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Demographic Change in Alabama, its Counties, and Cities, 2010-2020

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Contents

Introduction.....	1
Hispanic or Latino growth rate slows.....	3
Hispanic Population in Alabama Counties.....	5
Hispanic Population in Alabama Places.....	9
Black and White: Enduring Patterns and Subtle Changes	12
Race in Alabama Cities, Towns, and Places	15
Birmingham	16
Montgomery	16
Mobile	17
Huntsville	17
Growth in the Asian Population.....	17
Conclusion.....	17

Introduction

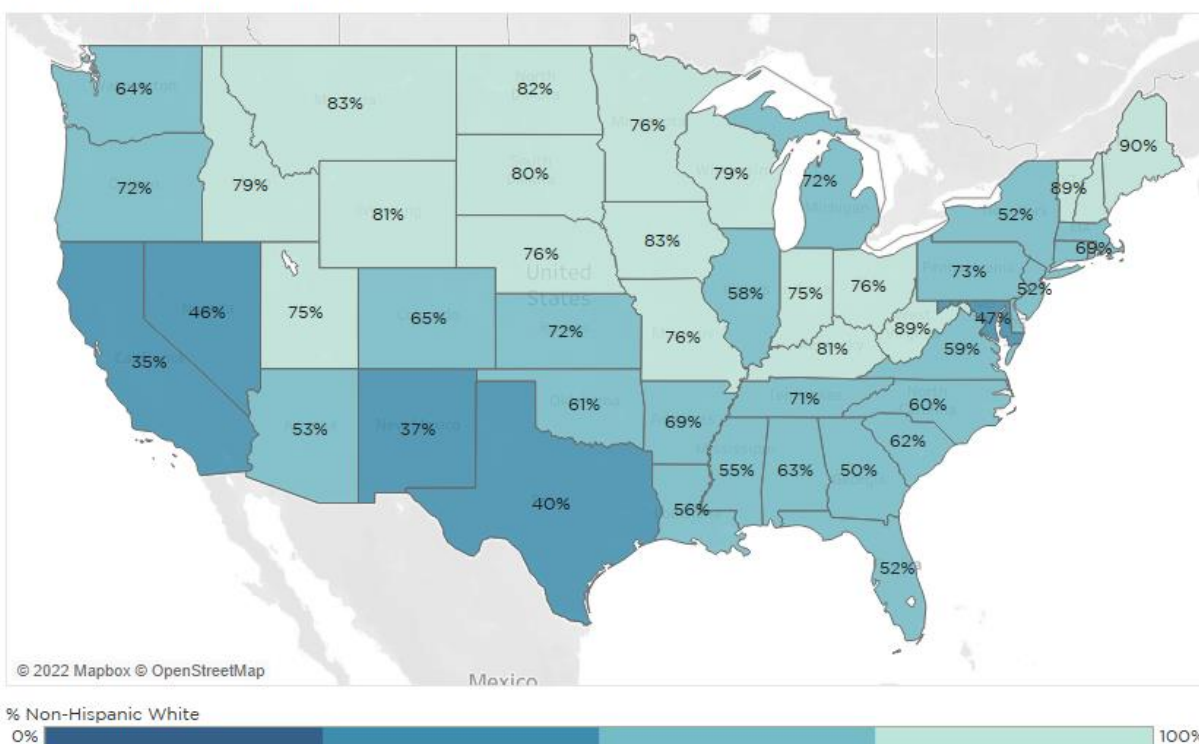
Alabama's population became more diverse over the past decade as the number of non-Hispanic Whites declined and more Alabamians identified as being of a different race, a mixture of races, or of Hispanic descent. In 2010, 67% of Alabama's population identified as non-Hispanic White. By 2020, that percentage was down to 63%. That's according to 2020 Census data released earlier this year.

The 2020 Census marked the first decennial census in history that either Alabama or the U.S. recorded a decline in the White population. Demographers expected a decline due to falling birth rates and the aging of the population, including the unusually large and predominately White Baby Boom population. Black, Hispanic, Asian, and American Indian populations all increased. But the biggest change was in the number of people identifying as More than One Race, indicating an erosion in traditional ethnic and racial distinctions.

The Census Bureau cautions that some portion of the decline in the "Non-Hispanic White alone" population is likely due to changes in how people responded to new wording on the race question. In 2020, for the first time the "White" choice listed examples of countries of origin in Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa. Similarly, the Black or African American option listed African and Caribbean nations as example origins. All respondents were asked to elaborate on their origins in a text box below their selection. This change from 2010 appears to have led more individuals to reclassify themselves from "White" to being of more than one race or origin. Regardless, the Bureau believes the new totals present a more accurate picture of an increasingly diverse nation.

Figure 1. Percentage of state population that is Non-Hispanic White, 2020

% Non-Hispanic White, 2020



Nationally, the non-Hispanic "White alone" population decreased by 5 million or 2.6% from 2010 to 2020.

In Alabama, that population declined by 33,000, from 3.20 million to 3.17 million. Meanwhile, the number of people identifying as non-Hispanic and of more than one race far exceeded the increase in any other category, 124,173, compared to the 78,445 increase in the Hispanic population, the second fastest growing group. The number of non-Hispanic residents who reported themselves as White in combination with another race rose by 118,249, a 222% increase, from 53,260 to 171,509. This group grew from 1.2% of the population to 3.6%. The number of respondents who reported themselves as Black in Combination with another race also rose sharply, up 130% in Alabama, the third highest growth rate in the country in that category, a numerical increase of 38,767 over 2010.

Hispanics now make up 5.3% of the Alabama population, while non-Hispanic Blacks make up 25.6%. Non-Hispanic individuals of more than one race make up 3.7% of the population, now the fourth largest demographic group.

Both in Alabama and across the country, non-Hispanic Whites remain by far the largest racial group representing 58% of the population nationally and 63% of the population in Alabama. Alabama's non-Hispanic White population percentage ranks No. 30 among the states. The state with the highest share of

its population identifying as non-Hispanic White was Maine at 90%, followed by West Virginia (89%), Vermont (89%), and New Hampshire (87%).

Hawaii has the lowest percentage of non-Hispanic Whites, 22%, followed by California (35%), New Mexico (40%), and Texas (40%). Among its Southeastern neighbors, Georgia's population in 2020 was 50% non-Hispanic White, while Florida's was 52%. In all states besides Hawaii, non-Hispanic Whites decreased as a percentage of the total state population.

Figure 2. State of Alabama Numeric Change between 2010 and 2020 Census

State of Alabama Numbers 2010-2020			Change 2010-2020	
	2010	2020		2020
Total	4,779,736	5,024,279	Change in Total	244,543
Non-Hispanic White	3,204,402	3,171,351	Change in Non Hispanic White	-33,051
Non-Hispanic Black	1,244,437	1,288,159	Change in Non Hispanic Black	43,722
Total Hispanic or Latino	185,602	264,047	Change in Total Hispanic or Latino	78,445
Non-Hispanic Asian	52,937	75,918	Change in Non-Hispanic Asian	22,981
Total Not Hispanic or Latino Population of two or more races	60,445	184,618	Change in Non Hispanic Two or More Races	124,173

Hispanic or Latino growth rate slows

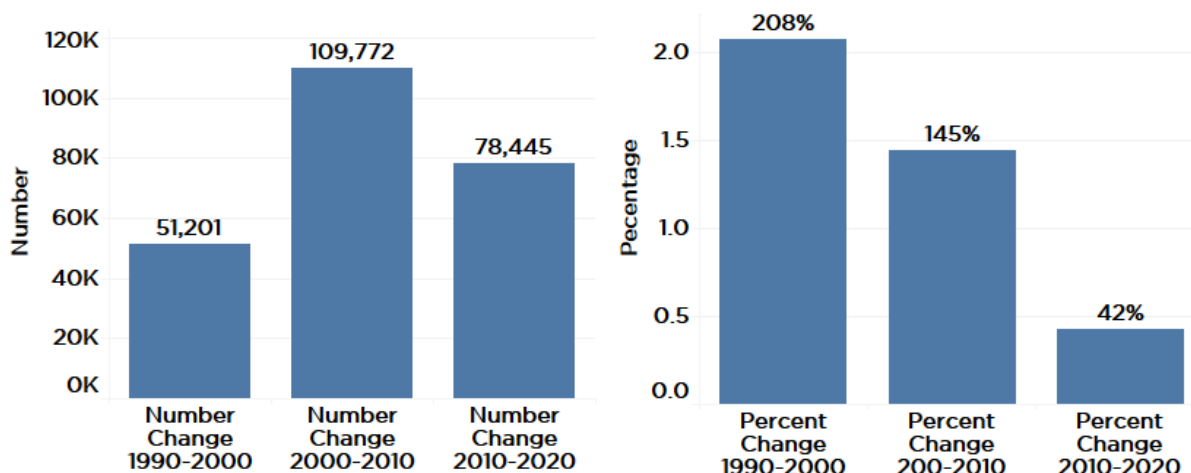
Unlike the changes to the Census question on race, the question of whether or not the individual is of Hispanic or Latino origin has been consistent for several administrations of the Census. The official definition of "Hispanic or Latino" is a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race."

The number of Alabama residents identifying as Hispanic or Latino continued to grow between 2010 and 2020, but at a more modest pace than in previous decades. Alabama's Hispanic population increased from 78,445 to 264,047, an increase of 42% over the course of the decade. In 2010, Hispanic or Latino individuals made up 3.9% of the Alabama population; by 2020, 5.3%.

The chart below presents decennial Census results from the U.S. Census Bureau supplemented with Census counts from the 2000 and 1990 Census

analyzed by the Alabama State Data Center at the University of Alabama's Center for Business and Economic Research.

Figure 3. Numeric and Percentage Change in Alabama Hispanic population by decade, 1990-2020



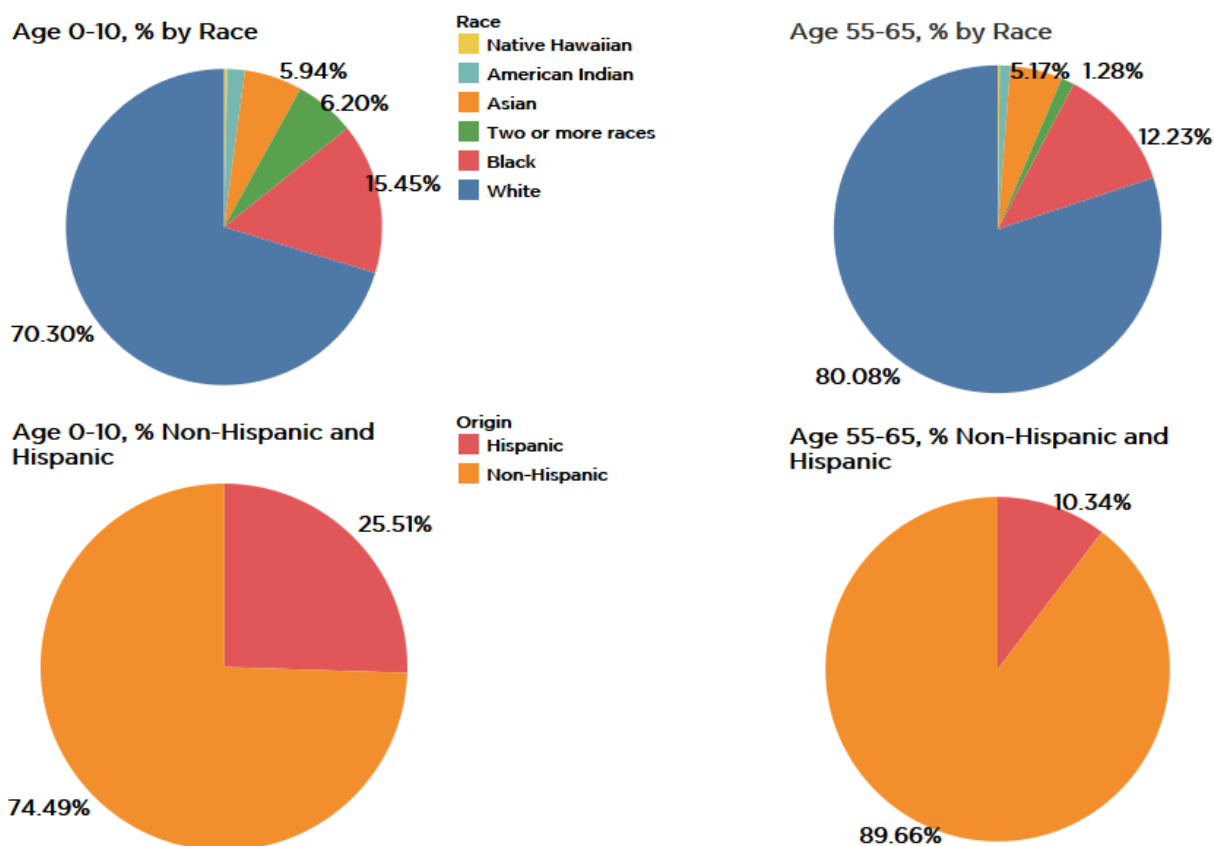
Even without immigration, the Hispanic and Latino population will likely continue to grow more rapidly than the non-Hispanic White population because Hispanics are younger and more likely to be of child-bearing age.

The median age of Non-Hispanic Whites in Alabama is 43. The median age among Hispanics is 25. Over 8% of the Alabama population under 18 is Hispanic compared to less than 2% of the population 55 and above.

Also, Hispanic mothers have a higher total fertility rate than other demographic groups. The Total Fertility Rate is the number of births that a hypothetical group of 1,000 women would have over their lifetimes. Reducing that rate to an average per female, Hispanic females average 1.9 children over a lifetime, Blacks, 1.7; for Whites, 1.5.

Demographers calculate the replacement level, the rate of births it would take to replace any given generation, to be 2.1 children per female. Generally, since the 1970s and consistently since 2008, the U.S. birth rate has been below replacement level, meaning that, absent immigration, the population will eventually decrease because not enough children are being born to replace the previous generation.

Figure 4. Comparing Alabama Racial and Ethnic composition by age group

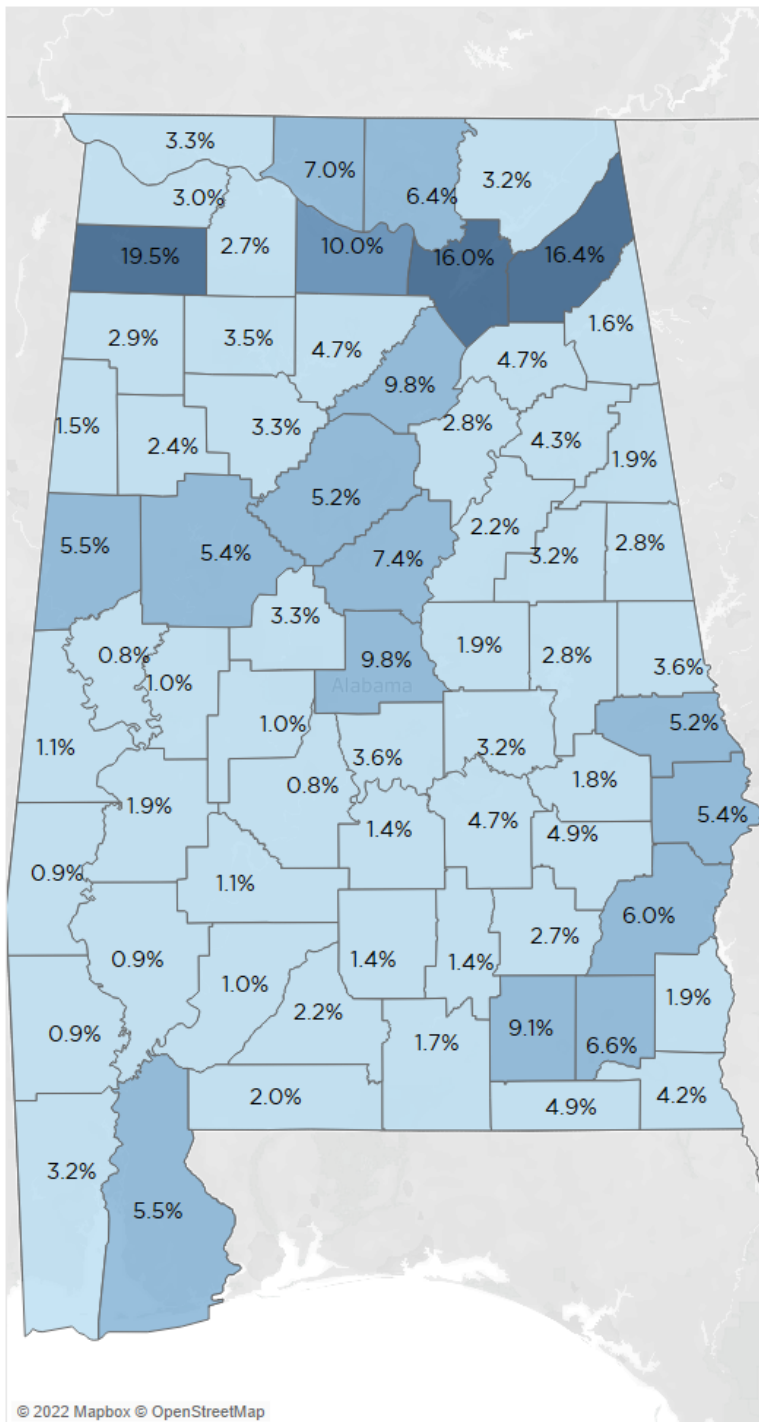


Hispanic and Latino individuals are widely dispersed across the state, appearing in every county. Much of the Hispanic population growth likely came from natural increase, state residents giving birth, rather than new immigration. For Alabama, the Census Bureau estimated that 57% of all population growth came from natural increase, 32% from international immigration, and 11% from domestic migration.

Hispanic Population in Alabama Counties

In Alabama, the counties with the highest percentage of Hispanic residents are in North Alabama, in a band stretching from Franklin County in the west to DeKalb County in the east. Those counties where the Hispanic population is most concentrated are also centers for the poultry industry, which was an initial draw for Hispanics settling in Alabama. Secondary concentrations are evident in Tuscaloosa and Pickens counties and in Southeast Alabama's Wiregrass region. Those are also coincidental with poultry industry concentrations. Higher percentages of Hispanics can also be found in counties like Shelby, Madison, Baldwin, Lee, and Limestone, where residential and commercial construction jobs are plentiful.

Figure 5. Alabama Counties, Percentage Hispanic, 2020



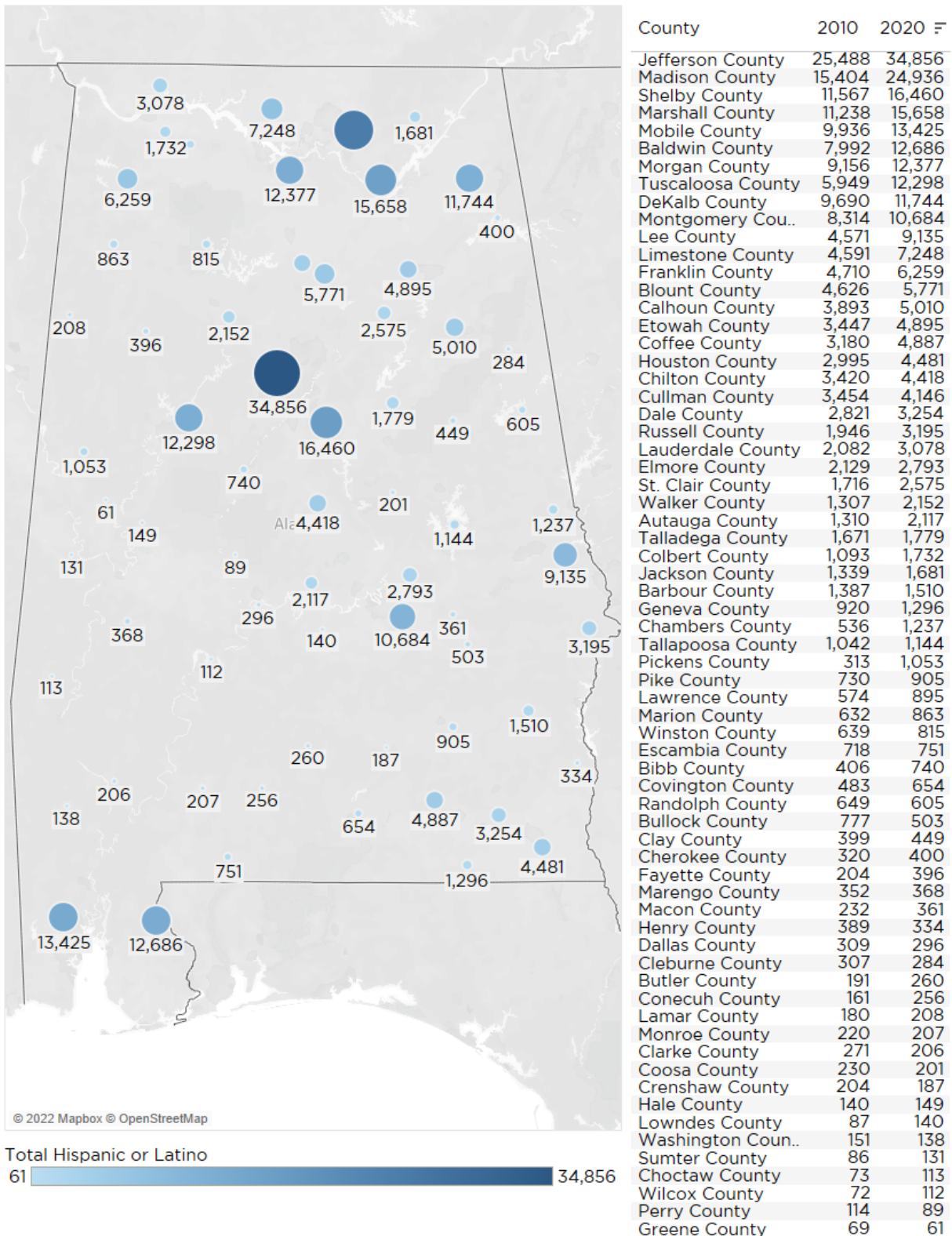
% Hispanic

0.0% 20.0%

County	2010	2020
Franklin County	14.9%	19.5%
DeKalb County	13.6%	16.4%
Marshall County	12.1%	16.0%
Morgan County	7.7%	10.0%
Chilton County	7.8%	9.8%
Blount County	8.1%	9.8%
Coffee County	6.4%	9.1%
Shelby County	5.9%	7.4%
Limestone County	5.5%	7.0%
Dale County	5.6%	6.6%
Madison County	4.6%	6.4%
Barbour County	5.1%	6.0%
Pickens County	1.6%	5.5%
Baldwin County	4.4%	5.5%
Tuscaloosa Coun..	3.1%	5.4%
Russell County	3.7%	5.4%
Lee County	3.3%	5.2%
Jefferson County	3.9%	5.2%
Geneva County	3.4%	4.9%
Bullock County	7.1%	4.9%
Etowah County	3.3%	4.7%
Cullman County	4.3%	4.7%
Montgomery Cou..	3.6%	4.7%
Calhoun County	3.3%	4.3%
Houston County	2.9%	4.2%
Autauga County	2.4%	3.6%
Chambers County	1.6%	3.6%
Winston County	2.6%	3.5%
Bibb County	1.8%	3.3%
Walker County	2.0%	3.3%
Lauderdale Coun..	2.2%	3.3%
Mobile County	2.4%	3.2%
Jackson County	2.5%	3.2%
Elmore County	2.7%	3.2%
Clay County	2.9%	3.2%
Colbert County	2.0%	3.0%
Marion County	2.1%	2.9%
St. Clair County	2.1%	2.8%
Tallapoosa Count..	2.5%	2.8%
Randolph County	2.8%	2.8%
Pike County	2.2%	2.7%
Lawrence County	1.7%	2.7%
Fayette County	1.2%	2.4%
Conecuh County	1.2%	2.2%
Talladega County	2.0%	2.2%
Escambia County	1.9%	2.0%
Henry County	2.2%	1.9%
Coosa County	2.0%	1.9%
Marengo County	1.7%	1.9%
Cleburne County	2.1%	1.9%
Macon County	1.1%	1.8%
Covington County	1.3%	1.7%
Cherokee County	1.2%	1.6%
Lamar County	1.2%	1.5%
Crenshaw County	1.5%	1.4%
Butler County	0.9%	1.4%
Lowndes County	0.8%	1.4%
Sumter County	0.6%	1.1%
Wilcox County	0.6%	1.1%
Monroe County	1.0%	1.0%
Perry County	1.1%	1.0%
Hale County	0.9%	1.0%
Washington Cou..	0.9%	0.9%
Clarke County	1.0%	0.9%
Choctaw County	0.5%	0.9%
Greene County	0.8%	0.8%
Dallas County	0.7%	0.8%

But in terms of numbers, the most Hispanic and Latino residents are found in Alabama's more populated metro counties. Jefferson County's Hispanic population is now nearly 35,000 while neighboring Shelby is home to over 16,000. Madison County is second in the state with almost 25,000 Hispanic and Latino residents, complemented by strong Hispanic populations in neighboring Marshall (15,658) and Morgan (12,377) counties. Madison added more Hispanic residents than any other Alabama county over the previous decade.

Figure 6 Number of Hispanic Residents by County, 2010 & 2020

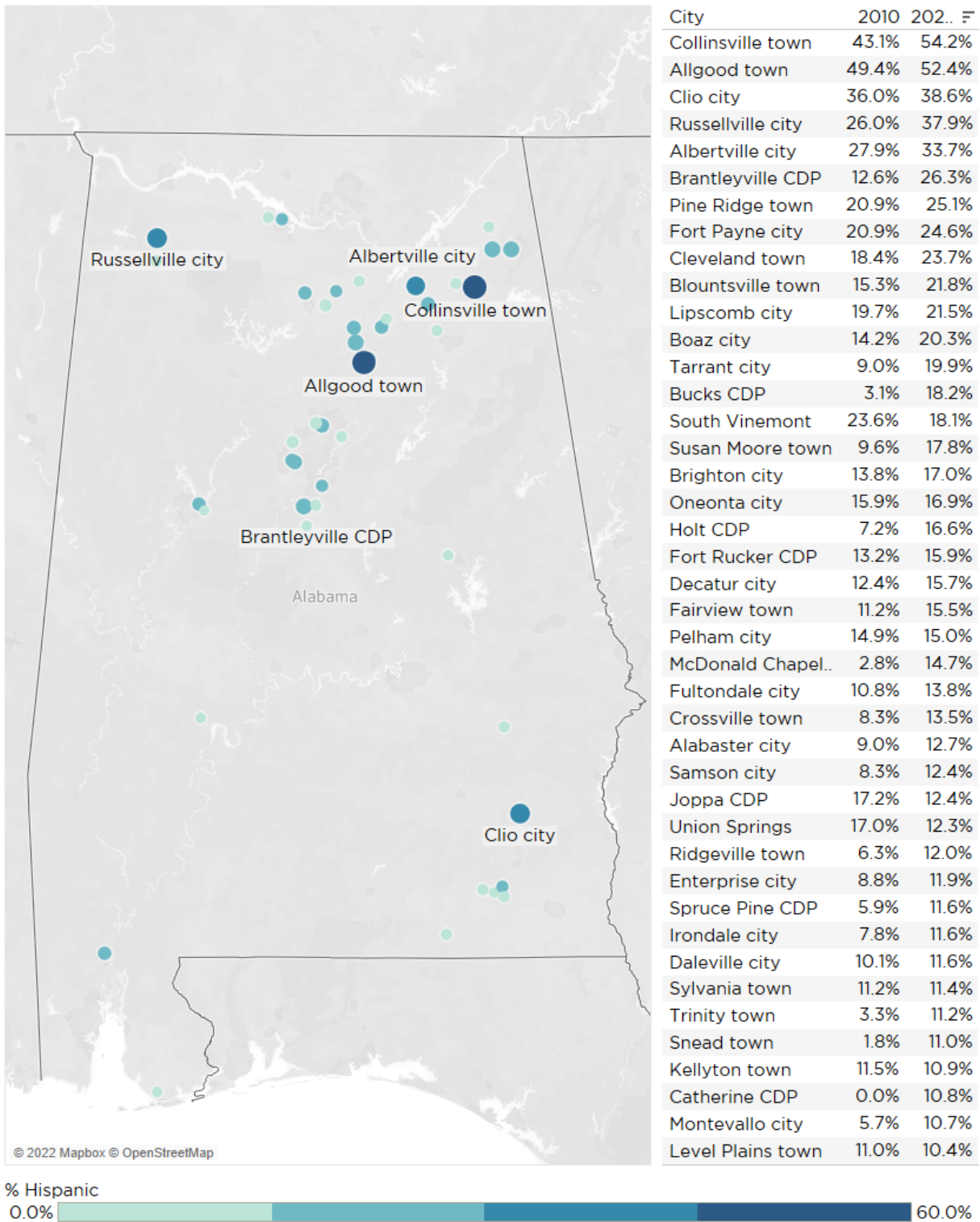


Hispanic Population in Alabama Places

Parallel geographic concentrations of Hispanic individuals can be seen in the population of Alabama cities, towns, and places. Alabama now has two municipalities where a majority of the population is Hispanic: Allgood in Blount County and Collinsville in Dekalb, according to the 2020 Census.

Among cities with a population of 20,000 or more, Albertville (population 22,386) has the highest Hispanic percentage of population, with the 7,545 Hispanics living there constituting 34% of the city's population.

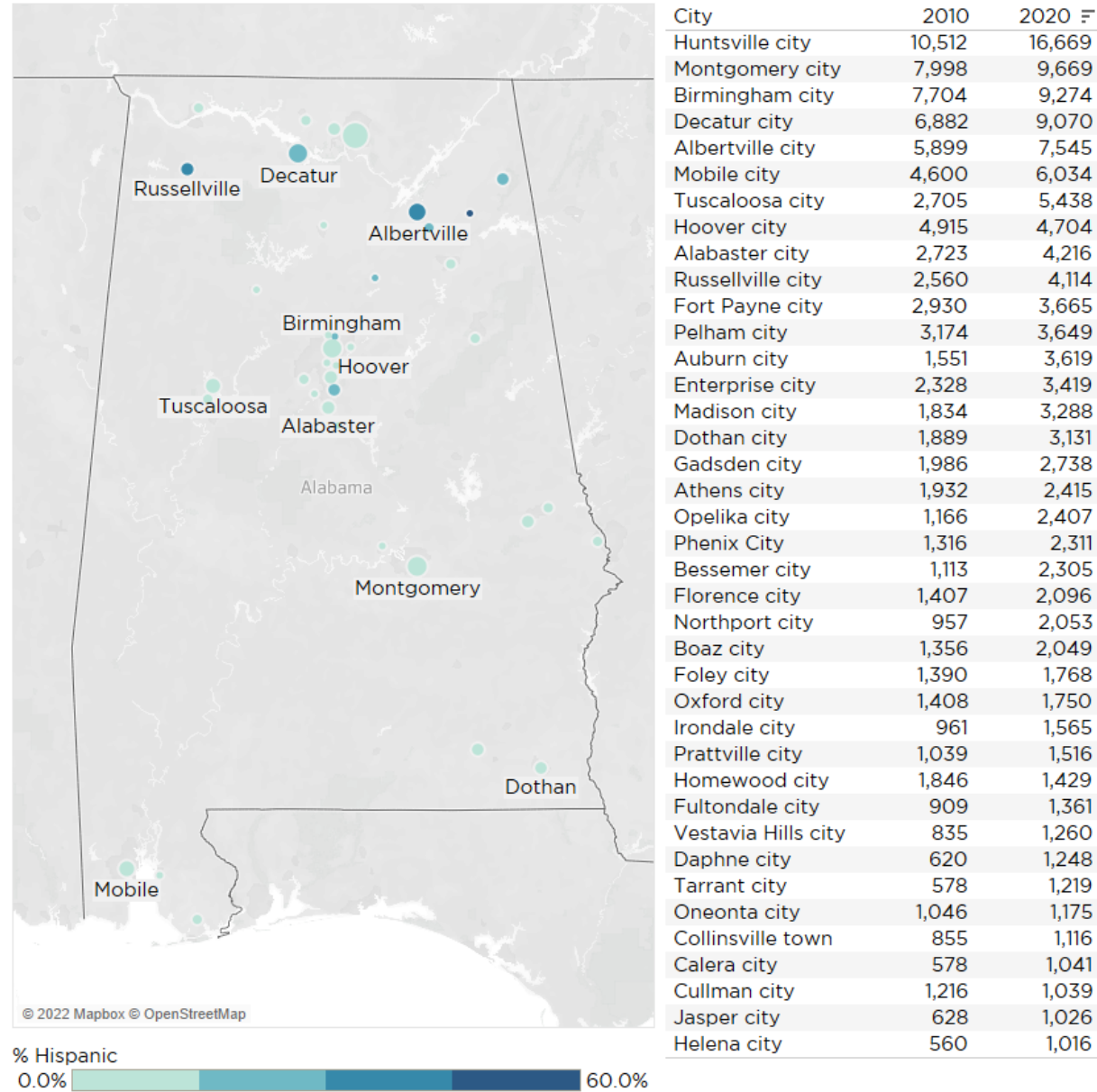
Figure 7. Cities, towns and places where the population is more than 10% Hispanic, 2020



In terms of numbers of Hispanic inhabitants, the larger populations are found in the state’s big cities. Huntsville has more Hispanic residents, 16,669, than any other Alabama city, followed by Montgomery, Birmingham, and Decatur, each with over 9,000 Hispanic residents.

Near Birmingham, Hispanic communities along the Interstate 65 corridor in Hoover, Pelham, and Alabaster total over 10,000. Out of 597 Alabama cities, towns, and places, 450 saw either flat or increases in the Hispanic population. Among Alabama cities above 20,000 in population, only two, Hoover and Homewood, saw a decline in their Hispanic populations over the decade. Homewood was down by 417, Hoover by 211.

Figure 8. Cities by number of Hispanics, 2020



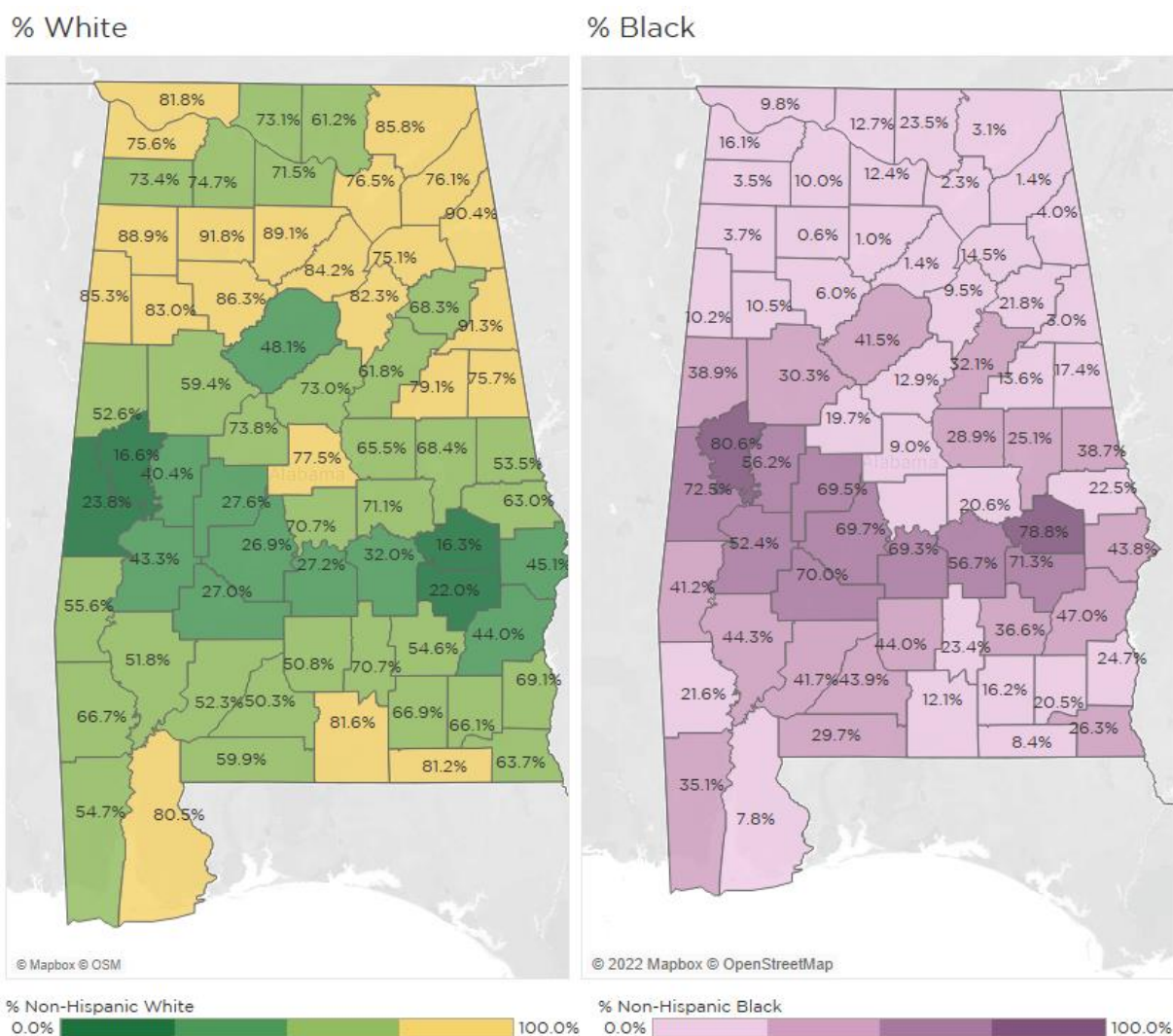
Black and White: Enduring Patterns and Subtle Changes

While the Hispanic, Asian, and multiracial populations are of interest because of their rate of change, the enduring story of Alabama is the population patterns of Black and White, a story stretching back to statehood.

The general pattern remains in Alabama: 11 counties are majority black, the south-central Alabama counties of the Black Belt, named for their rich soil, counties that historically had the highest concentration of cotton plantation agriculture and enslaved persons. Those black majorities persisted after emancipation and continue today.

Greene County has the highest percentage of non-Hispanic Black population, over 80%. The most populous majority black county is Montgomery County, with over 229,000 residents, 55% of whom are Black.

Figure 9. Alabama Counties by percent White and percent Black, Census 2020



Meanwhile, Winston County, in rural northwest Alabama, has the highest percentage of non-Hispanic White residents at 92%, with Cleburne (91%), Cherokee (90%), Cullman (89%), and Marion (89%) not far behind.

In 11 counties, the non-Hispanic White population increased. Baldwin County saw the largest increase over the decade, with a gain of 34,000, followed by Madison, Lee, and Limestone. However, those counties all diversified as well. Blacks, Hispanics, and other groups also grew in numbers.

The counties with the most significant decline in the number of residents identifying as non-Hispanic White were Mobile (-17,201), Jefferson (-15,961), and Montgomery (-14,745). Remember that some of that "decline" in the count may be attributed to individuals reclassifying themselves. However, those population changes in the White population correspond with overall population counts and flows that show continuing movement to suburbs located in adjacent counties.

Figure 10. 2010 to 2020 population change in major subgroups, by county

County	Total 2020 2020	Change in Non-Hispanic White 2020	Change in Non-Hispanic Black 2020	Change in Hispanic or Latino 2020	Change in Total Non Hispanic Population of two or more races 2020
Baldwin County	231,767	34,295	1,035	4,694	8,071
Madison County	388,153	16,052	11,562	9,532	13,027
Lee County	174,241	11,895	7,578	4,564	4,720
Limestone County	103,570	10,580	2,827	2,657	3,527
Tuscaloosa County	227,036	8,269	11,378	6,349	4,797
Shelby County	223,024	6,341	8,105	4,893	6,588
Cullman County	87,866	3,730	93	692	2,716
Elmore County	87,977	3,091	2,312	664	2,272
St. Clair County	91,103	2,015	1,519	859	2,828
Henry County	17,146	111	-683	-55	405
Clay County	14,236	75	-106	50	247
Lowndes County	10,311	-34	-1,134	53	141
Macon County	19,532	-80	-2,236	129	214
Colbert County	57,227	-93	520	639	1,469
Bullock County	10,357	-111	-249	-274	78
Cleburne County	15,056	-216	-37	-23	357
Hale County	14,785	-241	-952	9	195
Wilcox County	10,600	-244	-995	40	111
Greene County	7,730	-277	-1,122	-8	95
Sumter County	12,345	-367	-1,328	45	137
Coffee County	53,465	-375	386	1,707	1,584
Chilton County	45,014	-517	-131	998	911
Autauga County	58,805	-572	1,757	807	1,729
Tallapoosa County	41,311	-586	-684	102	806
Lamar County	13,972	-618	-214	28	186
Randolph County	21,967	-651	-790	-44	502
Choctaw County	12,665	-661	-773	40	184
Crenshaw County	13,194	-687	-156	-17	236
Bibb County	22,293	-749	-634	334	419
Perry County	8,511	-797	-1,330	-25	102
Coosa County	10,387	-797	-556	-29	211
Pike County	33,009	-851	78	175	686
Russell County	59,183	-912	4,004	1,249	1,524
Conecuh County	11,597	-929	-1,026	95	176
Pickens County	19,123	-961	-721	740	285
Geneva County	26,659	-1,038	-292	376	776
Covington County	37,570	-1,094	-122	171	757
Washington County	15,388	-1,188	-1,042	-13	338
Blount County	59,134	-1,188	102	1,145	1,733
Marengo County	19,323	-1,232	-705	16	209
Chambers County	34,772	-1,277	235	701	569
Fayette County	16,321	-1,280	-238	192	379
Cherokee County	24,971	-1,366	-219	80	463
Houston County	107,202	-1,480	2,194	1,486	2,799
Escambia County	36,757	-1,504	-1,240	33	874
Winston County	23,540	-1,639	16	176	524
Butler County	19,051	-1,645	-658	69	364
Franklin County	32,113	-1,668	-72	1,549	532
Lawrence County	33,073	-1,706	-615	321	1,133
Barbour County	25,223	-1,751	-970	123	344
Clarke County	23,087	-1,973	-1,057	-65	329
Monroe County	19,772	-2,287	-1,328	-13	254
Dallas County	38,462	-2,313	-3,502	-13	462
Talladega County	82,149	-2,347	387	108	1,523
Marion County	29,341	-2,416	-84	231	798
Lauderdale County	93,564	-2,737	-26	996	2,405
Jackson County	52,579	-2,814	-147	342	1,864
Dale County	49,326	-3,103	554	433	1,092
Marshall County	97,612	-3,394	904	4,420	2,510
DeKalb County	71,608	-3,468	-10	2,054	1,976
Walker County	65,342	-4,193	4	845	1,540
Morgan County	123,421	-4,347	1,248	3,221	3,636
Etowah County	103,436	-5,058	-717	1,448	2,927
Calhoun County	116,441	-7,766	1,188	1,117	2,864
Montgomery County	228,954	-14,745	4,873	2,370	3,519
Jefferson County	674,721	-15,961	4,601	9,368	12,921
Mobile County	414,809	-17,201	3,163	3,489	10,223

In each of the central metro counties, the percentage of the population identifying as non-Hispanic White has declined as a share of the population as the Black, Hispanic, and other racial and multiracial subgroups increase. Non-Hispanic Whites represented 52% of Jefferson County's population in 2010; by 2020, that percentage was 48%. Blacks make up 42% of the Jefferson County population in 2020, roughly the same percentage as in 2010. The Hispanic population grew by over 9,000, increasing from 4% to 5% of the population. The group with the biggest increase in Jefferson County was non-Hispanic More than One Race, up 12,921, constituting 3% of the population.

In Montgomery County, 38.4% of the population was non-Hispanic White in 2010; In 2020, 32%. The Black majority in Montgomery County increased from 55% to 57%. Hispanics increased by 2,370, now representing 2% of Montgomery County's population, up from 1% in 2010. Asians 3,160, now 4% of the population, while the non-Hispanic More than One Race category increased by 3,519 and in 2020 representing 3% of the population.

In Mobile County, the non-Non-Hispanic White population percentage went from 59% in 2010 to 55% in 2020. The Black population increased by 3,163, or 35% of the county population. The Hispanic community increased by 3,489, raising its share of the population to 3.2%. Like Jefferson County, Mobile County's biggest growth category was in the non-Hispanic More than one race category, which gained over 10,000, making it the second most populous minority group at 3.7% of the population.

Meanwhile, Madison County's non-Hispanic White population increased by 16,000, but its Black population grew by 16,052, non-Hispanic More than One Race population grew by 13,027, and its Hispanic population increased by 9,532. Despite the growth in the non-Hispanic White population, its population percentage decreased from 66% of the population in 2010 to 61% in 2020.

Just as Whites have sought out new housing opportunities in the suburbs, Blacks make up an increasing percentage of the population in Shelby and St. Clair Counties around Birmingham and are also an increasing percentage of the population in Autauga and Elmore counties outside of Montgomery.

Meanwhile, the Black population is also decreasing in Alabama's Black Belt,

Race in Alabama Cities, Towns, and Places

When looking at cities, some subtle shifts can be seen in the data. Birmingham, which saw decades of White flight, saw an increase in the White population but not enough to offset significant outflows of Blacks.

Meanwhile, Montgomery and Mobile, which had maintained more racial balance for longer than Birmingham, saw outflows of White residents and growth in other demographic groups.

In Huntsville, populations increased across all racial and ethnic groups, though that multifaceted growth also produces a diversified population.

Figure 11. Change in Alabama cities over 20,000, 2010-2020

City	Total 2020	Change in Total 2010-2020	Change in Non Hispanic White	Change in Non Hispanic Black	Change in Total Hispanic or Latino	Change in Non Hispanic Two or More Races	Change in Non-Hispanic Asian
Huntsville city	215,006	34,901	14,100	6,745	6,157	6,184	1,112
Birmingham city	200,733	-11,504	1,174	-18,527	1,570	2,685	1,123
Montgomery city	200,603	-5,161	-17,156	4,348	1,671	3,022	2,591
Mobile city	187,041	-8,070	-10,570	-2,697	1,434	3,410	-40
Tuscaloosa city	99,600	9,132	89	3,450	2,733	1,802	693
Hoover city	92,606	10,987	3,587	3,505	-211	2,131	1,793
Auburn city	76,143	22,763	8,877	5,152	2,068	1,965	4,580
Dothan city	71,072	5,576	-578	2,548	1,242	1,790	412
Decatur city	57,938	2,255	-2,958	1,343	2,188	1,589	38
Madison city	56,933	13,995	6,528	2,189	1,454	2,145	1,452
Florence city	40,184	865	-980	-70	689	1,192	-18
Vestavia Hills city	39,102	5,069	2,333	542	425	791	897
Phenix City	38,816	5,994	134	3,633	995	948	153
Prattville city	37,781	3,821	-525	2,286	477	1,110	380
Gadsden city	33,945	-2,911	-3,433	-1,298	752	925	73
Alabaster city	33,284	2,932	-991	1,218	1,493	1,065	125
Northport city	31,125	7,795	4,290	1,511	1,096	666	144
Opelika city	30,995	4,518	1,803	484	1,241	707	239
Enterprise city	28,711	2,149	-633	374	1,091	957	269
Daphne city	27,462	5,892	3,690	404	628	1,029	71
Homewood city	26,414	1,247	60	917	-417	492	167
Trussville city	26,123	6,190	3,307	1,566	317	727	224
Bessemer city	26,019	-1,437	-1,605	-1,397	1,192	333	15
Athens city	25,406	3,509	1,662	470	483	779	50
Pelham city	24,318	2,966	206	1,524	475	609	85
Fairhope city	22,477	7,151	5,767	131	432	636	97
Mountain Brook	22,461	2,048	1,549	-115	153	395	49
Albertville city	22,386	1,226	-1,598	676	1,646	456	81
Oxford city	22,069	721	-1,386	989	342	594	144
Anniston city	21,564	-1,542	-1,053	-1,265	299	373	62
Helena city	20,914	4,121	1,602	1,189	456	722	82
Foley city	20,335	5,717	4,232	191	378	742	65

Birmingham

Between 2010 and 2020, Birmingham saw a modest gain in its non-Hispanic White population, with an additional 1,000 residents identifying as non-Hispanic White. Meanwhile, Birmingham's Black population declined by almost 20,000. The city added about 1,500 Hispanic residents, and the number of individuals identifying as non-Hispanic More than One Race was up 2,685. The city saw a net decline of 11,504. Because of the shift, Hispanics and non-Hispanic Whites now represent a slightly higher percentage of Birmingham's population. In contrast, the Black percentage of the population declined from 73% to 68%, with 23% White, 5% Hispanic, 2% More than one Race, and 2% Asian.

Montgomery

The situation was different in Montgomery. The City of Montgomery's Black population grew by 4,348, but the White population declined by 17,000. The Hispanic population of Montgomery increased by 1,671. But the most growth came from an increase of 2,591 Asian residents and 3,022 in those reporting More Than One Race. In 2020, Montgomery's population was 60% Black, up from 56% in 2010. non-Hispanic Whites dropped from 36% of the population

to 28%. Asians climbed to 4% of the population, just ahead of More than One Race at 3%.

Mobile

In the City of Mobile, the White population declined by 10,570, the Black population declined by 2,697, and the Hispanic population increased by 1,434. An additional 3,410 people in Mobile identify as More than one Race compared to 2010. The Black population now represents 51% of Mobile's population, up from 50% in 2010. The White population represents 40%, down from 44% in 2010. Hispanic and individuals of More than One Race each make up 3% of the population, while Asians represent 2%.

Huntsville

Meanwhile, in Huntsville, each of the four largest groups grew: Hispanics (+6,157) and non-Hispanic Whites (+14,100), Blacks (+6,745), and non-Hispanic More than One Race (+6,184). The non-Hispanic White population decreased in its share of the population from 58% to 55%. The Black population share decreased from 31% to 29%, but the Hispanic share increased from 6% to 8%. Individuals of More than One Race increased to 4.6% of the population, while the Asian share of the population increased slightly to 2.5%.

Growth in the Asian Population

Though the Asian population in Alabama is smaller in comparison to other demographic groups, there has been notable growth in some areas.

The small fishing town of Bayou La Batre in south Mobile County is the Alabama city with the highest percentage of Asians in the population. The Vietnamese community there, established by people fleeing the aftermath of the Vietnam War, represents 20% of the city's population. However, over the past decade, the number of Asian residents declined by 162.

Meanwhile, the Asian population has grown significantly in several communities and counties along the Interstate 85 corridor, home to Hyundai, Kia, and automotive suppliers with ties to South Korea. Auburn's population is 10% Asian, after adding 4,580 Asian residents between 2010 and 2020. Montgomery's Asian population increased 2,591, and neighboring Pike Road added 472 Asian residents.

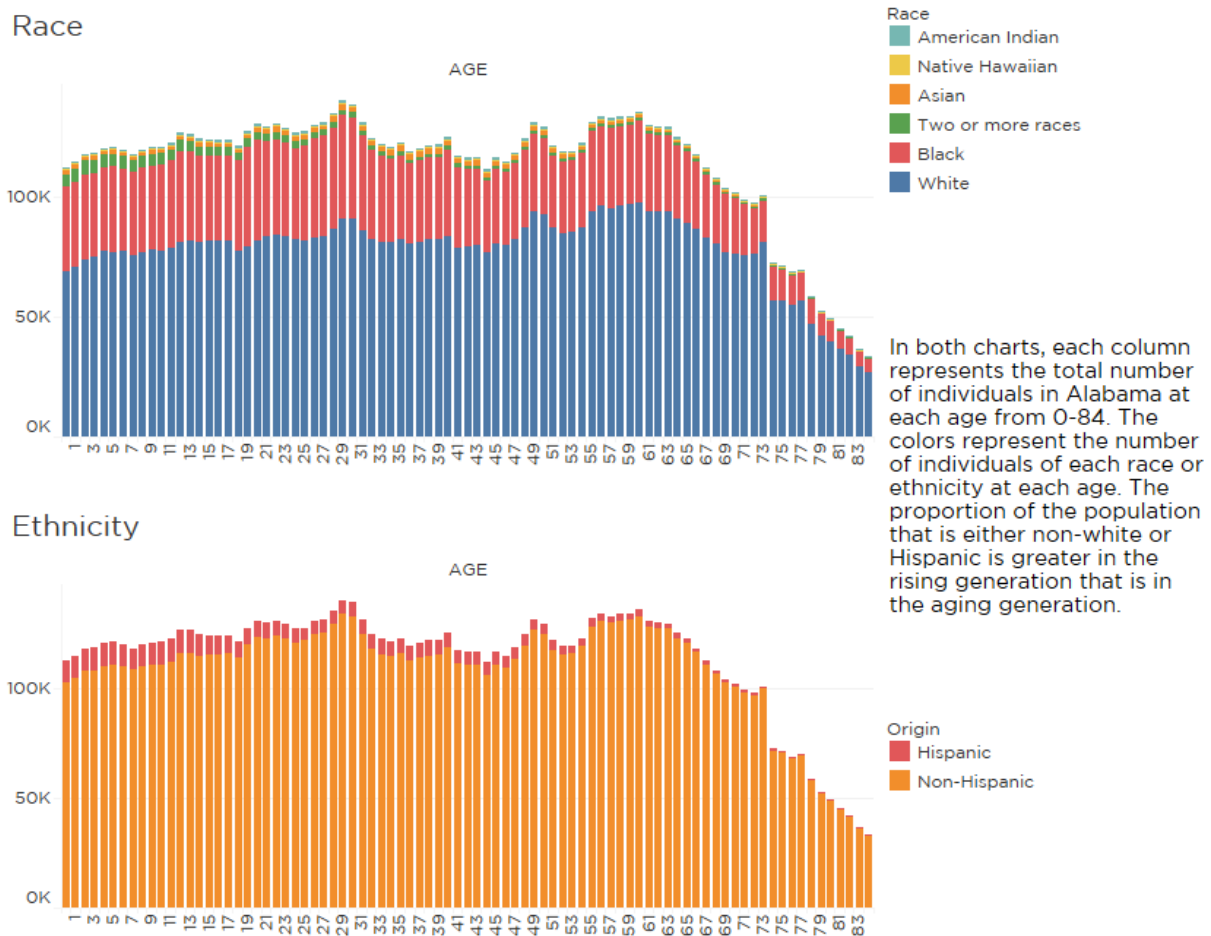
The Asian population also increased in the Birmingham metro -- Hoover (+1,793), Birmingham (+1,123), and Vestavia Hills (\$897) -- and in Huntsville (1,112) and Madison (+1,452).

Conclusion

Alabama and the nation continue to diversify due to birth, death, and migration trends. But the statistics from the 2020 Census show that the

nation is also changing through marriage and evolving attitudes toward racial identity as customs and generations change. The chart below looks at the Alabama population by age, with the population color-coded first for race and then for ethnicity. Both charts note the increasing racial and ethnic diversity in the younger population.

Figure 12. Alabama Racial and Ethnic Population Distribution by age, U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates



The shifting demographics challenge Alabama to continue progress toward common goals and increasing equality of opportunity for all.



Public Affairs Research Council of Alabama

WHO WE ARE

The Public Affairs Research Council of Alabama is a nonpartisan research organization focused on helping state and community leaders make better-informed public policy decisions.

WHAT WE BELIEVE

State and community leaders make better-informed decisions when provided with unbiased, nonpartisan data and resources about the topics they care about the most.

HOW WE WORK

We conduct *nonpartisan research* on issues affecting the people of Alabama so state and community leaders, and others, can make better-informed decisions based on facts, not rhetoric.

We *independently evaluate* the efficacy of public programs and services.

We offer technical and research assistance for public and nonprofit partners to help them integrate the use of *accurate data* into their work.

We engage in *meaningful dialogue* with state and community leaders and others on the topics Alabamians care about the most.



WHY WE MATTER

There are many groups and organizations vying for the attention of state and community leaders. It's often hard to identify what's real from alternative facts and partisan-leaning talking points. Our founders started the Public Affairs Research Council of Alabama more than three decades ago to counter the rising tide of misinformation. They recognized then, and it remains true today, that emotional appeals and fiery rhetoric often lead to indecision and false choices.

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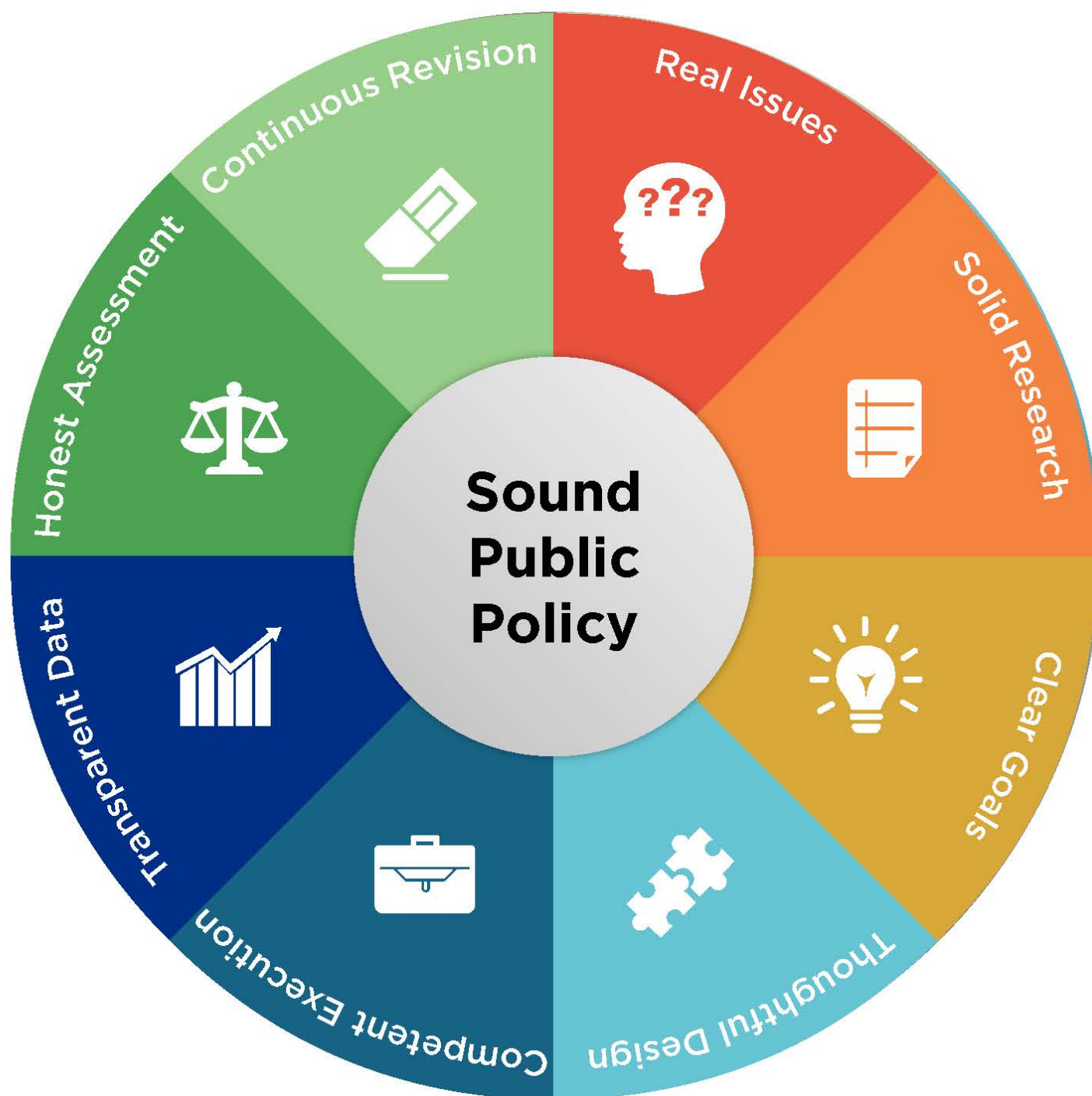


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