

Report of the Demographic Change Task Force – Final

March 19, 2010

Executive Summary

Lexington is experiencing a dramatic change in its racial composition and a substantial modification of its age profile.

In 1990, just over 6% of the Town's residents were of Chinese, Indian, Japanese, Korean or other Asian origin. By 2000, the percentage of residents of Asian origin had risen to 11%; at the end of 2009 it may have reached 20%. This percentage is substantially higher in Lexington than in any other neighboring community. According to the 2005-2007 American Community Survey, conducted by the Census Bureau, Asian Americans of Chinese origin represented about 10% of Lexington's population; they were followed by Indians and Koreans, each at about 2.5%, and Japanese and Vietnamese at 0.5% each. At present, residents of Asian origin are significantly under-represented in the Town's Departments, Boards and Committees.

The quantitative impact of this demographic change has been most evident in schools and in subsidized housing. The schools, with about 5% of students having limited English proficiency, have responded by expanding English Language Learner programs. With respect to housing, over 50% of the residents of Vinebrook and Greeley Villages (low income, elderly and handicapped housing) are now of Asian origin; twenty years ago there were none.

Data on English proficiency from the 2000 Census reveal that about 300 Asian-American residents did not speak English or spoke it poorly and could present a communication challenge for Town Departments, particularly in emergencies.

Although Lexington's population has not grown over the past 30 years, its age profile (distribution by age band) has changed considerably. It now most closely resembles the profiles of suburban communities with highly-rated school systems, and differs from all immediately neighboring communities except Lincoln. Currently, it consists of one peak in the 10-14 year age band; falls to a minimum in the 25-29 year band; rises to its maximum in the 50-54 age band; and then drops off with higher ages. The profile is consistent with the following interpretation: Older parents move into Lexington to place their children in its excellent schools, while young adults move elsewhere. Over the past 10 to 20 years, the initial peak has grown and the maximum of the distribution has shifted out by 10 years. The average age of the population is slowly rising now, but is projected to rise faster at a faster pace over the next 20 years according to projections from the Metropolitan Area Planning Council. The aging population, coupled with the trend of more seniors living alone, is placing new and additional demands on Town services. In particular, minor problems that may have once been handled

by family members can evolve into crises by the time they finally come to the attention of the Police, Fire, Health, and Human Services Departments.

Relative to Massachusetts as a whole, Lexington's median home values and median family income both rose from the 1990 Census to the 2005-2007 ACS. In this sense, we are becoming a more exclusive community.

Our recommendations stress the need to develop a better understanding of in- and out-migration and of the growth and makeup of the Asian-American population. Only by taking these steps will the Town be able to respond appropriately. Accordingly, we recommend interviewing members of the community (e.g. teachers) and others (e.g. real estate agents) who have direct and frequent dealings with Asian Americans and older residents who are at the center of these trends. We also recommend analyzing the steps taken by other communities, not only in Massachusetts, that have experience with similar demographic trends. In parallel with these actions, we believe it is essential to identify and implement ways to accelerate and broaden participation of the Lexington's Asian-American population in Town business, including the shaping the appropriate response to the trends identified in this report.

We also recommend that – to the extent permissible by law – Town Departments begin to include age- and language-related data when documenting incidents, particularly emergencies. Finally, we recommend that the Town derive much greater value from its annual census by slight modification of the form and a more detailed analysis of the data.

Background and mission of the Task Force

Noting “significant changes in the composition of Lexington’s population over the last 15-20 years” and the need for municipal government and schools to take them into account, the Lexington 2020 Vision Committee established the Demographic Change Task Force (DCTF). In announcing its formation in March 2008, the 2020 Vision Committee issued the following statement:

“Identifying the nature of demographic change is essential for local government to meet the needs of the community now and in the future. Different ways of thinking and communicating result from changes and increased diversity over time. Understanding and responding appropriately to these changes can promote a sense of community and strengthen the democratic process. The data analysis and recommendations provided by the Task Force will inform long-range community decisions and actions for the Board of Selectmen and other Town officials.”

Subsequently, Town Manager Carl Valente defined three primary objectives for the Task Force:

1. Identify the most important demographic changes currently taking place in Lexington and identify the changes that are likely to occur by 2020.
2. Explore how these changes will affect town services.
3. Understand how to maintain and create a sense of community despite these demographic changes.

Membership

The current members of the Task Force are:

Marian Cohen (2020 Vision Committee Liaison)

Margaret Coppe (Lexington School Committee)

Ben Esty (Resident)

Bebe Fallick (Resident)

Dan Krupka (Resident)

Candy McLaughlin (Assistant to the Town Manager; staff to the Task Force)

Carl Valente (Lexington Town Manager; staff to the Task Force)

Activities

Whereas “demographics” can be interpreted to encompass a broad range of topics, the Task Force has addressed the following: age, race, language, income and home values. Although, the 2020 Vision Committee’s Scoping Group had suggested that residency (moves into and out of town) and religion be included among the demographic topics, we were unable to obtain data on the former and did not explore the latter.

The Task Force pursued two lines of inquiry: (1) collection, analysis and discussion of demographic data and (2) meetings with managers of Town Departments and organizations of interest. The activities in

the first category were predominantly data gathering and analysis, followed by discussion within the Task Force as a whole. The second category consisted of sessions whose objectives were to become familiar with the responsibilities of Town Departments, and to learn how demographic changes were affecting them or might affect them in the future.

We thank all who met with us¹ for their preparation and for the candid discussions. We also thank Arthur Bakis of the US Census Bureau for patiently answering questions regarding data sources and data interpretation; Tim Reardon of the Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC) for discussions of the models used by the MAPC and for providing data; Robyn Dowling-Grant, K-12 Coordinator – English Lerner Education Program for Lexington Schools for data on the English Language Learner (ELL) program; and Aaron Henry, Senior Planner, Town of Lexington, for Appendix A and historical data on the Town’s population.

A. Demographic data

The data in this report are drawn primarily from the US Census Bureau and from the Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE). The former performs decennial censuses and, during the intervening years conducts surveys, spanning three years, known as the American Community Surveys. This report includes results from the 2005-2007 American Community Survey (ACS) because it was the most recent one available when the Task Force assembled its data. In December 2009, the US Census Bureau published its 2006-2008 ACS. Because its results, related to the topics of interest to the Task Force, do not differ substantively from the previous ACS, we have continued to use the 2005-2007 ACS in the body of this report. Most recently, Aaron Henry, Senior Planner for the Town of Lexington, drafted a Demographic & Socioeconomic Profile Report for the Town, comparing the results of the 2006-2008 ACS with those of the 2000 Census. That report constitutes Appendix A.

As the data reported in this section demonstrate, Lexington is experiencing substantial change both in its age profile and in its racial composition. The evolution of its age profile resembles that of Boston-area communities with highly-ranked schools. By contrast, Lexington’s Asian-American population (16.5% according to the 2005-2007 ACS) is significantly higher than any of the communities mentioned above and any neighboring community.

In this Section, we present data on the following demographic topics:

1. Age
2. Race
3. Language
4. Housing and income

¹ Please see Table 2 for the list.

Caveats

Before discussing the data, it is important to keep in mind the following:

1. It has been nearly ten years since the last US census, which, being based on a count of the entire population, represents the most accurate data. Because the ACS data are based on a sample, not the full population, they can be less accurate. This tradeoff – accuracy of data vs. timeliness – must be recognized in any analysis and interpretation.
2. In addition to historical data, we include one projection for 2020 developed by the MAPC. It is based on a forecast for the total population of a group of “similar” neighboring towns whose results are then allocated to the towns in the group. Because the forecast is not based solely on data for Lexington, its reliability and validity may be limited.
3. There is a need to distinguish what has been an historical trend from what is likely to be a future trend from now through 2020, and to understand the methods and potential biases involved with forecasting methods. In some cases, we have extrapolated current trends to arrive at estimates of future values, recognizing that such extrapolations need to be considered with caution.
4. There is a need to distinguish temporary trends and permanent trends (e.g. something that is important for first generation citizens, such as English classes, may not necessarily be important for future generations).

1. Age

After almost doubling from its 1950 level, Lexington’s population reached 33,400 in 1970. It then declined to about 28,500 in 1980² and, as reported by the Census Bureau’s decennial Censuses, has been roughly stable at about 30,000 since then. Although the MAPC forecasts³ that it will grow to nearly 32,000 in 2010 and nearly 33,000 in 2020, the projections appear to be high in light of the past 30 years of relative stability and the limited opportunities to add to the Town’s housing stock.

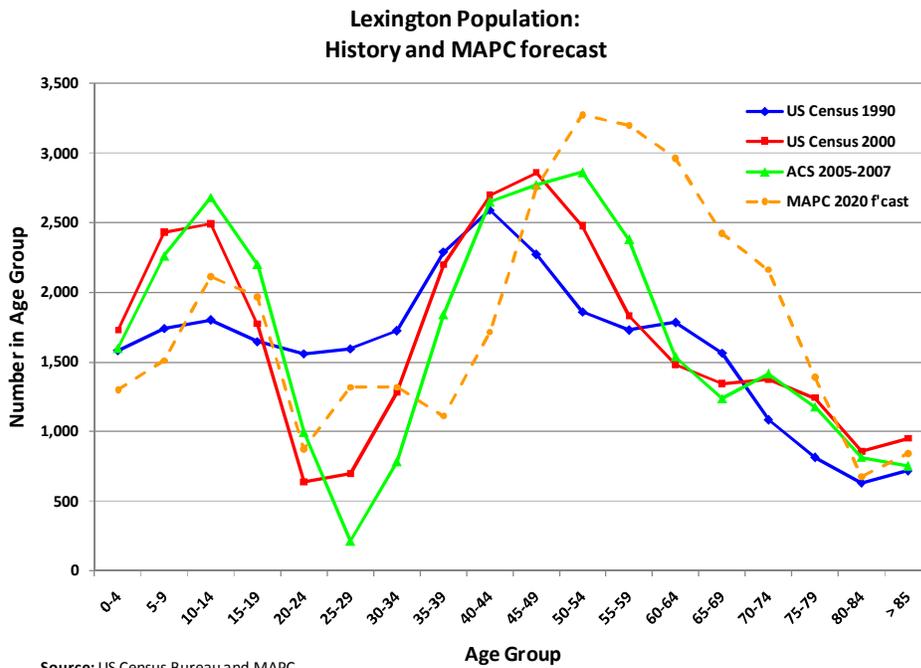
The overall stability of the past 30 years masks major underlying change. **Figure 1** shows age profiles, described by number of Lexington residents in five-year age bands. The figure is based on historical data from the US Census Bureau (1990 and 2000 Censuses and the 2005-2007 ACS) and a projection for 2020 from the MAPC. The most recent age profiles are characterized by one peak for the 10 – 14 age band and a second peak, which has been shifting to higher ages, in the 50 – 54 age band. The population dips in the 20 – 35 year band, with the dip appearing most pronounced in the 2005-2007 ACS data. Over the past 20 years or so, the number in the 60 – 69 age band has dropped while the number in the 70+ age band has risen. This will change if the MAPC projection proves to be accurate: It forecasts a large

² We are grateful to Aaron Henry, Senior Planner of the Town of Lexington for providing Town population at ten-year intervals starting in 1860.

³ Timothy Reardon of the MAPC provided historical data for 1990 and 2000 and forecasts through 2030 for communities in the Boston Metropolitan Area.

increase in the number of residents between the ages of 50 and 80 by 2020. The MAPC has also developed projections for 2030, which suggest an even greater shift to an older population. If this proves to be even directionally correct, it would have major implications for Lexington.

Figure 1 – Age profile



Source: US Census Bureau and MAPC

With the exception of Lincoln, no immediately neighboring community had an age profile in 2000 that rose substantially from the 0-4 age band to 10-14; for these neighboring communities, the profile was essentially flat from 0 to 19. By contrast, other suburban towns with highly-ranked schools, Carlisle, Concord, Dover, Newton, Sherborn and Weston exhibited age profiles similar to Lexington’s.

The rise from the 0-4 age band to the 5-9 age band, which became more pronounced in the 2000 Census, is reflected in the “Birth-to-K” progression rates used to project Kindergarten enrollment on the basis of births five years earlier.⁴ The average for this factor over a five-year period beginning with the 2004-2005 school year is 1.59.

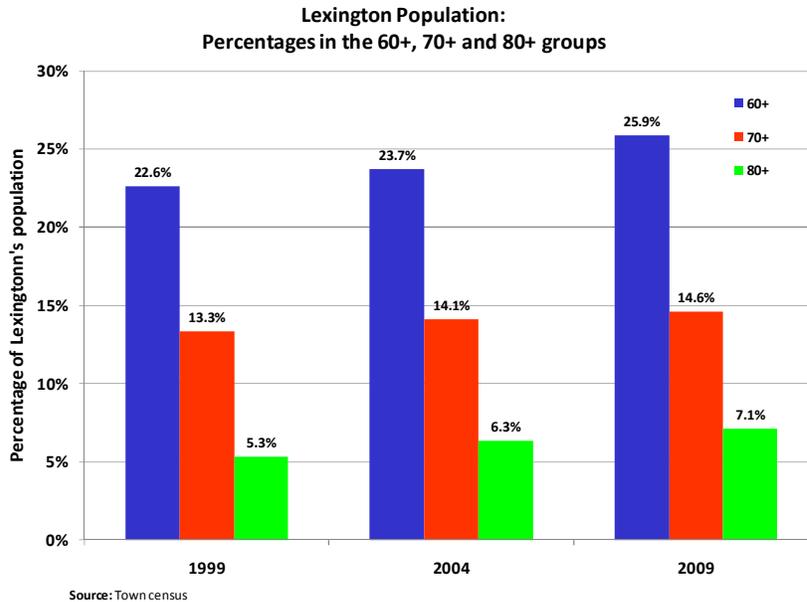
US Census Bureau data reveal that the Town’s average age is rising very slowly: It was 40 in 1990 and rose to 41 according to the 2005-2007 ACS. The MAPC projects that it will be 45.5 in 2020.

Because the Town is required by Massachusetts law to conduct a simple annual census that includes the age of its residents, we could have used those data to construct **Figure 1**. However, the Town includes

⁴ Paul B. Ash, Four and Ten-Year Enrollment Forecasts, December 10, 2008

anyone living away, either at college or in the Armed Forces. By contrast, the US Census Bureau counts people where they live most of the year. As a result, the Town census reports a higher count for the 18-25 age band. Because this problem does not exist for the older residents, we are able to use the Town's data to characterize recent trends for this population segment. **Figure 2** demonstrates that it has not been declining; in fact, it is growing, albeit slowly. This finding is consistent with **Figure 1** for the 60+ population.

Figure 2 – Trends in Lexington's older population



2. Race

Note on the definition of “race” and “ethnicity”

Race is generally used to describe genetic heritage while ethnicity describes one's cultural background. The Census Bureau makes this distinction by defining “race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts” and stating that “Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.”⁵ In a reflection of this practice, the 2000 Census form began by asking, “Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino?” It next inquires about the person's race. A section of the Census 2000 form is shown in **Figure 3**. It includes many Asian races and allows for even more to be written in. The form used for the 2005-2007 ACS uses the same definitions.

⁵ American Fact Finder Glossary, http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/epss/glossary_e.html, accessed January 8, 2010.

Figure 3 – Questions related to ethnicity and race in the 2000 Census

Reproduction of Questions on Race and Hispanic Origin From Census 2000

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.

5. Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark the "No" box if not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino Yes, Puerto Rican
 Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano Yes, Cuban
 Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — Print group.

6. What is this person's race? Mark one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

White
 Black, African Am., or Negro
 American Indian or Alaska Native — Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.

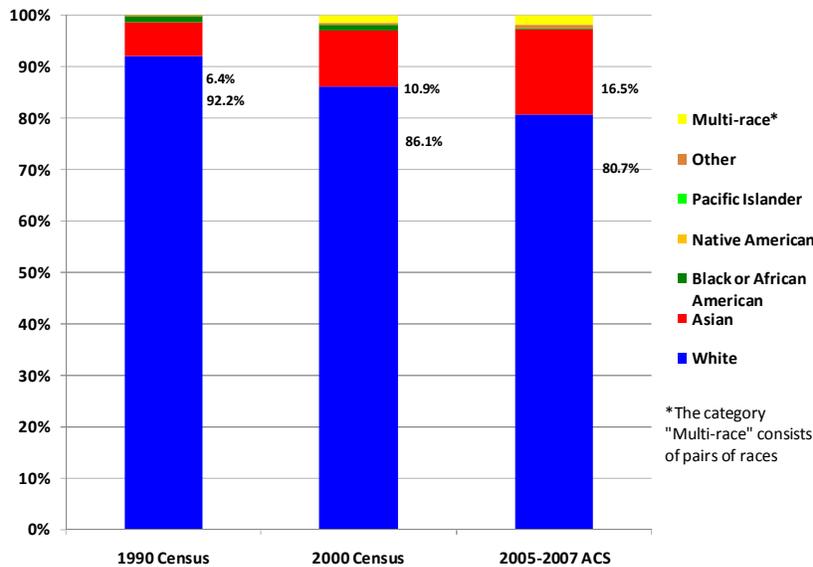
Asian Indian Japanese Native Hawaiian
 Chinese Korean Guamanian or Chamorro
 Filipino Vietnamese Samoan
 Other Asian — Print race. Other Pacific Islander — Print race.

Some other race — Print race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 questionnaire.

The breakdown of Lexington’s population by racial origin is shown in **Figure 4** for the 1990 and 2000 Censuses and for the 2005-2007 ACS. The most obvious feature is the growth in the number of residents of Asian origin. (Henceforth, this report will refer to them as “Asian Americans.”) By contrast, the African American percentage is small and shrinking. The 2000 census shows that 1.4% of Lexington’s population identified itself as Hispanic.

Figure 4 – Breakdown of Lexington’s population by racial origin



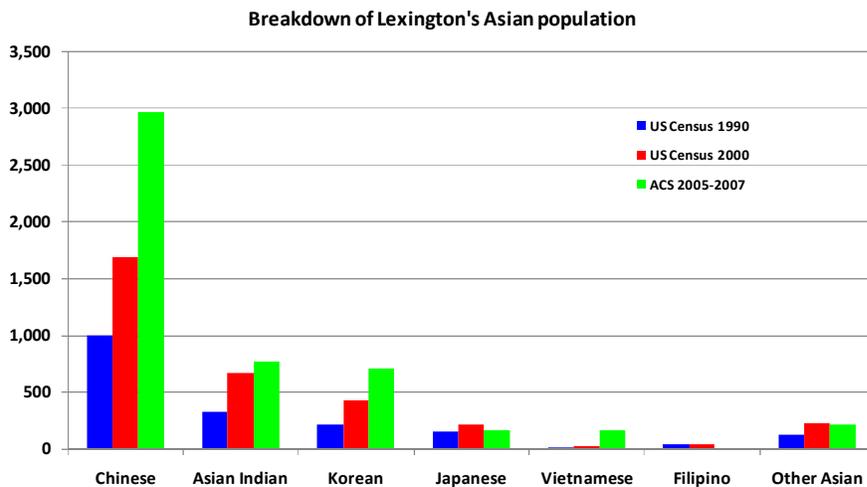
Source: US Census Bureau

According to the 2005-2007 ACS, Lexington now has a higher percentage of Asian Americans – 16.5% – than does any other neighboring community in the Boston area with highly-rated schools. In 2000, Brookline – a community with high-ranked schools but whose age profile does not have a “school-age” peak like Lexington’s – had the highest percentage of Asian Americans: 13%, compared to Lexington’s 10.9%. However, by the time of the 2005-2007 ACS, Brookline’s Asian-American percentage had risen only slightly to 13.6%.

The 2005-2007 ACS reveals Chinese now represent about 10% of Lexington’s population and about 60% of the Asian-American population; they are followed by Indians (2.5%), Koreans (2.3%), Japanese (0.5%) and Vietnamese (0.5%). The remainder includes Bangladeshis, Cambodians, Indonesians, Pakistanis, Sri Lankans and Thai. **Figure 5** shows the trends since 1990 by racial origin. Note the rapid growth in the Chinese and Korean populations. Since 1990, they have approximately tripled.⁶

The Asian Americans in Lexington are well educated. Nearly 55% possess a graduate or professional degree compared to 42% for the Town as a whole.⁷

Figure 5 – Breakdown of Lexington’s Asian-American population



Source: US Census Bureau

The growth in the Asian-American population is even more evident in Lexington’s public schools. In 1998-99, according to data of the Massachusetts DESE, shown in **Figure 6**, the percentage of Asian-American students was 13%, about two percentage points higher than for the Town as a whole. By

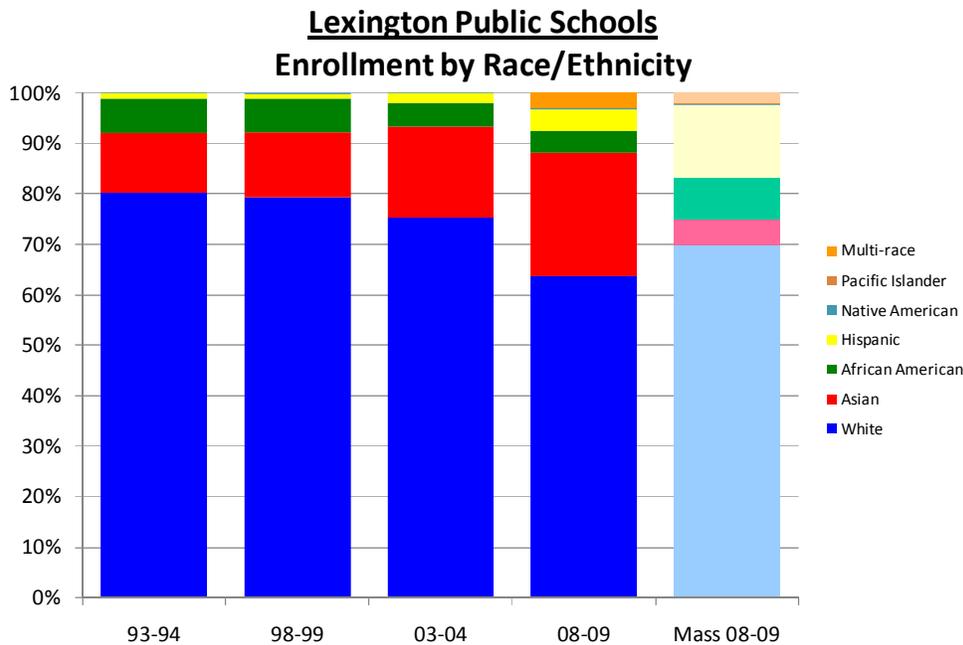
⁶ The Institute for Asian American Studies has published profiles of Asian populations in several Massachusetts Communities, including Lexington (“Asian Americans in Lexington” published in 2005), based on US Census Bureau data. For data including the 2000 Census, see http://www.iaas.umb.edu/research/census/community_profiles/profile_Lexington_2000_Final.pdf

⁷ Asian Americans in Lexington, Table 23

2008-09, it had grown to 24.5%. If the percentage of Asian-American students in Lexington’s public schools has remained slightly higher than the Asian-American population in the Town as a whole, we estimate Lexington currently has an Asian-American population in the neighborhood of 20%. (Because the data published by the Massachusetts DESE is based on an actual count, performed annually, it is arguably the most up-to-date demographic data available. However, it omits the students in private schools).

Note that the Lexington schools include Hispanic as a category for race/ethnicity. In the 1993-94 school year, Hispanic students represented 1%; by 2008-09, their percentage had grown to 4.3%. Over the same period, African American students dropped from 6.9% to 4.3%.

Figure 6 – Breakdown by race/ethnicity – Lexington and Massachusetts public schools



Source: MA DESE web site

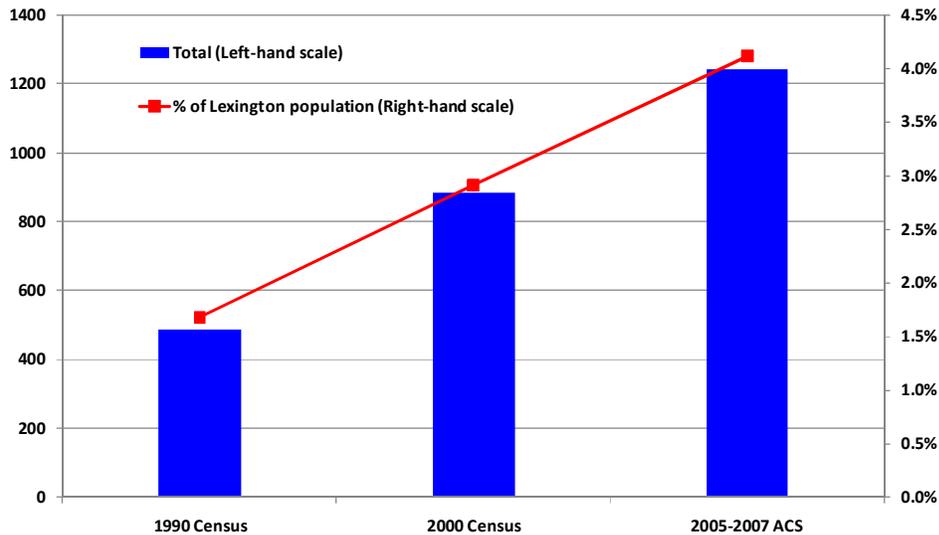
As demonstrated by **Figure 6**, Lexington’s distribution by race differs substantially from that of Massachusetts as a whole, which is shown on the far right of the figure with lighter colors corresponding to the same colors for the other bars. In 2009, Hispanic students were 14.3% of the state total, while African Americans were 8.2%; Asian-American students represented 5.1%.

Within Lexington, during the 2008-09 school year, Estabrook and Harrington Schools had the highest percentages of Asian-American students – 31.6% and 30.1%, respectively, while Fiske had the lowest in (19.1%).

3. Language

In light of the large and growing Asian-American population, it is not surprising that, in an increasing number of Lexington households, English is not the language spoken at home. **Figure 7** shows the number and percentage of residents who speak an Asian or Pacific Islander language at home and who do not speak English “very well.”⁸ (In addition to “very well”, the Census Bureau uses three additional classifications for English proficiency: “well,” “not well and “not at all.”)

Figure 7 – Number and percentage of residents who speak an Asian or Pacific Islander at home and who speak English less than “very well”



For Town planning purposes it would be more useful to know how many residents don’t speak English or speak it poorly, i.e., “not well” or “not at all” in the Census Bureau’s terminology. Unfortunately, the 1990 Census and the 2005-2007 ACS do not provide those data. However, the data are available in the 2000 Census where they are broken down by Indian, Korean and Chinese, and by age band. The data⁹, plotted in **Figures 8a – 8c**, reveal very substantial differences among the three groups. (Please note the different vertical scales). With the exception of about 20 residents, all Indians could be considered to be proficient in English (spoke “well” or better). By contrast, about one third of Koreans (163) in all age groups spoke English poorly or not at all, including about 45% in the 18-64 age band and everyone over 65. Almost 80% of the Chinese were proficient in English, and only 108 (out of a population three times

⁸ It is important to note that not all Asians speak an Asian language at home. Some speak only English; others speak other Indo-European languages.

⁹ Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data. Table P19

larger than the Korean) spoke no English or spoke it poorly. Overall, then, about 300 of this subset of Asian-American residents would have been expected to encounter problems communicating in English.

Figure 8a – English proficiency of Indians in Lexington

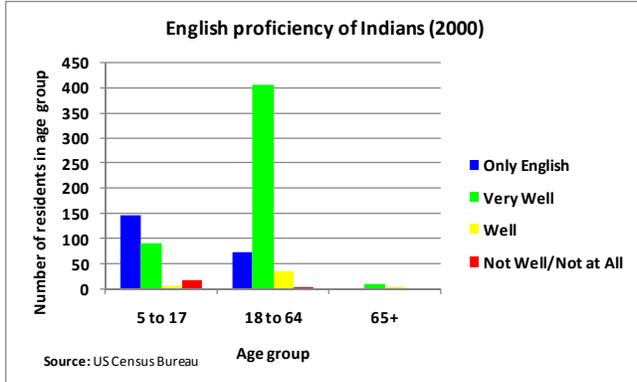


Figure 8b – English proficiency of Koreans in Lexington

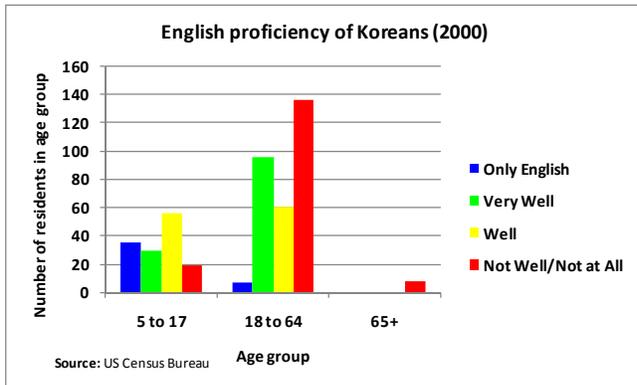
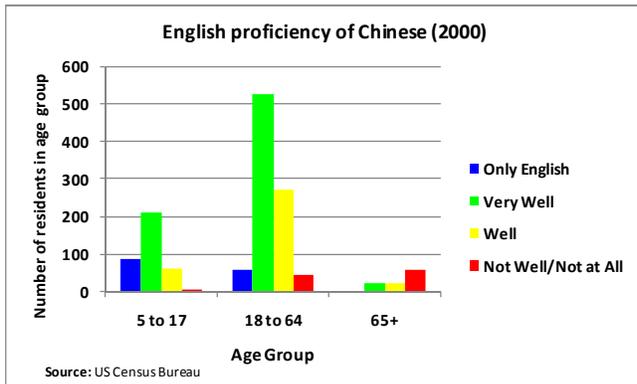
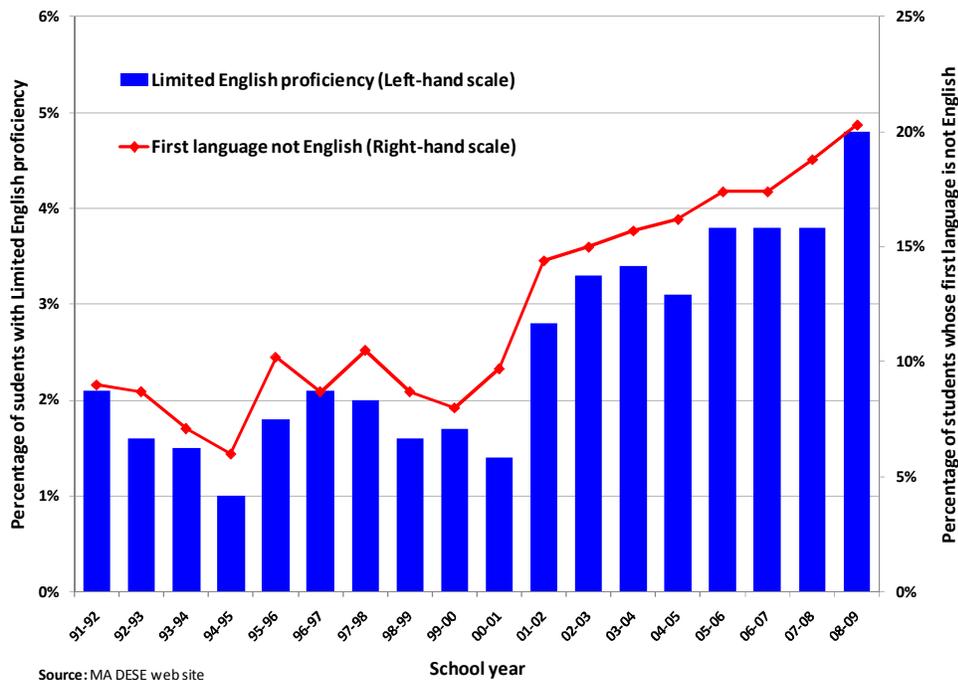


Figure 8c – English proficiency of Chinese in Lexington



One would expect the trend, shown in **Figure 7** (page 11) for the population as a whole, to be reflected in a similar trend for students in Lexington’s public schools. Indeed, **Figure 9**, based on data from the Massachusetts DESE shows that, from the 1991-92 school year to 2000-01 school year, the percentage of students whose first language was not English lay between 6% and 10%, with little discernable trend. It then began to climb rapidly, and reached 20% in 2008-09. If the current trend continues, we estimate that about 30% of students Lexington’s public schools will speak a first language other than English in 2020.

Figure 9 – Percentage of students with limited English proficiency and percentage of students whose first language is not English



As **Figure 9** also shows, the percentage of students with limited English proficiency began to rise rapidly in the 2001-02 school year, and reached nearly 5% in 2008-09. By 2020, should this trend continue, 8-9% of students in the Lexington public schools might be classified as having limited English proficiency.

In response to the growing number of students with limited English proficiency, Lexington schools have increased the number of teachers in the English Language Learner (ELL) program. As shown in **Table 1**, the number of full-time equivalents (FTEs) assigned to the program has grown by about 50% from 2006-07 to the current school year. ELL students in Kindergarten and First Grade typically receive 30 minutes of instruction daily. At the secondary level, the class duration rises to 50-60 minutes, and beginners may receive two such classes daily. Although the target for class size is eight students, some classes include as many as 15, especially in schools with large Asian-American populations.

Table 1 – Students enrolled in, and staffing for, the English Language Learner (ELL) program¹⁰

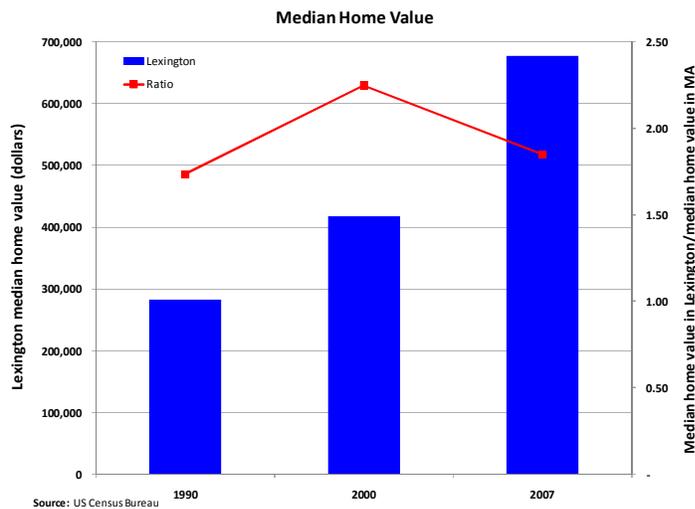
<i>School year</i>	<i>Number of students</i>	<i>Number of teachers¹¹</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2005-06	196	1.6	In addition, 8 Instructional Assistants (IAs) were used
2006-07	210	6.25	4 IAs became certified; 1 Spanish teacher “bumped” in
2007-08	249	7.1	Includes a partial FTE supported by Title III
2008-09	310	8.65	Includes a partial FTE supported by Title III
2009-10	320	8.9	Includes a partial FTE supported by Title III

4. Housing and Income

The dip in the 20-35 age group and the shift of the “middle-age” peak toward higher age, shown in **Figure 1** (page 6), suggests that housing in Lexington may be getting progressively less affordable, limiting residence to the wealthy and possibly older people with more savings and higher income. To examine this possibility, we reviewed census data on median home value and median family income.

As shown in **Figure 10**, median home values¹² in Lexington rose from nearly \$300,000 in 1990, or about 1.75 times the median home value in Massachusetts, to nearly \$700,000 in 2007, or 1.85 times the Massachusetts benchmark. However, in 2000 the median home value in Lexington had climbed to nearly \$420,000 or 2.25 times the median home value in Massachusetts. From 1990 to 2007, the ratio of the median home value in Lexington to the median home value in Massachusetts rose by 6% ($[1.85 - 1.75] / 1.75 = 6\%$).

Figure 10 – Median home value in Lexington and as a multiple of median home value in MA



¹⁰ Source: Robyn Dowling-Grant, K-12 Coordinator – English Lerner Education Program.

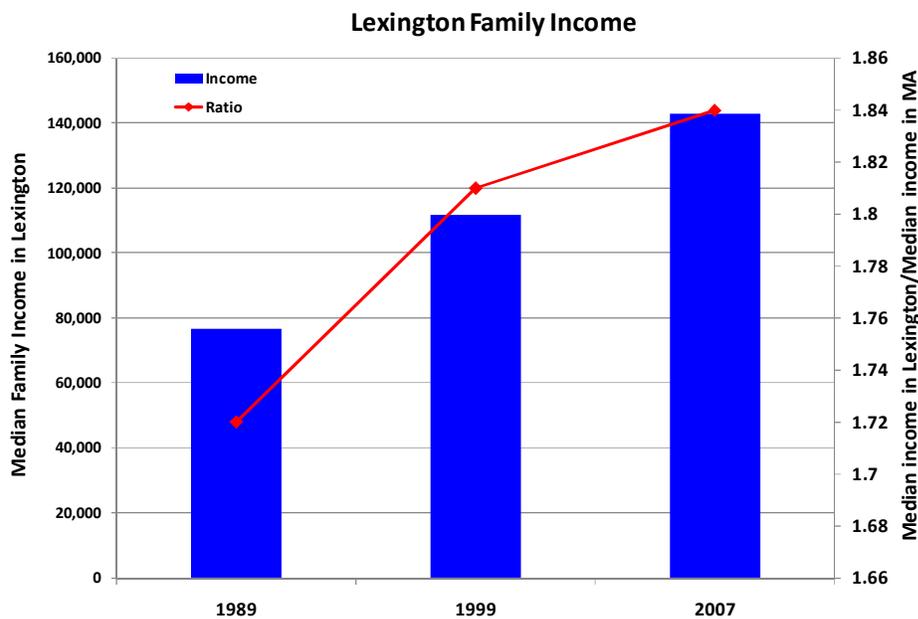
¹¹ Only certified teachers are counted.

¹² The Census Bureau defines home value as “the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale.”

According to Charles Hornig, Lexington Planning Board Chair, the average price of new houses exceeded \$1 million in 2009, well above the average of all houses. Many of these houses are “tear-downs.” Recently, these have averaged about 50 per year, nearly 0.5% of all dwelling units.¹³

The increase in Lexington’s home values and their ratio to home values in Massachusetts were matched by trends in family income. **Figure 11** indicates that median family income rose by about 80% from nearly \$80,000 in 1989 to just over \$140,000 in 2007. That translates to a rise from 1.72 to 1.84 times the median family income in Massachusetts or a relative rise of about 7%, very close to the relative rise of 6% in median home values. Whether median income was tracking median home values – or vice versa – it is evident that both were rising relative to Massachusetts as a whole.

Figure 11 – Median family income and as a multiple of the median family income in Massachusetts



Source: US Census Bureau

It is important to keep in mind that the foregoing data were collected before the start of the current economic recession. Data from Zillow.com¹⁴ indicate that its Zillow Home Value Index¹⁵ had risen by 37% in the past 10 years, but fallen by 13% since 2004 and 4% over the twelve-month period ending in November 2009. By contrast, the Index for the Boston area and for Massachusetts had risen by 1.4% and 1.5% respectively during the past year. The results 2010 Census will provide more data for direct comparison with the data plotted in **Figure 10**.

¹³ According to the 2000 Census, there were 11,333 dwelling units in Lexington.

¹⁴ http://www.zillow.com/local-info/MA-Lexington-home-value/r_19005/#metric=mt%3D34%26dt%3D1%26tp%3D5%26rt%3D8%26r%3D19005, accessed January 16, 2010.

¹⁵ Average market value estimated by Zillow.

B. Meetings with Town departments and organizations

Table 2 lists the meetings held by the Task Force. Representatives of Town Departments were guests at many of them. **Appendix B** summarizes the topics discussed at meetings with guests and the findings from each meeting related to demographic trends.

Table 2 – List of meetings

<i>Date</i>	<i>Town Department or Organization</i>	<i>Representative(s)</i>
June 11, 2008	No guests. Organizational meeting	NA
July 9, 2008	Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC)	Holly St. Clair, Data Center Manager, MAPC
September 24, 2008	Police Department Fire Department	Chris Casey, Police Chief Bill Middlemiss, Fire Chief
October 29, 2008	Health Department Human Services Department	Gerard Cody, Health Director Charlotte Rodgers, Director
December 17, 2008	Town Clerk Cary Library	Donna Hooper, Town Clerk Connie Rawson, Director
January 7, 2009	Schools	Dr. Paul Ash, Superintendent
March 4, 2009	Public Works Recreation	Bill Hadley, Director Karen Simmons, Director
May 20, 2009	Transportation	Bill Levison, Co-Chair Transportation Advisory Committee Gail Wagner, Transportation Coordinator
June 1, 2009	Planning Board	Charles Hornig, Planning Board Chair Maryann McCall-Taylor, Planning Director
July 29, 2009	No guests. Working session	NA
August 26, 2009	Town Clerk; working session	Donna Hooper, Town Clerk
September 23, 2009	No guests. Working session	NA
September 28, 2009 (Candy McLaughlin and Dan Krupka only)	Housing Authority	Patricia Sullivan, Federal Program Coordinator (Meeting held at Housing Authority)
October 14, 2009	No guests. Working session	NA
December 2, 2009	No guests. Working session	NA
January 6, 2010	No guests. Working session	NA

Findings from meetings

The following represent the most significant findings regarding demographic trends, gleaned from the records of the meetings listed in **Appendix B**.

1. Age-related

- a. Most of the managers of Departments mentioned that they had noticed an increase in the number of elderly citizens. Their observations are consistent with the demographic trends for this age group.
- b. More senior citizens appear to be living alone. As a result, simple problems, which in the past might have been identified and handled by their children or spouses, end up being dealt with by the Fire, Police, Health or Human Services Departments. Furthermore, a secondary line of defense is no longer available: Because the Public Works' water meter readers no longer need to enter homes, the opportunity to perform an informal check on living conditions has been eliminated.

To fill the gap, the Police Department has created an "At Risk" form, filed on a voluntary basis by family members or caregivers. Although it was originally created to assist in tracking down and dealing with residents with Alzheimer's or dementia, the list of conditions was subsequently expanded to include autism. More recently, it has been further expanded to include any disease or behavior that could endanger an adult or child. The form, shown in **Appendix C**, includes a photo, a description of the person's medical condition, whether the person is able to speak and a list of emergency numbers.

2. Language- and culture-related

- a. The growth in the Asian-American population has created some communication problems with the Town. It appears that many from this population are reluctant to seek help from the Town when it would be in their best interests to do so. Occasionally, during emergencies, members of the Police and Fire Department have difficulty communicating with residents who either don't speak English or who speak it poorly. In recognition of the demographic trends, the Police Department subscribes to AT&T's translation service, available by phone. It has also hired an officer who speaks Mandarin.
- b. The Cary Library is building modest collections of Mandarin and Bengali books and DVDs. It is also seeking to diversify its staff in response to the growth in Asian-American members.
- c. More than 50% of the residents of Greeley and Vinebrook Village (low-income and disabled housing) are Asian-American. In 1997, there were no Asian-American residents in these units.

Discussion and Implications

Age

The trends that shape the age profile up to the age of 60, shown in **Figure 1** (page 6), are possibly the following:

- a. Parents move to Lexington as their children approach, or reach, school age because they are attracted by the highly-ranked school system; they move here when they are able to afford to live in Lexington. This explanation is consistent with the fact that the number of children in the 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 age bands exceed the number of children in the 0-4 age group.
- b. The parents who are moving in are getting older, thereby helping to shift the peak of the age profile to higher ages.
- c. Adults in the 20 – 35 age band appear to be leaving the Town. They may be finding that they are unable to afford to live Lexington, or they may prefer to live in communities with more to attract them.

Because other Boston-area communities with excellent schools and relatively expensive housing (e.g. Carlisle, Dover, Lincoln, Sherborn and Weston) have similar age profiles we have some confidence in the above explanation. We acknowledge, however, that we have but anecdotal evidence to support it.

If the attraction of Lexington's schools slightly accelerates in-migration, the increase in school-age children may contribute to offsetting, or partially offsetting, the decline in enrollment anticipated as a result of the falling birth rate. In fact, the most recent projections released by Dr. Paul Ash¹⁶ are based on a mean Birth-to-Kindergarten Progression Factor of 1.65, slightly higher than the factor of 1.59 he used in developing the forecast one year ago. This is equivalent to recognizing a higher rate of in-migration of children approaching Kindergarten age. In addition, Dr. Ash's most recent forecast assumes a slightly higher birth rate (215) than last year (210). The slight increase in the two factors has led Dr. Ash to project a slower decline in enrollment than anticipated in January 2009.

In contrast to school enrollment projections, which are keenly studied because of their impact on the Town's budget, forecasts for the senior population receive limited attention. The slight growth in the population exceeding 60 years of age, discussed in connection with **Figure 2** (page 7), may be the result of better health of this age group and the ability of elderly citizens to remain in their existing homes or to find other suitable housing in Town. Indeed, one of the explanations given by the MAPC for the growth of the 55+ age group in its projections for 2020 and 2030 is the postulated availability of smaller homes or apartments in Lexington. In the MAPC model, seniors would move from their larger houses thereby making them available for families and increasing the Town's population. Without growth in

¹⁶ Dr. Paul B. Ash, Four- and Ten-Year Enrollment Forecasts, January 5, 2010

the number of smaller homes or apartments, however, it is difficult to see how the senior population would rise.

If the MAPC projections, showing a large increase in Lexington's senior population are correct, however, they have several implications. If the aging population combines with a social trend of seniors living alone, it will create greater demands on the Health Department (screens, shot clinics etc), Human Services (home visits, senior center, meals, etc.) and Police and Fire Departments (EMT, ambulance). The seniors may also have an important impact on town finances as more of them will be living on retirement income or fixed income. As a result, the town's ability to pay for incremental services may be limited. Interestingly, it appears that seniors are a declining percentage and number of Lexpress riders in recent years, but may well increase in the coming year.¹⁷

Race

While Lexington's age profile may resemble the age profiles of some neighboring communities known for their schools, its race profile is very substantially different, and the difference is accelerating. If current trends continue, Lexington's Asian-American percentage could reach 25% by 2020. (To put this in perspective, San Francisco's Asian-American population, reported in the 2005-2007 ACS is 31%). Asian Americans are significantly under-represented not only in Town Departments, e.g. Police and Fire, but also in Town government and on Boards and Committees. Of approximately 800 Board and Committee slots, only 20 appear to be occupied by Asian Americans based on a count of names and identification of many known to members of this Task Force. Although this issue appears to have been broadly recognized, little progress seems to have been made in improving it.

While we have treated changes in the age and race profiles as distinct demographic trends, they are in fact linked: The in-migration rate of Asian Americans with school-age children exceeds the in-migration rate of other races with school-age children because the proportion of Asian-American students continues to grow.

Language

If the Asian-American population continues to grow, Town Departments can expect to encounter more problems in communicating with members of this population, particularly during emergencies. Although it is unlikely that the number of Asian Americans with very limited English proficiency currently exceeds 600,¹⁸ it is the oldest of these residents who tend to be the least proficient and the most likely to require help from the Departments. Without more data on the frequency of such incidents, however, it will be difficult for the Departments to plan appropriate measures.

It is not just emergencies that need to concern Town Departments. Should the Town websites include sections in Chinese, Korean and Japanese on Town regulations, services, including public health services such as flu shots? Should the school websites include translations of vital pages and important

¹⁷ Bill Levison, data presented to the DCTF, May 20, 2009

¹⁸ It was 300 in 2000 when the Asian percentage stood at 10.9%, and we estimate that the current percentage is 20%. See discussion on page 9 and Figures 8a – c on page 12.

announcements? How much should the Cary Library invest in books in Mandarin or Korean? Should the Fire, Police, Health and Human Services Departments actively recruit people who speak Mandarin?

By contrast, the challenges for Lexington's schools are readily quantifiable. As the number of students with limited English proficiency has grown, the schools have had to keep pace by adding ELL teachers. Communicating with parents, however, has not been a problem for the schools because, in most cases, at least one parent speaks English.¹⁹

Recommendations

While Massachusetts law requires that schools provide ELL programs for students with limited English proficiency, no analogous requirements are prescribed for other Town services. This gives Lexington the freedom to shape its response as it deems appropriate. We believe that this requires (a) deeper insight into in- and out-migration and (b) better understanding of the growth, makeup and needs of the Asian-American population, while recognizing that the two are not independent. Our recommendations, therefore, center on moving beyond high-level statistics to acquiring insight as well as learning from other communities that may have experienced or are experiencing similar trends.

We also believe that the Town of Lexington has opportunities to collect additional quantitative demographic data to assist it formulating its response to current trends.

Although we draw attention to a likely linkage between the growing Asian-American population and the changing age profile, we nonetheless recommend that be considered as distinct for now.

Growing Asian-American population

Our recommendations on this topic progress from obtaining additional available data and information to developing an understanding of the individual and common challenges and needs of the Town's Asian-American population to learning how other communities successfully handled a comparable demographic change. They are listed roughly in the order in which they might be addressed.

1. Consult the authors of "Asian Americans in Lexington"²⁰ to learn if they have developed an understanding of what brings Asian Americans to Lexington and how long the trend may last. This is a step that the DCTF can take immediately.
2. Request that Town Departments track emergency situations in which they encounter difficulties in communicating with Town residents who don't speak English or speak it poorly. By recording the language spoken by the person (whenever it is not English) the Town will acquire data on the severity of the issue, and will be able to explore appropriate responses. We make this recommendation mindful of the big difference between running a town with 70% English speakers and 30% Chinese speakers (only two languages), and running a town with 70% English

¹⁹ Dr. Paul B. Ash. Discussion with Dan Krupka, July 20, 2009.

²⁰ See Reference 6, page 9.

speakers and 15 other languages represented among the remaining 30% of citizens (16 languages). It is much more difficult to staff town services, provide public information, provide library services, and handle emergencies as the number of languages spoken by residents increases, assuming they have limited knowledge of English.

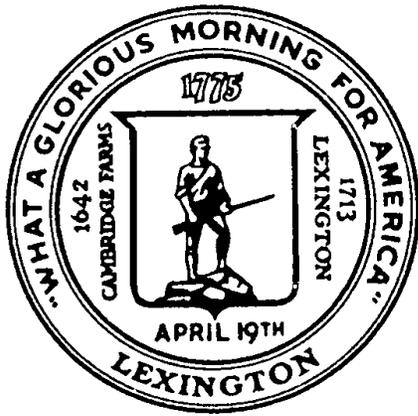
3. Interview people with first-hand experience in working with Asian Americans (e.g., real estate agents, Robyn Dowling-Grant, school principals, teachers) regarding what attracts Asian Americans to Lexington and to shed light on the breakdown of Asian Americans who move to Lexington with the intention of living here indefinitely and those who are temporary residents.
4. Set up a task force to identify and implement effective ways to accelerate and broaden participation of Town's Asian-American population in its government, boards, associations, and committees.
5. Conduct a series of focus groups with Asian-American residents to develop an understanding of the individual and common challenges faced by the various ethnic groups in the Asian-American population; to learn about what has attracted them to Lexington; and to become acquainted with their interests and needs.
6. Assess steps taken by Massachusetts communities that have experienced significant demographic changes in recent years. Determine what worked and what did not, and what could be applied in Lexington. (DCTF/2020 Vision Committee, possibly with the help of MIT's Department of Urban Studies and Planning and the MAPC)
7. Conduct an analysis of other communities across the country that have experienced significant demographic changes and the ways in which they responded (e.g., analyze Berkeley, California and its response to an increasing Asian-American population). (DCTF/2020 Vision Committee, possibly with the help of MIT's Department of Urban Studies and Planning)

Changing age profile

1. Conduct a focus group with real estate agents, who are particularly active in Lexington, regarding the major forces driving in- and out-migration of residents in the 60+ age group. In preparation for such a focus group, obtain data on moves from the Town Clerk and the Assessors' database. The MAPC may be interested in assisting with this because it might help in building the models for population projections.
2. Modify the annual Town Census, possibly with the assistance of the MAPC and certainly with the concurrence of the State, as follows:
 - a. Add a request to identify legal residents of Lexington who are away at college or serving in the Armed Forces. This step would ensure that the Town has the mandatory list of registered voters, while producing annually an age profile constructed in accordance with Census Bureau practice. This would give the Town more solid data for responding

to demographic trends. Including ethnicity and race (as defined by the Census Bureau) be most valuable in light of current trends.

- b. Arrange for the data to be analyzed down to a single-year age band, thereby improving the data needed for planning resources for incoming Kindergarten classes and projecting enrollment in the schools.
3. Reconvene a task force on demographics when the results from the 2010 census are available – probably in mid 2011 – and request that it update this report with the most recent data.



Town of Lexington, MA

Demographic & Socioeconomic Profile Report

SECOND DRAFT

Lexington Planning Department

January 2010

Data Sources

Census 2000

The Decennial Census collects data every 10 years about households, income, education, homeownership, and more for the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas. The data is used for apportionment of the seats in the House of Representatives.

Besides providing the basis for congressional redistricting, Census data are used in many other ways. Since 1975, the Census Bureau has had responsibility to produce small-area population data needed to redraw state legislative and congressional districts. Other important uses of Census data include the distribution of funds for government programs such as Medicaid; planning the right locations for schools, roads, and other public facilities; helping real estate agents and potential residents learn about a neighborhood; and identifying trends over time that can help predict future needs. Most Census data are available for many levels of geography, including states, counties, cities and towns, ZIP codes, census tracts and blocks, and much more.

The American Community Survey

The American Community Survey is a new nationwide survey designed to provide communities a fresh look at how they are changing. It is a critical element in the Census Bureau's reengineered 2010 census plan. The ACS collects information such as age, race, income, commute time to work, home value, veteran status, and other important data. As with the 2010 decennial census, information about individuals will remain confidential.

The ACS collects and produces population and housing information every year instead of every ten years. Collecting data every year provides more up-to-date information throughout the decade about

the U.S. population at the local community level. About three million housing unit addresses are selected annually, from across every county in the nation.

In 2008, the Census Bureau released its first 3-year estimates based on ACS data collected from 2005 through 2007. These 3-year estimates are available annually for geographic areas with a population of 20,000 or more, including the nation, all states and the District of Columbia, all congressional districts, approximately 1,800 counties, and 900 metropolitan and metropolitan statistical areas, among others.

Measuring Meaningful Change

To try to get at meaningful trends two methods were used to compare the datasets. The first simply compared the percentage change from Census 2000 to the ACS 2006 – 2008 data, where a 10% swing in either direction is highlighted.

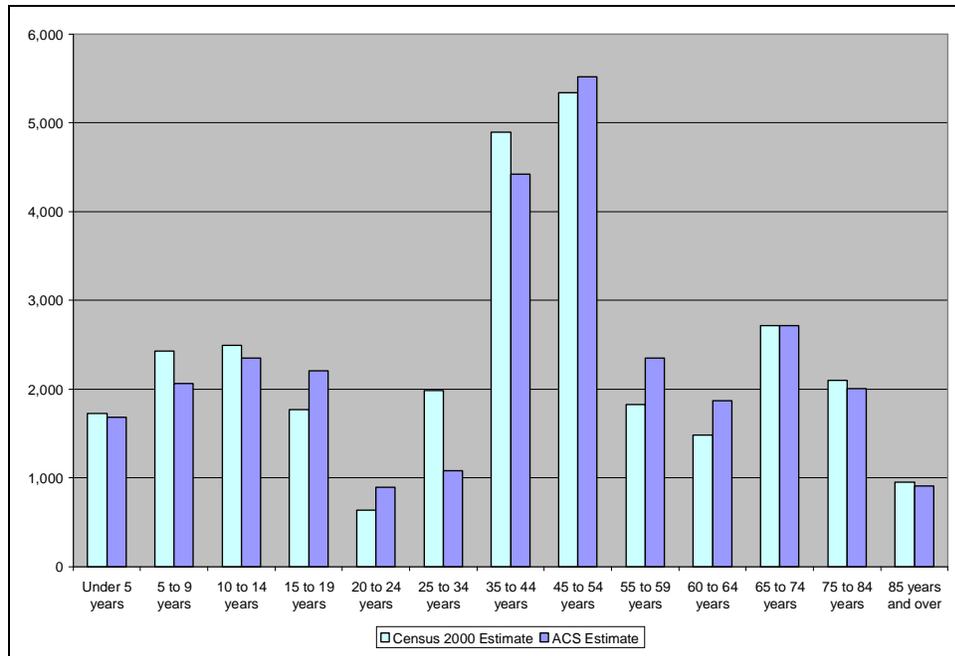
The second method is a test of statistical significance, specifically a Z-test, as recommended by the Census Bureau. This type of test highlights characteristics that have a p-value of ± 1.645 , which means that there is a 90% chance that the variation between the two numbers is not a natural variation in the population. A Z-test incorporates both surveys' margin of error (MOE), which is reported in the datasets as well. Generally, the MOE in Census data is quite small due to the large sample size, in fact for Summary File 1 (SF1) it is zero. Unfortunately the MOE for SF 3 is not and must be calculated manually.

Summary of Information

Population Characteristics

Age

The community is continuing to get older, generally at the expense of those in their late 20's and early 30's. These changes resulted in the average median age of the population to increase meaningfully from approximately 44 to 46 years.



Households

There are more family households today than in 2000; more of them have children under 18, and more of them are married. This change comes at the expense of nonfamily households, which includes those living alone. While it wasn't significant this change also seems to be reducing the number of households 65 years and over.

School Enrollment

According to the Census Bureau there are fewer people enrolled in grades 1 – 8, but this is offset by an almost equal rise in the number of high school students.

While not significant, there has been an increase in the population enrolled in nursery school and college. The college-age increase may be a factor of the economy (perhaps more students living at home) as the number of 20 to 24 year olds also increased.

Educational Attainment

There has been a drop in the educational attainment of the population for those who have attended some college, but did not earn a degree and those who earned Associate Degrees. These decreases however, are offset by a big increase in those with a graduate or professional degree. In fact, 3 out of 4 people in the community over the age of 25 now have at least a Bachelor's degree.

Veteran Status - Armed Forces

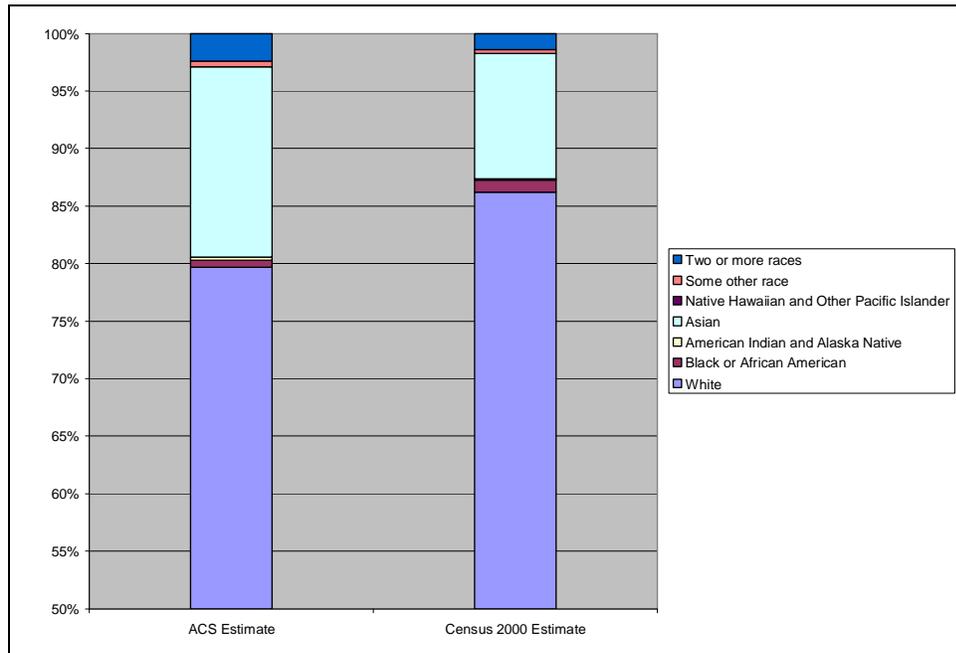
The community is losing its veterans, and essentially none of the population over 16 is currently in the Armed Forces.

Race, Ethnicity, & Ancestry

Race

This data shows that the community continues to become more diverse, specifically it is less Black, less White, and increasingly Asian. The Asian category can be further subdivided; there is a significant increase in number of Chinese and Vietnamese individuals. There has also been an increase in the number of people reporting more than one race.

There isn't one characteristic to turn to, but looking at a few indicators, the population claiming to be "Asian" ranges from approximately 16 to 18 percent, or about 5,000 individuals. The vast majority of these are Chinese and to a lesser extent Indian.



Place of Birth

There has been a significant decrease within the community in number of people born in the United States. Within those born in the States, less than half of those were born in Massachusetts, a significant decrease. The flip side to these statistics is the corresponding increase in the foreign born population.

Language Spoken at Home

Given the above changes there should be little surprise that the number of people speaking English only has decline significantly. The analogous increase is in the number of people speaking Indo-European and Asian languages.

Ancestry

Unfortunately the Census Bureau's standardized categories for Ancestry include mainly European nations, with some exceptions. Approximately 13% of the population is not represented in the table.

Employment

Unemployment

It should be no surprise that the rate of unemployment has risen significantly since the last Census. The rate has risen from 1.6% to 2.5%.

Commuting to Work

Great news here; the number of folks commuting to work alone has decreased significantly. While neither increased significantly, it would seem that rather than drive people are increasingly using carpools and working from home. Public transportation use however, was unchanged.

Occupation & Industry

Lexingtonians are decreasingly employed in construction, maintenance, and production. As in Census 2000, 7 out of 10 residents in the labor force are employed in management and/or professional jobs.

The sectors in which people are employed are changing a bit however. Retail has decreased significantly, while professional, scientific, and management service jobs have increased. Other trends, although not statistically significant, include decreases in wholesale, transportation and warehousing and increases in arts, entertainment and food services.

Sector

No significant changes here but an interesting trend – a 20% increase in the number of self-employed. This may have some connection to the increase in the number of folks working from home.

Income

More number crunching needed here. The values from Census 2000 need to be adjusted for inflation to 2008 dollars. There are few characteristics that can not be included until more work is done, like value of homes, housing costs, etc., as these values must be corrected to be worthwhile. What comments are provided below pertaining to income and/or value are provisional!!!

Earnings

Across all households it appears that the trend is that we are losing the bottom rungs of the ladder while increasing the number of households at the top, which are those earning greater than \$150,000 per household, per year. These trends are even more pronounced in Family Households.

Poverty

While there has generally been a decrease in the number of households earning under \$150,000, when we look at the those who earn the least in Town, we see that there has been an increase in the number of families who have dipped below the poverty line. While this is just a trend and not significant, it is important to keep in mind as we consider how we spend Town resources on items like affordable housing.

Housing

Year Household Moved into Unit

As might have been guessed from some of the other characteristics reported, there are fewer long-term residents than in 1999. Specifically there have been significant decreases in folks who have been since before 1989. Essentially, nearly half of the households in town have moved here since the last Census!

Number of Units in Structure

Interestingly the number of structures with 3 or 4 units within them has decreased dramatically, by approximately 45%. This is hard to reconcile with our understanding of housing development since April of 1999, and not sure that this statistic is correct, but may be depending on this is tabulated.

Year Structure Built

This category is not readily compared to Census 2000 data as they only share some of the same time frames, but what we can analyze yields interesting results. While there are fewer homes built at anytime before 1989 in Lexington today than in 1999, it would seem that structures built in the 1980's are the most likely to be torn down.

Rooms in Unit

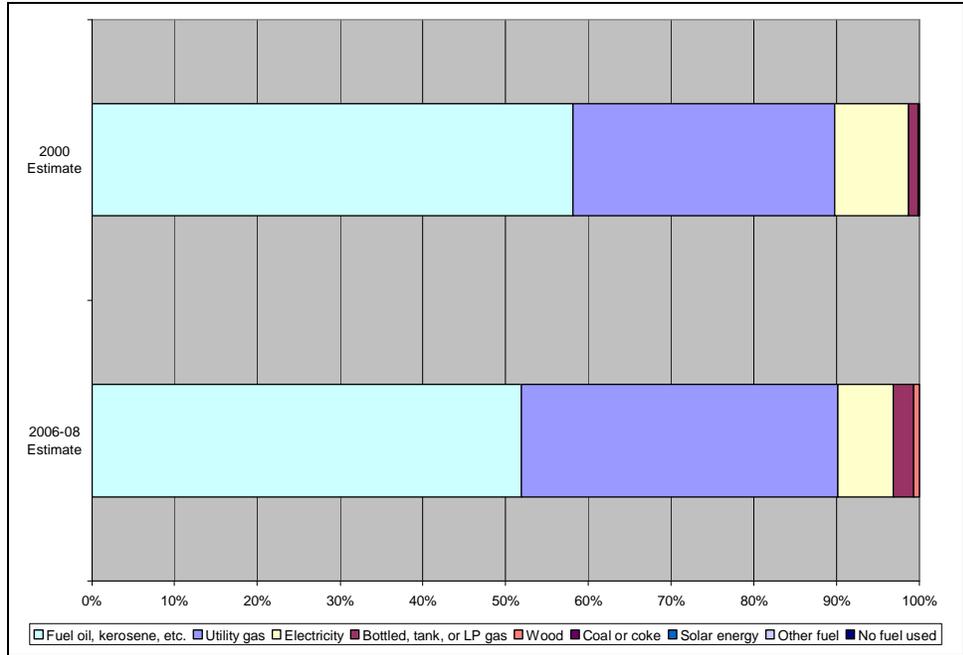
Housing units in Town are growing larger, with most homes having over 9 rooms. There are less of all units with less than 6 rooms, with 2-room units decreasing significantly.

Vehicles

There has been a decrease in the number of household that have no vehicle available. While this could be viewed as a negative, a silver lining is the trend that there are fewer households with 3 or more cars available.

Housing Unit Heating

While fuel oil remains the primary method of heating our homes, there have significant changes in the way we heat our homes. Utility gas (natural gas) usage increased significantly, as has liquid petroleum and the use of wood. This increases come at the expense of fuel oil and electricity. The chart below depicts these changes.



ACS & Census 2000 Comparison

Demographics

Selected Characteristics	2006-08 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	2000 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	% Δ	Z Value (±1.645)
SEX AND AGE						
Total population	30,065	925	30,355	0	-1.0%	-0.516
Male	47.3%	1.5%	47.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.336
Female	52.7%	1.5%	53.0%	0.0%	-0.6%	-0.329
Under 5 years	5.6%	1.1%	5.7%	0.0%	-1.8%	-0.150
5 to 9 years	6.9%	1.2%	8.0%	0.0%	-13.8%	-1.508
10 to 14 years	7.8%	1.2%	8.2%	0.0%	-4.9%	-0.548
15 to 19 years	7.3%	1.1%	5.8%	0.0%	25.9%	2.243
20 to 24 years	3.0%	0.8%	2.1%	0.0%	42.9%	1.851
25 to 34 years	3.6%	1.0%	6.5%	0.0%	-44.6%	-4.771
35 to 44 years	14.7%	1.2%	16.1%	0.0%	-8.7%	-1.919
45 to 54 years	18.3%	1.5%	17.6%	0.0%	4.0%	0.768
55 to 59 years	7.8%	1.1%	6.0%	0.0%	30.0%	2.692
60 to 64 years	6.2%	1.2%	4.9%	0.0%	26.5%	1.782
65 to 74 years	9.0%	1.2%	8.9%	0.0%	1.1%	0.137
75 to 84 years	6.7%	1.1%	6.9%	0.0%	-2.9%	-0.299
85 years and over	3.0%	0.7%	3.1%	0.0%	-3.2%	-0.235
Median age (years)	45.6	0.9	43.7	0.0	4.3%	3.473
18 years and over	74.0%	1.0%	73.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.658
21 years and over	71.8%	1.1%	71.9%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.150
62 years and over	22.0%	1.8%	21.9%	0.0%	0.5%	0.091

Selected Characteristics	2006-08 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	2000 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	% Δ	Z Value (±1.645)
65 years and over	18.7%	1.4%	19.0%	0.0%	-1.6%	-0.353
18 years and over	22,244	735	22,352	-	-0.5%	-0.242
Male	45.6%	1.30%	33.5%	0%	36.1%	15.311
Female	54.4%	1.30%	40.1%	0%	35.7%	18.095
65 years and over	5,633	448	5,767	-	-2.3%	-0.492
Male	40.7%	3.70%	#REF!	0%	#REF!	#REF!
Female	59.3%	3.70%	#REF!	0%	#REF!	#REF!
RACE						
Total population	30,065	925	30,355	-	-1.0%	-0.516
One race	97.6%	1%	98.6%	0%	-1.0%	-1.645
Two or more races	2.4%	1%	1.4%	0%	71.4%	1.645
One race	97.6%	1.0%	98.6%	0%	-1.0%	-1.645
White	79.6%	2.3%	86.1%	0%	-7.5%	-4.649
Black or African American	0.6%	0.5%	1.1%	0%	-45.5%	-1.645
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0%	200.0%	0.823
Asian	16.5%	2.2%	10.9%	0%	51.4%	4.187
Asian Indian	3.6%	1.5%	2.2%	0%	63.6%	1.535
Chinese	9.7%	2.0%	5.6%	0%	73.2%	3.372
Filipino	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0%	-100.0%	-0.823
Japanese	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%	0%	-42.9%	-1.234
Korean	1.0%	0.6%	1.4%	0%	-28.6%	-1.097
Vietnamese	0.7%	0.6%	0.1%	0%	600.0%	1.645
Other Asian	1.2%	1.0%	0.8%	0%	50.0%	0.658

Selected Characteristics	2006-08 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	2000 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	% Δ	Z Value (±1.645)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0%	#DIV/0!	0.000
Some other race	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0%	66.7%	0.658
Two or more races	2.4%	1.0%	1.4%	0%	71.4%	1.645

Race alone or in combination with one or more other races

Total population	30,065	925	30,355	-	-1.0%	-0.516
White	81.7%	2.2%	87.4%	0%	-6.5%	-4.262
Black or African American	1.1%	0.8%	1.5%	0%	-26.7%	-0.823
Asian	18.3%	2.3%	11.8%	0%	55.1%	4.649
Some other race	1.2%	0.8%	0.6%	0%	100.0%	1.234

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE

Total population	30,065	925	30,355	-	-1.0%	-0.516
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1.6%	0.8%	1.4%	0%	14.3%	0.411
Not Hispanic or Latino	98.4%	0.8%	98.6%	0%	-0.2%	-0.411
White alone	78.5%	2.5%	85.1%	0%	-7.8%	-4.343
Black or African American alone	0.6%	0.5%				
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.3%	0.4%				
Asian alone	16.5%	2.2%				
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.0%	0.2%				
Some other race alone	0.3%	0.4%				
Two or more races	2.2%	0.9%				
Two races including Some other race	0.6%	0.4%				
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	1.6%	0.9%				

Social

Selected Characteristics	2006-08 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	2000 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	% Δ	Z Value (±1.645)
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Selected Characteristics	2006-08 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	2000 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	% Δ	Z Value (±1.645)
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE						
Total households	10,878	(X)	11,110	-	-2.1%	#VALUE!
Family households (families)	81.3%	2.6%	75.9%	0%	7.1%	3.417
With own children under 18 years	40.6%	2.3%	37.8%	0%	7.4%	2.003
Married-couple family	69.6%	3.5%	66.0%	0%	5.5%	1.692
With own children under 18 years	34.9%	2.4%	33.4%	0%	4.5%	1.028
Male householder, no wife present, family	3.9%	1.6%		0%		
With own children under 18 years	1.4%	1.0%		0%		
Female householder, no husband present, family	7.7%	2.2%	7.7%	0%	0.0%	0.000
With own children under 18 years	4.3%	1.5%	3.6%	0%	19.4%	0.768
Nonfamily households	18.7%	2.6%	24.1%	0%	-22.4%	-3.417
Householder living alone	16.9%	2.4%	20.8%	0%	-18.8%	-2.673
65 years and over	11.1%	2.1%	12.3%	0%	-9.8%	-0.940
Households with one or more people under 18 years	41.6%	2.4%	39.1%	0%	6.4%	1.714
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	33.4%	2.1%	33.4%	0%	0.0%	0.000
Average household size	(X)	(X)	2.7	-	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Average family size	(X)	(X)	3.1	-	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
RELATIONSHIP						
Population in households	29,485	(X)		-		
Householder	36.9%	1.0%	36.6%	0%	0.8%	0.494
Spouse	25.8%	1.2%	24.2%	0%	6.6%	2.193
Child	32.1%	1.3%	31.5%	0%	1.9%	0.759
Other relatives	3.7%	1.2%	2.7%	0%	37.0%	1.371
Nonrelatives	1.5%	0.9%	2.4%	0%	-37.5%	-1.645

Selected Characteristics	2006-08 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	2000 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	% Δ	Z Value (±1.645)
Unmarried partner	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%	0%	14.3%	0.329
MARITAL STATUS - EXCLUDED						
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT						
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	8,413	(X)	8082	-	4.1%	#VALUE!
Nursery school, preschool	11.3%	2.7%	9.7%	0.2%	16.5%	0.972
Kindergarten	4.8%	2.1%	5.4%	0.1%	-11.1%	-0.469
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	42.9%	4.2%	50.3%	0.4%	-14.7%	-2.882
High school (grades 9-12)	25.2%	3.5%	20.9%	0.3%	20.6%	2.014
College or graduate school	15.8%	3.2%	13.7%	0.2%	15.3%	1.077
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Population 25 years and over	20,869	(X)	21295	-	-2.0%	#VALUE!
Less than 9th grade	1.6%	0.7%	1.3%	0.0%	23.1%	0.704
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1.6%	0.8%	2.4%	0.1%	-33.3%	-1.642
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	11.0%	2.2%	13.0%	0.1%	-15.4%	-1.493
Some college, no degree	7.4%	1.4%	9.9%	0.1%	-25.3%	-2.929
Associate's degree	2.2%	1.0%	4.4%	0.1%	-50.0%	-3.610
Bachelor's degree	26.7%	2.7%	26.8%	0.2%	-0.4%	-0.061
Graduate or professional degree	49.5%	2.9%	42.2%	0.2%	17.3%	4.129
Percent high school graduate or higher	96.8%	1.2%	96.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.661
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	76.2%	3.0%	69.1%	0.3%	10.3%	3.877
VETERAN STATUS						
Civilian population 18 years and over	22,244	(X)	22363	0	-0.5%	

Selected Characteristics	2006-08 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	2000 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	% Δ	Z Value (±1.645)
Civilian veterans	8.1%	1.2%	11%	0.1%	-26.4%	-3.959
PLACE OF BIRTH						
Total population	30,065	(X)	30355	0	-1.0%	
Native	77.5%	2.0%	83.5%	0.3%	-7.2%	-4.894
Born in United States	76.3%	2.1%	82.6%	0.3%	-7.6%	-4.876
State of residence	48.8%	2.4%	53.2%	0.3%	-8.2%	-2.984
Different state	27.5%	2.3%	29.4%	0.2%	-6.5%	-1.368
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	1.2%	0.7%	0.9%	0.0%	29.2%	0.636
Foreign born	22.5%	2.0%	16.5%	0.1%	36.6%	4.943
U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS						
Foreign-born population	6,761	(X)	5001		35.2%	#VALUE!
Naturalized U.S. citizen	59.4%	6.4%	8.9%	0.1%	567.4%	12.978
Not a U.S. citizen	40.6%	6.4%	7.6%	0.1%	434.2%	8.481
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME						
Population 5 years and over	28,383	(X)	28648		-0.9%	#VALUE!
English only	72.7%	2.8%	81.2%	0.3%	-10.5%	-4.961
Language other than English	27.3%	2.8%	18.8%	0.2%	45.2%	4.986
Speak English less than "very well"	6.6%	1.5%	5.4%	0.1%	22.2%	1.314
Spanish	1.9%	0.9%	1.6%	0.0%	18.8%	0.548
Speak English less than "very well"	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	-25.0%	-0.547
Other Indo-European languages	12.3%	2.2%	8.5%	0.1%	44.7%	2.838
Speak English less than "very well"	2.2%	1.1%	1.7%	0.0%	29.4%	0.747
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	12.2%	2.1%	7.4%	0.1%	64.9%	3.756
Speak English less than "very well"	4.1%	1.1%	3.1%	0.1%	32.3%	1.493

Selected Characteristics	2006-08 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	2000 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	% Δ	Z Value (±1.645)
Other languages	0.8%	0.9%				
Speak English less than "very well"	0.0%	0.2%				
ANCESTRY						
Total population	30,065	(X)	35,082			
<i>Reported</i>			115.6			
American	2.3%	1.1%	4.1%	0.1%	-43.9%	-7.261
Arab	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	-14.3%	-0.329
Czech	0.9%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	125.0%	2.732
Danish	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	25.0%	0.329
Dutch	0.7%	0.5%	0.9%	0.0%	-22.2%	-0.150
English	12.7%	2.2%	14.7%	0.2%	-13.6%	-1.928
French (except Basque)	3.9%	1.7%	3.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.000
French Canadian	2.4%	1.0%	1.8%	0.1%	33.3%	0.658
German	10.2%	1.5%	9.1%	0.1%	12.1%	2.549
Greek	1.3%	0.7%	1.4%	0.0%	-7.1%	-0.137
Hungarian	1.4%	1.2%	1.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.253
Irish	17.5%	2.6%	18.0%	0.2%	-2.8%	-0.357
Italian	11.3%	2.3%	11.6%	0.1%	-2.6%	-1.503
Lithuanian	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	-16.7%	-0.410
Norwegian	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	-14.3%	-0.149
Polish	4.4%	1.1%	4.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.000
Portuguese	1.4%	0.8%	0.9%	0.0%	55.6%	0.685
Russian	4.6%	1.2%	4.9%	0.1%	-6.1%	-0.700
Scotch-Irish	2.1%	0.7%	1.3%	0.0%	61.5%	1.195
Scottish	3.5%	1.1%	3.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.000
Slovak	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	-100.0%	-3.241

Selected Characteristics	2006-08 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	2000 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	% Δ	Z Value (±1.645)
Sub-Saharan African	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	-80.0%	-0.822
Swedish	1.6%	0.8%	2.5%	0.1%	-36.0%	-2.939
Swiss	0.7%	0.5%	0.8%	0.0%	-12.5%	-0.164
Ukrainian	1.4%	1.0%	0.6%	0.0%	133.3%	3.281
Welsh	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	133.3%	6.434
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	-50.0%	-9.390
Other			26.5%	0.2%		

Economic

Selected Characteristics	2006-08 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	2000 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	% Δ	Z Value (±1.645)
EMPLOYMENT STATUS						
Population 16 years and over	23,405	(X)	23,229	0.3%	0.8%	#VALUE!
In labor force	64.1%	2.4%	64.7%	0.3%	-0.9%	-0.409
Civilian labor force	64.1%	2.4%	64.7%	0.3%	-0.9%	-0.409
Employed	61.7%	2.5%	63.0%	0.0%	-2.1%	-0.855
Unemployed	2.5%	0.7%	1.6%	0.1%	56.3%	2.109
Armed Forces	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	0.000
Not in labor force	35.9%	2.4%	35.3%	0.2%	1.7%	0.410
Civilian labor force	15,007	(X)	15,020		-0.1%	#VALUE!
Percent Unemployed	3.80%	1.20%	1.6%	0.1%	137.5%	3.013
Females 16 years and over	12,727	(X)	12,589		1.1%	#VALUE!
In labor force	56.2%	3.6%	56.6%	0.3%	-0.7%	-0.182
Civilian labor force	56.2%	3.6%	56.6%	0.3%	-0.7%	-0.182
Employed	54.4%	3.7%	55.2%	0.3%	-1.4%	-0.354

Selected Characteristics	2006-08 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	2000 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	% Δ	Z Value (±1.645)
Own children under 6 years	2,022	(X)	2,149		-5.9%	#VALUE!
All parents in family in labor force	54.5%	11.2%	60.1%	0.3%	-9.3%	-0.822
COMMUTING TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	14,112	(X)	14,482		-2.6%	#VALUE!
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	74.5%	3.6%	78.5%	0.4%	-5.1%	-1.817
Car, truck, or van -- carpoled	7.7%	2.2%	6.1%	0.1%	26.2%	1.195
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	6.5%	1.9%	6.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.000
Walked	1.1%	0.7%	1.7%	0.1%	-35.3%	-1.405
Other means	1.4%	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	180.0%	1.644
Worked at home	8.7%	2.1%	6.7%	0.1%	29.9%	1.564
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	(X)	(X)	27		#VALUE!	#VALUE!
OCCUPATION						
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	14,433	(X)	14,637		-1.4%	#VALUE!
Management, professional, and related occupations	72.1%	3.5%	70.1%	0.4%	2.9%	0.935
Service occupations	6.9%	1.8%	5.6%	0.1%	23.2%	1.186
Sales and office occupations	17.5%	3.2%	18.3%	0.2%	-4.4%	-0.411
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	-100.0%	-0.411
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair occupations	1.6%	0.9%	2.8%	0.1%	-42.9%	-2.186
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	1.9%	1.1%	3.2%	0.1%	-40.6%	-1.939
INDUSTRY						

Selected Characteristics	2006-08 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	2000 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	% Δ	Z Value (±1.645)
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	14,433	(X)	14,637		-1.4%	#VALUE!
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	-100.0%	-1.641
Construction	3.0%	1.4%	3.3%	0.1%	-9.1%	-0.352
Manufacturing	10.2%	2.0%	10.0%	0.1%	2.0%	0.164
Wholesale trade	1.7%	0.9%	2.5%	0.1%	-32.0%	-1.458
Retail trade	4.0%	1.3%	7.1%	0.1%	-43.7%	-3.907
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	1.1%	0.9%	1.4%	0.1%	-21.4%	-0.547
Information	5.4%	2.0%	5.0%	0.1%	8.0%	0.329
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	9.2%	2.0%	7.4%	0.1%	24.3%	1.478
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	26.0%	3.0%	22.7%	0.2%	14.5%	1.805
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	28.9%	3.1%	30.8%	0.2%	-6.2%	-1.005
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation, and food services	4.1%	1.3%	3.3%	0.1%	24.2%	1.010
Other services, except public administration	3.5%	1.2%	3.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.000
Public administration	2.8%	1.2%	2.6%	0.1%	7.7%	0.274
CLASS OF WORKER						
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	14,433	(X)	14,637		-1.4%	#VALUE!
Private wage and salary workers	76.4%	2.8%	78.6%	0.4%	-2.8%	-1.280
Government workers	12.0%	2.1%	11.8%	0.2%	1.7%	0.156
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	11.4%	2.2%	9.5%	0.1%	20.0%	1.418
Unpaid family workers	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	0.548
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2008 INFLATION-ADJ DOLLARS)						
Total households	10,878	(X)	11,119		-2.2%	#VALUE!
Less than \$10,000	2.1%	1.1%	3.4%	0.1%	-38.2%	-1.938

Selected Characteristics	2006-08 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	2000 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	% Δ	Z Value (±1.645)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2.2%	0.8%	1.9%	0.1%	15.8%	0.615
\$15,000 to \$24,999	4.0%	1.5%	4.8%	0.1%	-16.7%	-0.875
\$25,000 to \$34,999	3.4%	1.1%	5.8%	0.1%	-41.4%	-3.571
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5.8%	2.0%	7.7%	0.1%	-24.7%	-1.560
\$50,000 to \$74,999	10.1%	2.2%	14.8%	0.2%	-31.8%	-3.503
\$75,000 to \$99,999	10.6%	2.5%	13.1%	0.2%	-19.1%	-1.641
\$100,000 to \$149,999	20.7%	3.2%	21.0%	0.2%	-1.4%	-0.154
\$150,000 to \$199,999	15.4%	2.7%	12.9%	0.2%	19.4%	1.520
\$200,000 or more	25.6%	3.1%	14.5%	0.2%	76.6%	5.881
Median household income (dollars)	(X)	(X)	96,825			
Mean household income (dollars)	(X)	(X)	118271			
With earnings	82.2%	2.6%	81.8%	0.4%	0.5%	0.250
Mean earnings (dollars)	(X)	(X)	118,271		#VALUE!	#VALUE!
With Social Security	29.1%	2.0%	30.3%	0.3%	-4.0%	-0.979
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	(X)	(X)	13,405		#VALUE!	#VALUE!
With retirement income	18.8%	2.8%	20.7%	0.2%	-9.2%	-1.113
Mean retirement income (dollars)	(X)	(X)	28,575		#VALUE!	#VALUE!
With Supplemental Security Income	1.0%	0.6%	2.2%	0.1%	-54.5%	-3.269
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	(X)	(X)	6,106		#VALUE!	#VALUE!
With cash public assistance income	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.0%	-12.5%	-0.235
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	(X)	(X)	7,722		#VALUE!	#VALUE!
With Food Stamp benefits in the past 12 months	1.0%	0.8%				

Selected Characteristics	2006-08 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	2000 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	% Δ	Z Value (±1.645)
Families	8,841	(X)	8474		4.3%	#VALUE!
Less than \$10,000	1.3%	1.0%	1.4%	0.1%	-7.1%	-0.164
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1.2%	0.7%	0.5%	0.0%	140.0%	1.643
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1.5%	1.1%	2.2%	0.1%	-31.8%	-1.044
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1.7%	1.0%	4.2%	0.1%	-59.5%	-4.088
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4.1%	2.1%	6.5%	0.1%	-36.9%	-1.876
\$50,000 to \$74,999	9.1%	2.5%	13.4%	0.2%	-32.1%	-2.821
\$75,000 to \$99,999	10.3%	2.7%	14.9%	0.2%	-30.9%	-2.795
\$100,000 to \$149,999	23.7%	3.7%	23.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.000
\$150,000 to \$199,999	16.9%	3.2%	15.4%	0.2%	9.7%	0.769
\$200,000 or more	30.1%	3.8%	17.9%	0.2%	68.2%	5.272
Median family income (dollars)	(X)	(X)	111,899		#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Mean family income (dollars)	(X)	(X)			#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Per capita income (dollars)	(X)	(X)	46,119		#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Nonfamily households	2,037	(X)				
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	(X)	(X)				
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	(X)	(X)				
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	(X)	(X)			#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	(X)	(X)	81857		#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	(X)	(X)	50090		#VALUE!	#VALUE!
All families	2.5%	1.3%	1.8%	0.5%	38.9%	0.819

Selected Characteristics	2006-08 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	2000 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	% Δ	Z Value (±1.645)
With related children under 18 years	3.1%	2.2%	2.3%	0.6%	34.8%	0.577
With related children under 5 years only	3.6%	5.7%	1.7%	0.5%	111.8%	0.546
Married couple families	1.3%	0.8%				
With related children under 18 years	0.5%	0.8%				
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	9.4%				
Families with female householder, no husband present	11.3%	9.8%	10.6%	1.7%	6.6%	0.116
With related children under 18 years	19.8%	16.9%	18.2%	2.2%	8.8%	0.154
With related children under 5 years only	0.0%	60.1%	14.9%	2.0%	-100.0%	-0.408
All people	3.2%	1.1%	3.4%	0.4%	-5.9%	-0.285
Under 18 years	2.8%	1.8%				
Related children under 18 years	2.4%	1.7%	3.2%	0.4%	-25.0%	-0.758
Related children under 5 years	1.3%	2.2%				
Related children 5 to 17 years	2.7%	2.0%	3.6%	0.4%	-25.0%	-0.729
18 years and over	3.3%	1.1%	3.4%	0.3%	-2.9%	-0.143
18 to 64 years	2.7%	1.2%				
65 years and over	5.2%	2.9%	3.4%	0.4%	52.9%	1.013
People in families	1.9%	1.0%				
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	16.4%	6.8%	13.8%	0.7%	18.8%	0.626

Housing

Selected Characteristics	2006-08 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	2000 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	% Δ	Z Value (±1.645)
HOUSING OCCUPANCY						
Total housing units	11,639	(X)	11333		2.7%	#VALUE!
Occupied housing units	93.50%	2.20%	98%		-4.6%	-3.365
Vacant housing units	6.50%	2.20%	2%		225.0%	3.365

Selected Characteristics	2006-08 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	2000 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	% Δ	Z Value (±1.645)
Homeowner vacancy rate	(X)	(X)	0.4%		#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Rental vacancy rate	(X)	(X)	1.7%		#VALUE!	#VALUE!

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Total housing units	11,639	(X)	11333		2.7%	#VALUE!
1-unit, detached	81.3%	2.4%	79.7%	0.3%	2.0%	1.086
1-unit, attached	4.7%	1.3%	4.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.000
2 units	2.9%	1.3%	3.1%	0.1%	-6.5%	-0.253
3 or 4 units	1.7%	0.9%	3.1%	0.1%	-45.2%	-2.552
5 to 9 units	2.2%	1.0%	2.0%	0.1%	10.0%	0.329
10 to 19 units	2.8%	1.1%	3.1%	0.1%	-9.7%	-0.448
20 or more units	4.4%	1.5%	4.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.000
Mobile home	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	0.000
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	0.000

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

Total housing units	11,639	1.3	11333		2.7%	387.208
Built 2005 or later	2.1%	1.7%				
Built 2000 to 2004	4.4%	2.0%				
Built 1990 to 1999	6.7%	1.7%	5.7%			
Built 1980 to 1989	7.0%	1.6%	9.3%	0.1%	-24.7%	-2.357
Built 1970 to 1979	9.0%	2.5%	9.7%	0.1%	-7.2%	-0.460
Built 1960 to 1969	14.8%	2.9%	15.8%	0.2%	-6.3%	-0.566
<i>Built 1940 to 1959</i>	32.4%		34.0%			
Built 1939 or earlier	23.6%	2.0%	25.4%	0.2%	-7.1%	-1.472

ROOMS

Selected Characteristics	2006-08 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	2000 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	% Δ	Z Value (±1.645)
Total housing units	11,639	(X)	11333		2.7%	#VALUE!
1 room	0.7%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	600.0%	1.410
2 rooms	1.0%	0.6%	1.7%	0.1%	-41.2%	-1.910
3 rooms	3.5%	1.3%	4.7%	0.1%	-25.5%	-1.514
4 rooms	6.4%	1.7%	5.7%	0.1%	12.3%	0.676
5 rooms	8.8%	2.1%	9.9%	0.1%	-11.1%	-0.860
6 rooms	16.3%	2.9%	18.8%	0.2%	-13.3%	-1.415
7 rooms	18.3%	2.6%	18.4%	0.2%	-0.5%	-0.063
8 rooms	16.7%	2.5%	17.6%	0.2%	-5.1%	-0.590
9 rooms or more	28.4%	3.1%	23.1%	0.2%	22.9%	2.805
Median rooms	(X)	(X)	(X)		#VALUE!	#VALUE!
BEDROOMS						
Total housing units	11,639	(X)				
No bedroom	0.70%	0.7				
1 bedroom	5.20%	1.6				
2 bedrooms	15.90%	2.6				
3 bedrooms	36.30%	3.1				
4 bedrooms	30.50%	2.8				
5 or more bedrooms	11.40%	2.3				
HOUSING TENURE						
Occupied housing units	10,878	(X)	11110		-2.1%	#VALUE!
Owner-occupied	84.5%	2.5%	82.6%		2.3%	1.250
Renter-occupied	15.5%	2.5%	17.4%		-10.9%	-1.250
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	(X)	(X)	2.8		#VALUE!	#VALUE!

Selected Characteristics	2006-08 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	2000 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	% Δ	Z Value (±1.645)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	(X)	(X)	2.2		#VALUE!	#VALUE!
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Occupied housing units	10,878	(X)	11110		-2.1%	#VALUE!
Moved in 2005 or later	17.0%	2.9%				
Moved in 2000 to 2004	19.2%	3.1%				
Moved in 1990 to 1999	26.0%	2.9%	48.8%			
Moved in 1980 to 1989	12.3%	2.4%	17.9%	0.2%	-31.3%	-3.826
Moved in 1970 to 1979	11.3%	2.0%	14.0%	0.2%	-19.3%	-2.212
Moved in 1969 or earlier	14.2%	2.2%	19.3%	0.2%	-26.4%	-3.797
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
Occupied housing units	10,878	(X)	11110		-2.1%	#VALUE!
No vehicles available	3.3%	1.1%	5.1%	0.1%	-35.3%	-2.680
1 vehicle available	28.3%	3.3%	26.3%	0.2%	7.6%	0.994
2 vehicles available	55.7%	3.4%	54.2%	0.3%	2.8%	0.722
3 or more vehicles available	12.7%	2.2%	14.4%	0.2%	-11.8%	-1.267
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Occupied housing units	10,878	(X)	11110		-2.1%	
Utility gas	38.2%	3.0%	31.6%	0.2%	20.9%	3.608
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	2.5%	1.2%	1.1%	0.0%	127.3%	1.918
Electricity	6.7%	1.5%	8.9%	0.1%	-24.7%	-2.404
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	51.9%	3.0%	58.1%	0.3%	-10.7%	-3.380
Coal or coke	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	0.000
Wood	0.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	2.303
Solar energy	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	0.000

Selected Characteristics	2006-08 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	2000 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	% Δ	Z Value (±1.645)
Other fuel	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	-100.0%	-0.329
No fuel used	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	-100.0%	-0.821
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
Occupied housing units	10,878	(X)	11110		-2.1%	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.000
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.000
No telephone service available	1.5%	1.0%	0.1%	0.0%	1400.0%	2.303
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM						
Occupied housing units	10,878	(X)	11110		-2.1%	
1.00 or less	99.8%	0.4%	99.2%	0.5%	0.6%	1.475
1.01 to 1.50	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	-60.0%	-1.228
1.51 or more	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	-100.0%	-0.985
VALUE						
Owner-occupied units	9,194	(X)	8382		9.7%	
Less than \$50,000	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	-80.0%	-3.233
\$50,000 to \$99,999	0.9%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	200.0%	1.409
\$100,000 to \$149,999	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	-20.0%	-0.328
\$150,000 to \$199,999	0.0%	0.6%	1.8%	0.1%	-100.0%	-4.900
\$200,000 to \$299,999	2.4%	1.1%	15.4%	0.2%	-84.4%	-19.098
\$300,000 to \$499,999	15.0%	2.7%	49.4%	0.4%	-69.6%	-20.760
\$500,000 to \$999,999	64.2%	3.8%	28.2%	0.3%	127.7%	15.541
\$1,000,000 or more	17.1%	3.1%	3.9%	0.1%	338.5%	7.000
Median (dollars)	(X)	(X)	417,400		#VALUE!	#VALUE!

Selected Characteristics	2006-08 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	2000 Estimate	MoE (+/-)	% Δ	Z Value (±1.645)
MORTGAGE STATUS						
Owner-occupied units	9,194	(X)	8382		9.7%	#VALUE!
Housing units with a mortgage	N	N			#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Housing units without a mortgage	N	N			#VALUE!	#VALUE!
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)						
Housing units with a mortgage	N	(X)			#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Median (dollars)	(X)	(X)	2192		#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Housing units without a mortgage	N	(X)				
Median (dollars)	(X)	(X)	660		#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAP cannot be computed) - EXCLUDED						
GROSS RENT - EXCLUDED						
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI) - EXCLUDED						

Appendix B - Meetings with Town Departments and others

Organization	Representative	Topics and issues discussed	Takeaways
Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC)	Holly St. Clair, Data Center Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on data sources and how to access them Trends and projections for Metro Boston and Lexington 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MAPC represents a valuable resource that we can draw on in carrying out our work
Police Department	Chris Casey, Chief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growth of elderly population and its impact on auto accidents and on exploitation by strangers and family members Problems with exploitation exacerbated because many of the elderly live in single family homes and no one is aware of problem Members of growing Asian-American population reluctant to seek help from Town 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police responding to issues with the elderly by creating “At Risk” files for use by responding officers Police Dept. hired a Mandarin speaker to assist in communicating with growing Chinese population Police does not track calls by estimated age or ethnicity Both use a service (national call center) for language interpretation to assist with the town’s changing ethnicity (also used by Health Dept?)
Fire Department	Bill Middlemiss, Chief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration with neighboring towns for emergency medical services and fire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None relative to mission of our Task Force
Human Services Department	Charlotte Rodgers, Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programs run by the Department Trends <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand for senior citizen’s services rising, particularly with the growth of 85+ Increase in demand for mental health services, often with requests for financial assistance Financial crisis increasing demand for youth and family services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trends, while possibly important, were presented qualitatively, not quantitatively

Organization	Representative	Topics and issues discussed	Takeaways
Health Department	Gerard Cody, Health Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key mandates for department: Environmental inspections; community health programs; emergency preparedness • Trends <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Senior citizens living alone, some in unsafe or unhealthy housing. Some situations further complicated by mental illness ○ Diverse workforce, e.g. in restaurants may complicate communications. Interpreter services used occasionally. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends for seniors living alone are similar to those observed by Chief Casey of the Police Department • Diversity in the workforce encountered in Lexington unlikely to differ from situations in other towns
Schools	Dr. Paul Ash, Superintendent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four and 10-year enrollment forecasts • Surprise increase in K enrollment in F2008 • Vision for collecting population data that could be readily linked to lots, thereby facilitating projections of specific school enrollments • Trends <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Expect drop of about 300 in elementary schools over next 5 yrs ○ 22% of students non-white, predominantly Asian American ○ 17% from homes where English is not the first language ○ 3.6% are non-English speakers; English Language Learners up by 25% from 2006 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 25% of students are Asian American • Although forecasting K enrollment has proven to be difficult, there exist methods that could be used to improve the forecasts
Town Clerk	Donna Hooper, Town Clerk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Town census does not collect data on race, but, judging from visits to the Town offices, there is an apparent increase in the Chinese and Indian population • According to the Town's census numbers, the percentage of residents aged 50 or older rose from about 35% in 1997 to about 42% in 2009; more half of this increase can be attributed to the 60+ component • Interest in non-citizen voting occasionally arises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents who are 60 or older do not appear to be moving out of Lexington

Organization	Representative	Topics and issues discussed	Takeaways
Cary Library	Connie Rawson, Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increase in Asian-American users ○ Small collection of Chinese books and DVDs; small Bengali collection ○ Library used as a shelter by people with various need of services (mental health, homelessness, adequate comfort at home) ○ Library trying to hire diverse staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Library is observing the same trends as other Town departments • Library is responding with some collections and objective of hiring diverse staff
Public Works	Bill Hadley, Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elimination of the need to read water meters in homes has eliminated the opportunity of the Town's meter readers to report problems, particularly in the homes of the elderly • Loss of an employee who spoke Bengali (?) eliminated the sole employee who was able to communicate with residents from India 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Works is yet another department that has noticed that informally keeping tabs on elderly citizens is becoming more difficult • Public Works is also aware of the benefits of someone who speaks an Asian language
Recreation	Karen Simmons, Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The golf course is becoming increasingly popular with the Town's Asian-American population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is one of the few instances in which the Asian-American population is participating in the Town's activities
Transportation	Bill Levison, Co-Chair Transportation Advisory Committee Gail Wagner, Transportation Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on yearly Lexpress ridership for Senior and Disabled and other ridership data • Lexpress ridership dominated by students • Funding is ongoing concern 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although Lexpress would seem to be very convenient for seniors who are unable to drive, it is used predominantly by students

Organization	Representative	Topics and issues discussed	Takeaways
Planning Board (elected)	Charles Hornig, Planning Board Chair Maryann McCall-Taylor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges faced by the Planning Board, including the inability to make zoning changes based on demographics • Avalon Hills required 10 years of planning and negotiation with Belmont and Waltham • Little demand for age-restricted housing • Conversion of schools has produced many housing units, but not always successfully for either affordability or livability • Difficulty in obtaining data from Town Assessor's office • Data from Town census increasingly difficult to obtain owing to privacy laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Board encourages greater diversity in housing units, particularly with more attached units
Housing Authority	Patricia Sullivan, Federal Program Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of units rented to Asian Americans in Greeley and Vinebrook (both State-supported) have risen from "almost zero" to over 50% in 2009 • Most renters are on Transitional Support • Most of the Asian Americans may be related to Asian Americans living in Lexington, and were initially brought from China to care for their grandchildren • It is unclear at the time of writing of this report whether the average waiting time for units in Greeley and Vinebrook are becoming longer • Many senior in Lexington are unaware that they may be eligible to rent in Greeley and Vinebrook despite publicity from Lexington Housing Authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 50% of the renters in the State-supported units for low-income seniors and disabled are Asian American; this percentage has grown near zero ten years ago

Appendix C – At Risk form

A POLICE DEPARTMENT REGISTRY TO ASSIST PERSONS AT RISK

Instructions: Complete form, affix photograph and return to: Lexington Police Department
 1575 Massachusetts Avenue
 Lexington, MA 02420-3889
 Attn: Family Services Officer

Last Name		First Name		MI	For use by the Police Department Only MN#		
Personal Description				Affix Recent Photo Here			
Date of Birth							
Race & Sex	Race	Sex					
Height							
Weight							
Hair Color							
Eye Color							
Scars/Marks Glasses Facial Hair							
Important Address Information							
Home						Phone #:	
Work				Phone #:			
School				Phone #:			
Emergency Contacts							
AT HOME - Name		Relationship		Phone			
Address							
AT WORK - Name		Relationship		Phone			
Address							
ATSCHOOL -- Name		Relationship		Phone			
Address							
OTHER - Name		Relationship		Phone			
Address							
SEE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS FORM FOR IMPORTANT QUESTIONS							

AT RISK INFORMATION

Medical Condition:

Physician

Phone

Address

Current Medications:

Does person drive? YES NO **If a vehicle is being used, please describe below:**

Plate #	Make	Model	Year	Color
---------	------	-------	------	-------

Does person speak? YES NO If not, how does person communicate?

Does person wander? YES NO If yes, to where?

Describe medical alert ID, if worn:

Additional information that will help identify the risk or assist an officer find, communicate with, or care for person. If necessary, attach a separate sheet.

RELEASE

I, _____, give my permission to the **Lexington Police Department** to retain this information, to be kept confidentially on file for the purpose of identification and assistance relative to people at risk and related investigative activities.

Print Name: _____ Signature: _____

Date: _____

Status update: _____

