Legend
DISSIMILARITY INDEX
HISPANIC/ LATIN TO WHITE
0.0001 - 0.0054
0.0055 - 0.0141
0.0142 - 0.0297
0.0298 - 0.0601
0.0602 - 0.1928
Miles
0 2 4 8 12 16
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

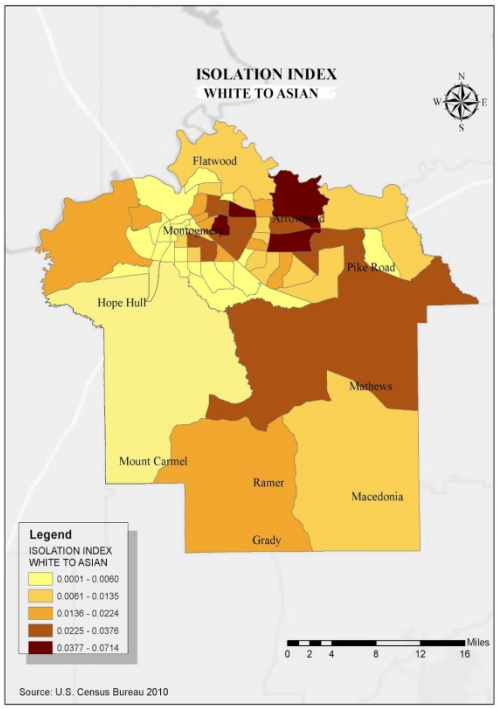

DISSIMIALRITY INDEX
WHITE TO ASIAN
Flatwood
Montogmery
Arrowhead
Pike Road
Hope Hull
Mathews
Mount Carmel
Ramer
Macedonia
Grady
Legend
DISSIMILARITY INDEX
WHITE TO ASIAN
0.00007 - 0.00351
0.00352 - 0.01001
0.01002 - 0.02740
0.02741 - 0.04305
0.04306 - 0.12390
Miles
0 2 4 8 12 16
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010

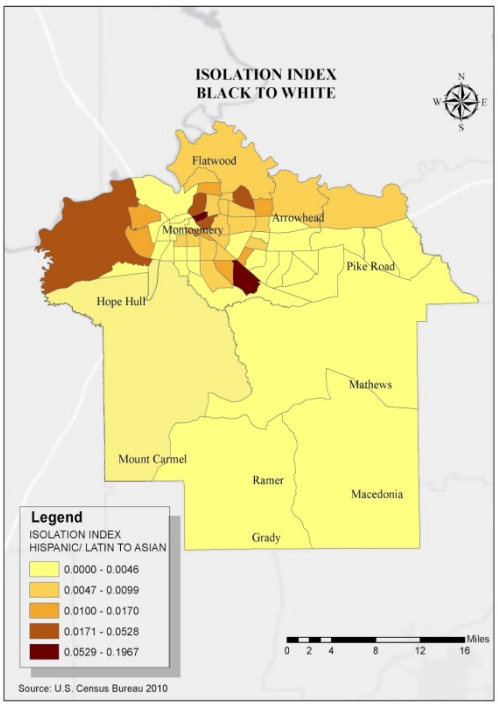
Isolation Indices of Population

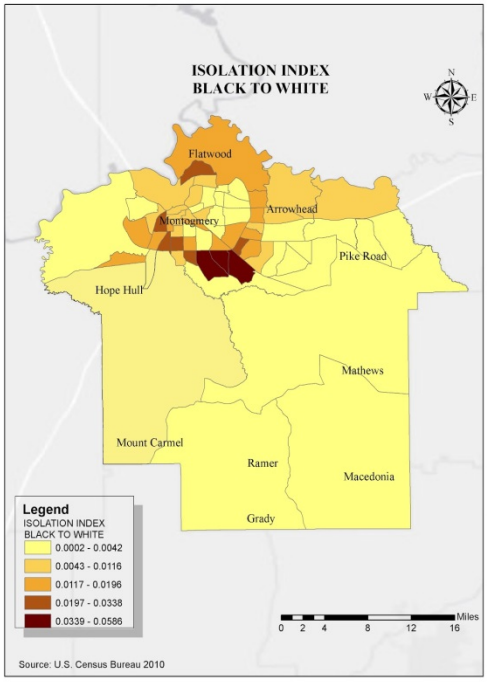
A measure of segregation, exposure is sensitive to the overall number of minority group members.

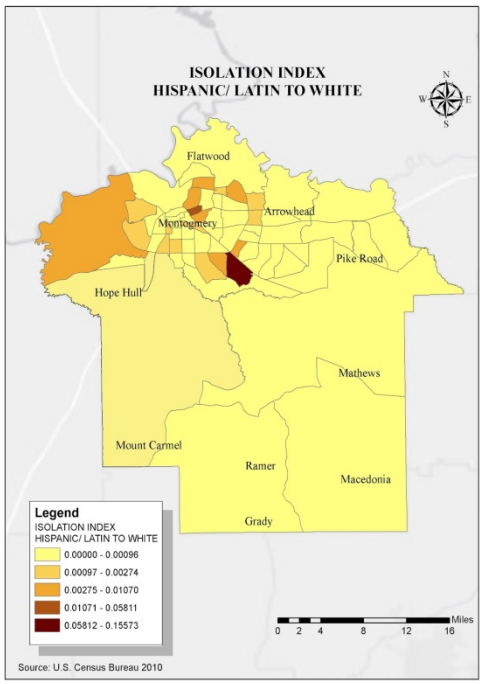
-Table Indices 2000

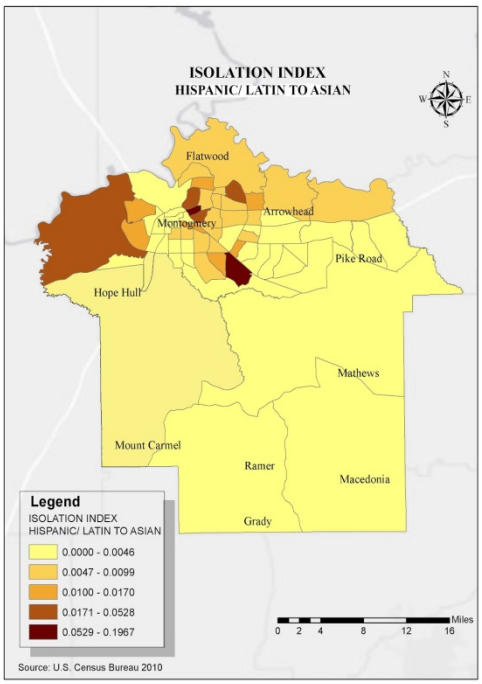
Dissimilarity Index	Isolation Index	Interaction Index
0.0306	0.0427	0.139
0.0320	0.0225	0.101
0.0131	0.0999	0.161
0.0573	0.9799	0.274
0.0328	0.5536	0.146
0.0548	0.0016	0.035
0.0300	0.0221	0.097
0.0265	0.4548	0.128
0.0611	0.0299	0.161
0.1269	0.0008	0.038
0.0717	0.0000	0.003
0.0091	0.1675	0.209
0.0483	0.7635	0.114
0.0343	0.1449	0.291
0.0473	0.7783	0.176
0.1091	1.6716	0.089
0.0550	0.8378	0.012
0.0600	0.9142	0.016
0.0763	1.1659	0.043
0.0419	0.6742	0.127
0.1303	0.0439	0.283
0.0899	0.0002	0.017
0.0708	0.0001	0.012
0.0366	0.5593	0.019
0.0997	1.5224	0.055
0.0637	0.9716	0.028
0.7546	**12.4233**	**2.773**




ISOLATION INDEX
BLACK TO WHITE
N
W
E
S
Flatwood
Arrowhead
Montgomery
Pike Road
Hope Hull
Mathews
Mount Carmel
Ramer
Macedonia
Grady
Legend
ISOLATION INDEX
HISPANIC/ LATIN TO ASIAN
0.0000 - 0.0046
0.0047 - 0.0099
0.0100 - 0.0170
0.0171 - 0.0528
0.0529 - 0.1967
0 2 4 8 12 16
Miles
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010


ISOLATION INDEX
BLACK TO WHITE
N
W
E
S
Flatwood
Arrowhead
Montgomery
Pike Road
Hope Hull
Mathews
Mount Carmel
Ramer
Macedonia
Grady
Legend
ISOLATION INDEX
BLACK TO WHITE
0.0002 - 0.0042
0.0043 - 0.0116
0.0117 - 0.0196
0.0197 - 0.0338
0.0339 - 0.0586
0 2 4 8 12 16
Miles
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010


ISOLATION INDEX
HISPANIC/ LATIN TO WHITE
N
W
E
S
Flatwood
Arrowhead
Montgomery
Pike Road
Hope Hull
Mathews
Mount Carmel
Ramer
Macedonia
Grady
Legend
ISOLATION INDEX
HISPANIC/ LATIN TO WHITE
0.00000 - 0.00096
0.00097 - 0.00274
0.00275 - 0.01070
0.01071 - 0.05811
0.05812 - 0.15573
0 2 4 8 12 16
Miles
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010


ISOLATION INDEX
HISPANIC/ LATIN TO ASIAN
N
W
E
S
Flatwood
Arrowhead
Montgomery
Pike Road
Hope Hull
Mathews
Mount Carmel
Ramer
Macedonia
Grady
Legend
ISOLATION INDEX
HISPANIC/ LATIN TO ASIAN
0.0000 - 0.0046
0.0047 - 0.0099
0.0100 - 0.0170
0.0171 - 0.0528
0.0529 - 0.1967
0 2 4 8 12 16
Miles
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010

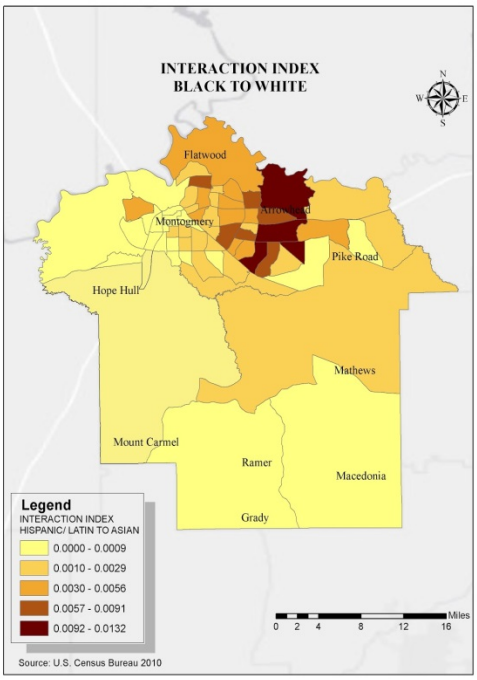
Interaction Indices of Population

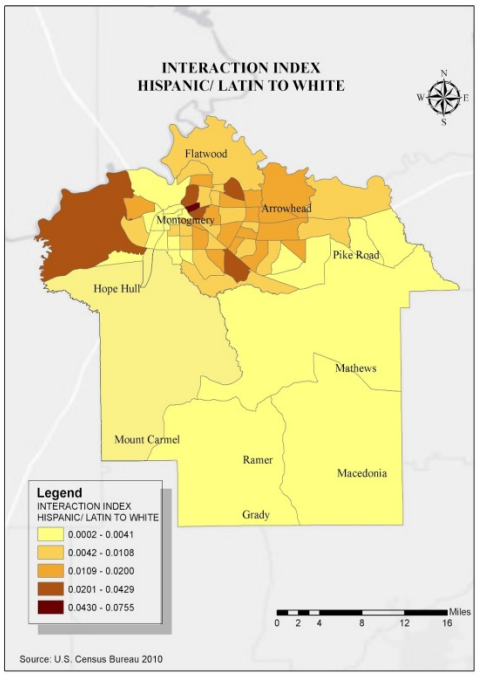
The exposure of minority group members to members of the majority group (e.g. proportion of black residents in the average white person's neighborhood).

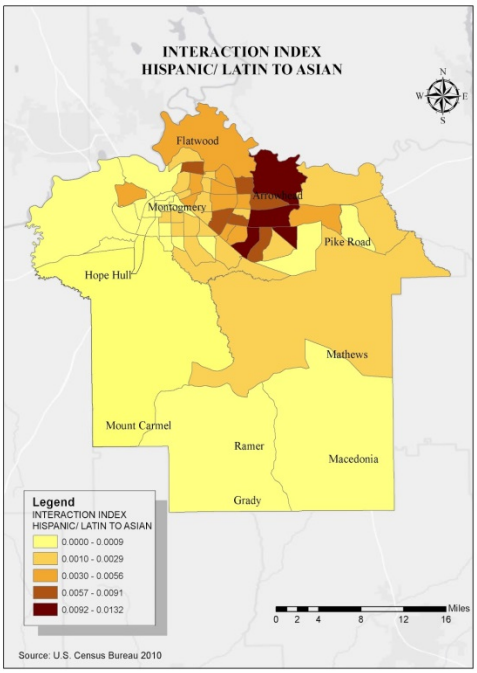
Table shows interaction for

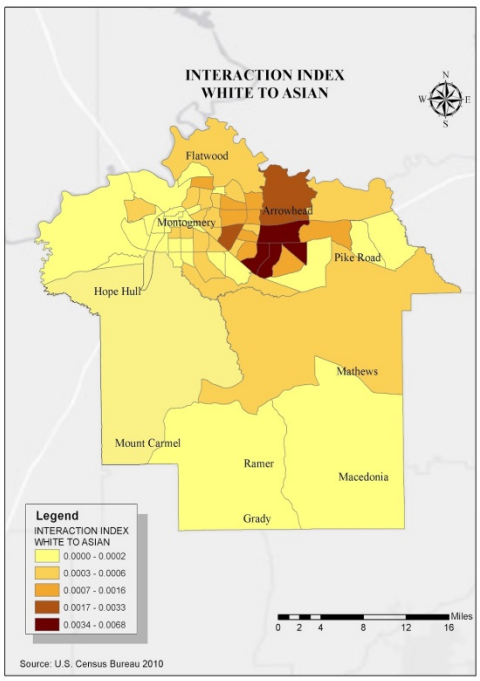
Dissimilarity/ Index	*Isolation Index*	*Interaction Index*
0.0306	0.0427	0.139
0.0320	0.0225	0.101
0.0131	0.0999	0.161
0.0573	0.9799	0.274
0.0328	0.5536	0.146
0.0548	0.0016	0.035
0.0300	0.0221	0.097
0.0265	0.4548	0.128
0.0611	0.0299	0.161
0.1269	0.0008	0.038
0.0717	0.0000	0.003
0.0091	0.1675	0.209
0.0483	0.7635	0.114
0.0343	0.1449	0.291
0.0473	0.7783	0.176
0.1091	1.6716	0.089
0.0550	0.8378	0.012
0.0600	0.9142	0.016
0.0763	1.1659	0.043
0.0419	0.6742	0.127
0.1303	0.0439	0.283
0.0899	0.0002	0.017
0.0708	0.0001	0.012
0.0366	0.5593	0.019
0.0997	1.5224	0.055
0.0637	0.9716	0.028
0.7546	**12.4233**	**2.773**

1990.


INTERACTION INDEX
BLACK TO WHITE
Flatwood
Montogmery
Arrowhead
Pike Road
Hope Hull
Mathews
Mount Carmel
Ramer
Macedonia
Grady
Legend
INTERACTION INDEX
HISPANIC/ LATIN TO ASIAN
0.0000 - 0.0009
0.0010 - 0.0029
0.0030 - 0.0056
0.0057 - 0.0091
0.0092 - 0.0132
Miles
0 2 4 8 12 16
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010

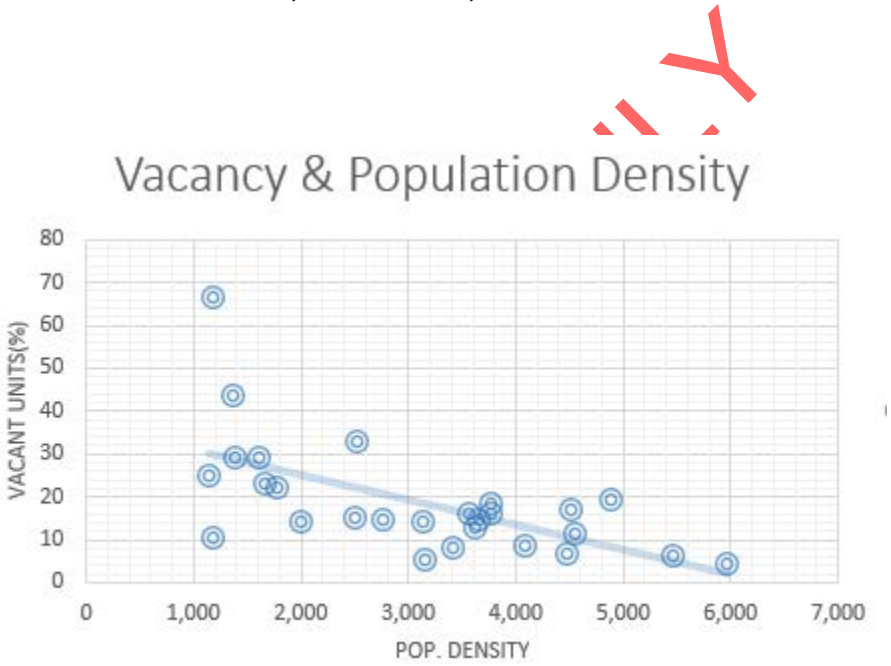

INTERACTION INDEX
HISPANIC/ LATIN TO WHITE
Flatwood
Montogmery
Arrowhead
Pike Road
Hope Hull
Mathews
Mount Carmel
Ramer
Macedonia
Grady
Legend
INTERACTION INDEX
HISPANIC/ LATIN TO WHITE
0.0002 - 0.0041
0.0042 - 0.0108
0.0109 - 0.0200
0.0201 - 0.0429
0.0430 - 0.0755
Miles
0 2 4 8 12 16
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010

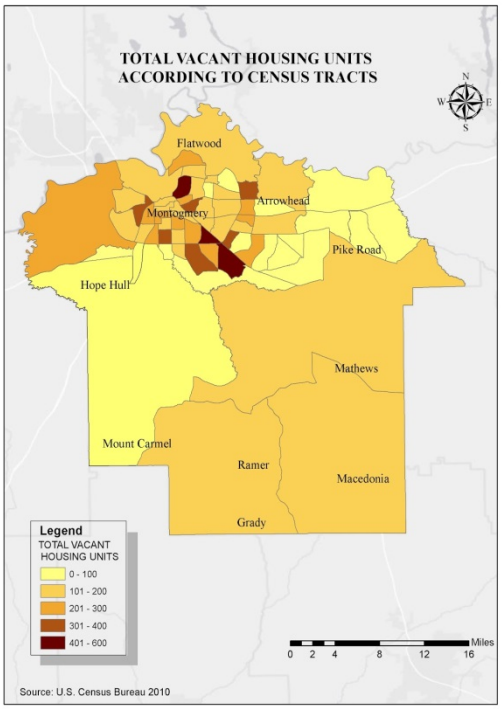

INTERACTION INDEX
HISPANIC/ LATIN TO ASIAN
Flatwood
Montogmery
Arrowhead
Pike Road
Hope Hull
Mathews
Mount Carmel
Ramer
Macedonia
Grady
Legend
INTERACTION INDEX
HISPANIC/ LATIN TO ASIAN
0.0000 - 0.0009
0.0010 - 0.0029
0.0030 - 0.0056
0.0057 - 0.0091
0.0092 - 0.0132
Miles
0 2 4 8 12 16
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010

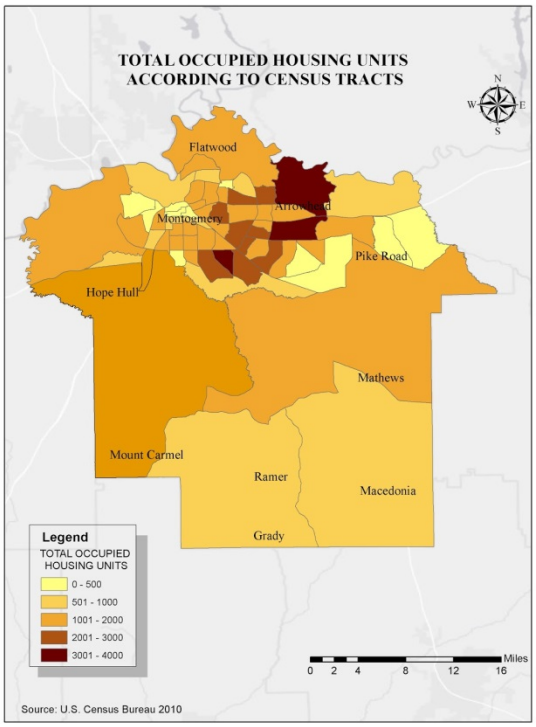

INTERACTION INDEX
WHITE TO ASIAN
Flatwood
Montogmery
Arrowhead
Pike Road
Hope Hull
Mathews
Mount Carmel
Ramer
Macedonia
Grady
Legend
INTERACTION INDEX
WHITE TO ASIAN
0.0000 - 0.0002
0.0003 - 0.0006
0.0007 - 0.0016
0.0017 - 0.0033
0.0034 - 0.0068
Miles
0 2 4 8 12 16
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010

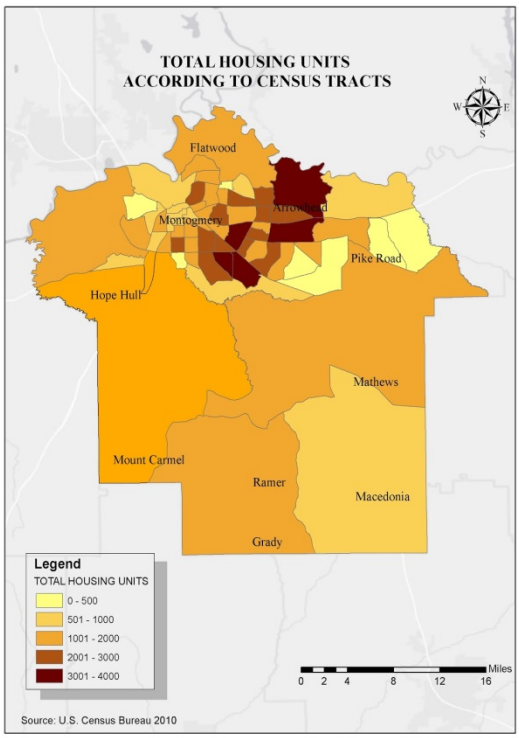
Housing

In Montgomery County there is a linear relationship between the percentage of vacant units and the population density. The greater the population density in an area, the less vacant units are available. This makes intuitive sense as more developed areas attract a greater portion of the population. The scatterplot below shows that at the most populated areas with a little over 6,000 residents the households that are available are little to none. Whereas at the other end of the spectrum where there are under 2,000 residents, there are over 20 available households.




TOTAL VACANT HOUSING UNITS
ACCORDING TO CENSUS TRACTS
N
W
E
S
Flatwood
Montogmery
Arrowhead
Pike Road
Hope Hull
Mathews
Mount Carmel
Ramer
Macedonia
Grady
Legend
TOTAL VACANT HOUSING UNITS
0 - 100
101 - 200
201 - 300
301 - 400
401 - 600
0 2 4 8 12 16
Miles
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010


TOTAL OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
ACCORDING TO CENSUS TRACTS
N
W
E
S
Flatwood
Montogmery
Pike Road
Hope Hull
Mathews
Mount Carmel
Ramer
Macedonia
Grady
Legend
TOTAL OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
0 - 500
501 - 1000
1001 - 2000
2001 - 3000
3001 - 4000
0 2 4 8 12 16
Miles
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010


TOTAL HOUSING UNITS
ACCORDING TO CENSUS TRACTS
N
W
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S
Flatwood
Montogmery
Pike Road
Hope Hull
Mathews
Mount Carmel
Ramer
Macedonia
Grady
Legend
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS
0 - 500
501 - 1000
1001 - 2000
2001 - 3000
3001 - 4000
0 2 4 8 12 16
Miles
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010

Economic Composition

Economic Base Analysis

A Location Quotient calculation revealed the sectors of specialization in the county of Montgomery in 2010. For sectors such as Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting Mining, Utilities and Construction, their respective location quotients imply that the industry's share of local employment is smaller than its share of the state's employment. These sectors as well as Administrative and Support, Educational Services and Health Care and Social Assistance tend to be imported goods and services for the county.

Industry	Montgomery, AL	Alabama-State Wide	LQ	LQ-1	LQ-1/LQ	Basic Employment
All NAICS Sectors	124462	1727092				18371
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	170	11268	0.21			
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	62	7233	0.12			
Utilities	754	20813	0.50			
Construction	5041	83652	0.84			
Manufacturing	12727	241463	0.73			
Wholesale Trade	4697	70320	0.93			
Retail Trade	12870	221699	0.81			
Transportation and Warehousing	3997	52365	1.06	0.06	0.06	223
Information	1904	25276	1.05	0.05	0.04	82
Finance and Insurance	5937	69415	1.19	0.19	0.16	935
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1616	23494	0.95			
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	6738	95847	0.98			
Management of Companies and Enterprises	839	16145	0.72			
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	9812	89799	1.52	0.52	0.34	3341
Educational Services	8049	165096	0.68			
Health Care and Social Assistance	14546	231174	0.87			
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	1546	17819	1.20	0.20	0.17	262
Accommodation and Food Services	9621	145336	0.92			
Other Services (except Public Administration)	3699	44771	1.15	0.15	0.13	473
Public Administration	19837	94107	2.93	1.93	0.66	13055
		Economic Multiplier	**6.77**			

These sectors have no basic activity which means that their activities support the functions of the basic sectors and no income is attracted from the outside. Therefore, the latter sectors add no new wealth to support urban growth.

Sectors such as Transportation and Warehousing, Information and Finance and Insurance are self-sufficient industries that represent a portion of the basic activity in the county. The county specializes in Public administration and Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services. The economic growth in the county can be attributed to the surplus of these services that are exported. Public Administration alone employs over 10,000 people in the county. A calculation of the economic multiplier revealed that one additional basic sector job would increase the total urban economy by 6.77.

Shift-Share Economic Base Analysis

From the year 2000 until the year 2010, Montgomery County's total employment grew from 95,811 jobs to 102,224; a net gain of 6,413 jobs. Shift-Share analysis with data gained from the Social Explorer website of the U.S. Census Bureau provides explanation.

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	National Share	Industrial Mix	Regional Share	Total
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	824	1006	-781	1049
Professional and related occupations	1306	1207	-2399	114
Healthcare support occupations	100	329	138	567
Protective service occupations	159	336	-484	11
Food preparation and serving related occupations	251	990	445	1686
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	243	617	-235	626
Personal care and service occupations	159	371	-416	115
Sales and related occupations	697	-64	-755	-122
Office and administrative support occupations	994	-612	-1239	-857
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	11	-16	123	118
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	401	-327	400	474
Production occupations	339	-1379	2742	1702
Transportation and material moving occupations	338	-123	715	930
Total	5822	2336	-1745	6413

EXHIBIT ONL

The three sectors that recorded the most gain were production occupations; food services; and a combination of occupations involving management, businesses, and financial operations. Of these, manufacturing displayed characteristics indicating that the county's regional competitiveness in this industry is significant, adding 2,742 jobs as a result of this attribute. This is in spite of the 1,379 lost jobs in this sector as a result of poor industrial mix that indicates potential closure of one or more firms.

In contrast, there is a disturbing trend of poor regional competitiveness in Montgomery County. More than half of the industries studied experienced job loss as a result of this. In fact, of all jobs lost in Montgomery County from 2000 to 2015, 71% can be attributed to the county's poor competitiveness against other counties in the region.

Despite this, Montgomery County has benefitted from growth in all sectors at the state level. 5,822 jobs were created during the examined time period as a result of this growth. It is the only attribute of the three to have caused the loss of no jobs over the ten-year period. On average, 448 jobs were created per sector thanks to National (or State) Share.

Total jobs created during this time were 15,243. This was deflated by total job losses of over half that number: 8,830.

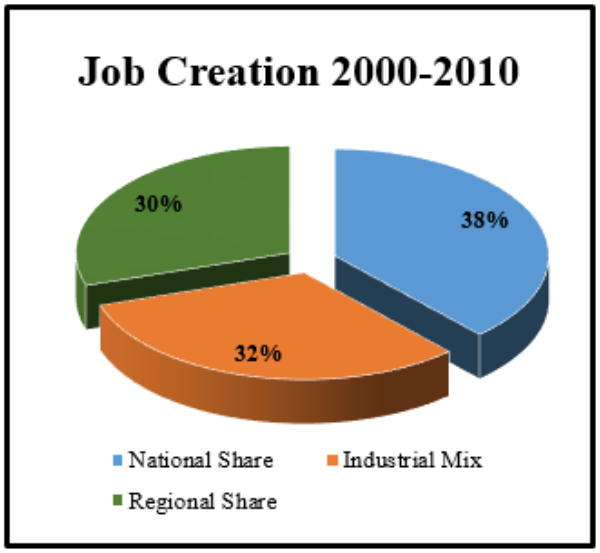
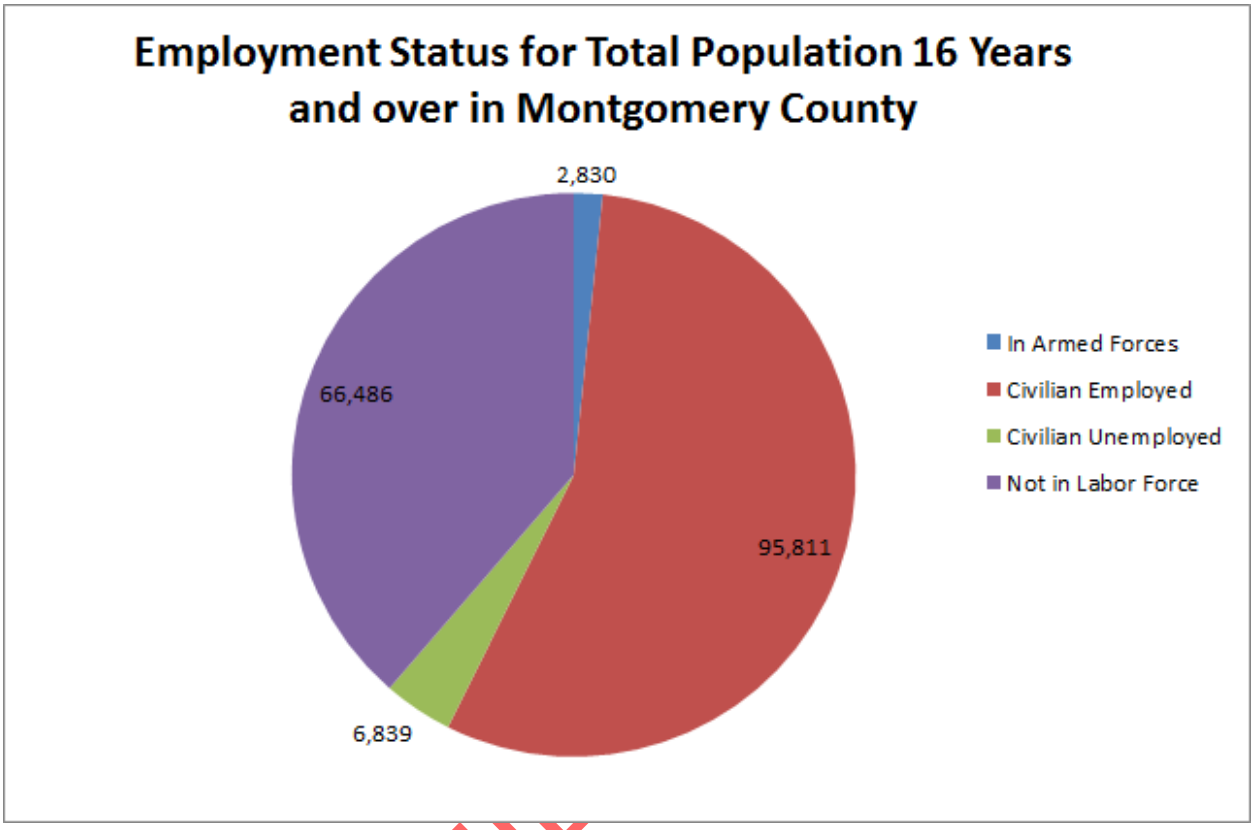


EXHIBIT ON

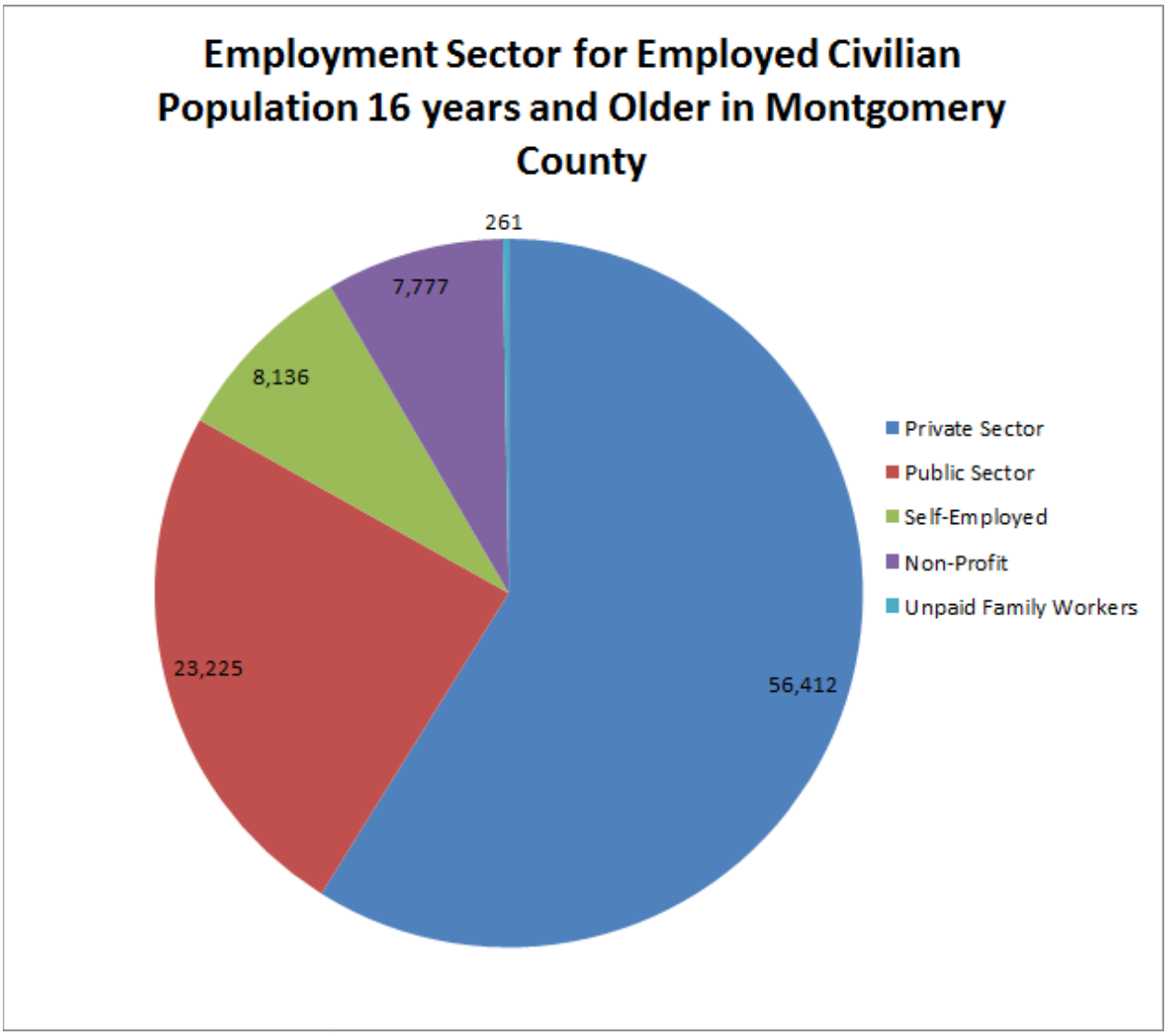
Labor Force Analysis

Employment Status

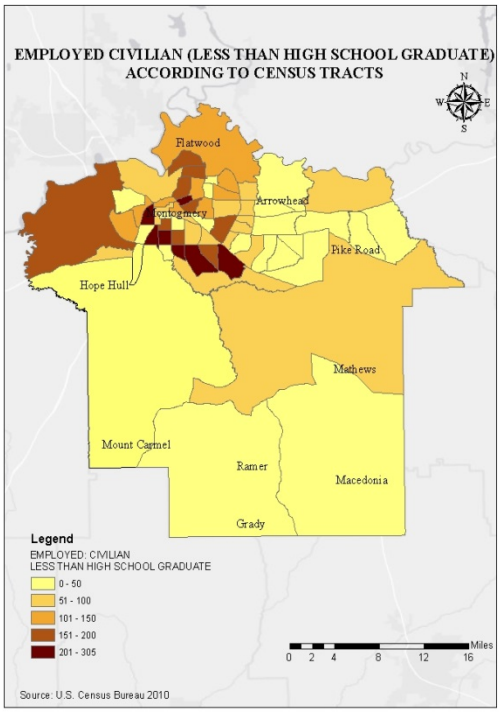


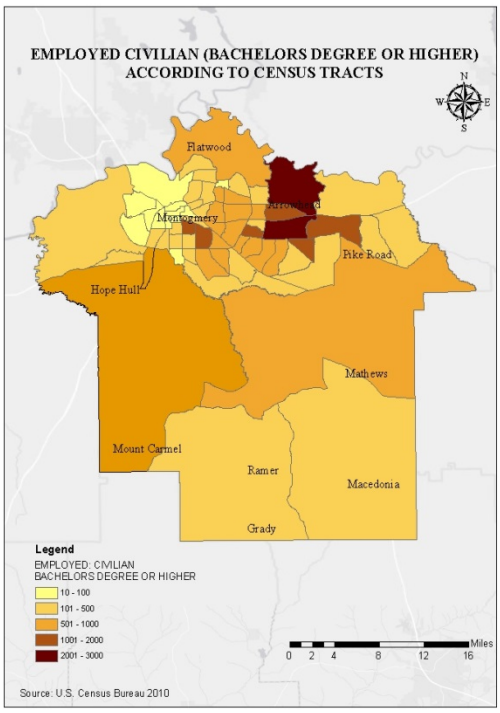
For Montgomery County, the majority of employment comes from civilian employment. The second largest portion of the population is considered not to be a part of the labor force. The third largest portion of the population is considered unemployed while the smallest portion is employed by the armed forces.

Employment Sector



For Montgomery County, the largest portion of their employed population 16 years and older are employed in the private sector. So a majority of the population would be working at retail stores, food places, private businesses, and things of the like. The second largest employment sector is the public sector. The remainder of employment sectors consist of self-employed, non-profits, and unpaid family workers.



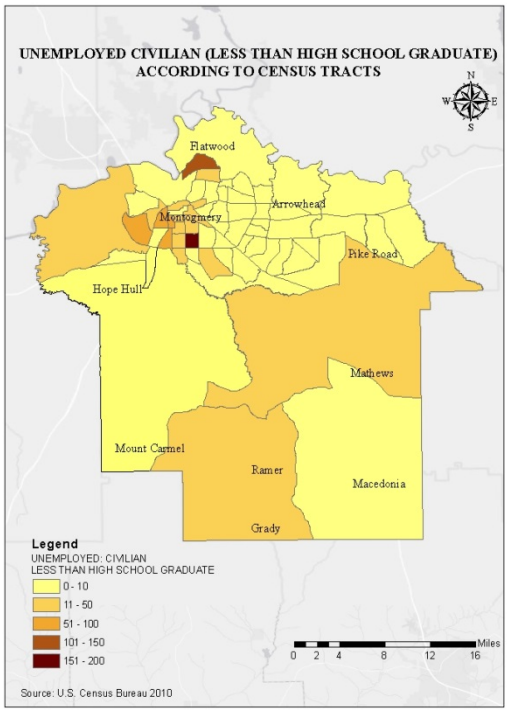


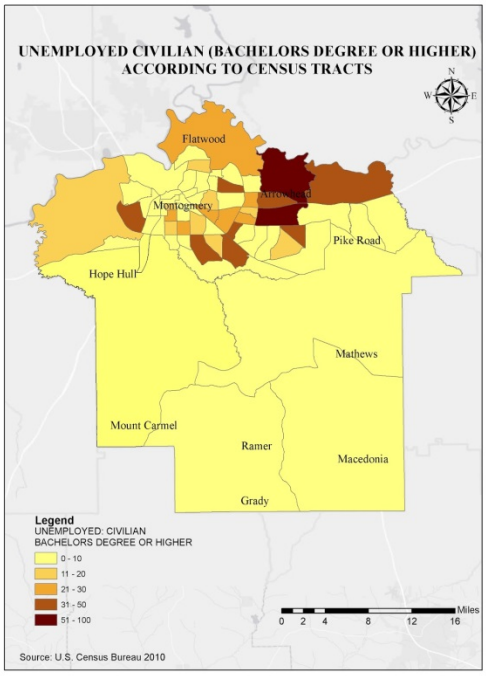
Unemployment statistics

Unemployment Rate for Civilian Population In Labor Force 16 Years and Over		
Civilian Population In Labor Force 16 Years And Over:		108,763
Employed	91.1%	99,057
Unemployed	8.9%	9,706

Unemployment Rate for Civilian Male Population		
Civilian Male In Labor Force 16 Years And Over:		53,476
Employed	90.3%	48,285
Unemployed	9.7%	5,191

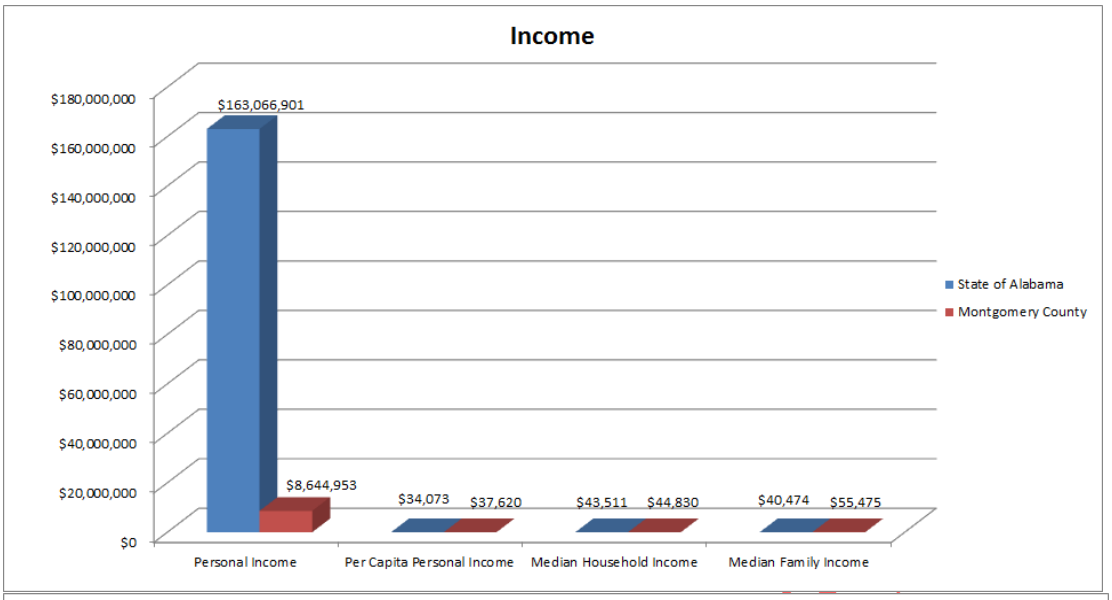
Unemployment Rate for Civilian Female Population		
Civilian Female In Labor Force 16 Years And Over:		55,287
Employed	91.8%	50,772
Unemployed	8.2%	4.515

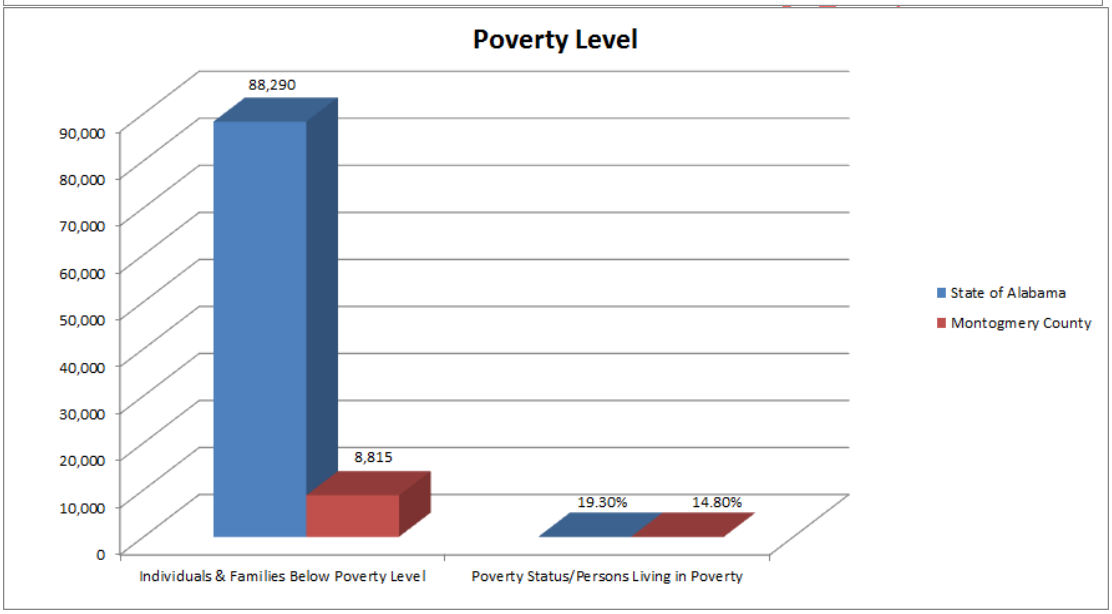

UNEMPLOYED CIVILIAN (LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE)
ACCORDING TO CENSUS TRACTS
N
W
E
S
Flatwood
Arrowhead
Montogmery
Pike Road
Hope Hull
Mathews
Mount Carmel
Ramer
Macedonia
Grady
Legend
UNEMPLOYED: CIVILIAN
LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE
0 - 10
11 - 50
51 - 100
101 - 150
151 - 200
Miles
0 2 4 8 12 16
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010


UNEMPLOYED CIVILIAN (BACHELORS DEGREE OR HIGHER)
ACCORDING TO CENSUS TRACTS
N
W
E
S
Flatwood
Montogmery
Pike Road
Hope Hull
Mathews
Mount Carmel
Ramer
Macedonia
Grady
Legend
UNEMPLOYED: CIVILIAN
BACHELORS DEGREE OR HIGHER
0 - 10
11 - 20
21 - 30
31 - 50
51 - 100
Miles
0 2 4 8 12 16
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010

IT ONLY

Household Income & Level of Poverty





Conclusion

Montgomery County is an ever growing area that benefits from a large, diverse population. This report presented information about the major demographic and economic characteristics of Montgomery County in great detail. By analyzing areas such as educational attainment, race, ethnicity, housing, dissimilarity indices of population, employment status, household income, and more we can better understand how the county of Montgomery functions, grows, and contributes to society as a whole.

EXHIBIT ONLY