

District of Columbia

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## Senior Villages in the Nation's Capital

In February 2008, the State Data Center published its first briefing on senior villages entitled "Senior Villages in the District of Columbia: A New Age-At-Home Initiative." At that time only one senior village, Capitol Hill Village, had been officially launched in the District and three more were in various stages of organizing. Now, four years later, there are eight established senior villages and six more at early stages of development. This report aims to provide updates on senior village development in the Nation's Capital since 2008; provide demographics on the senior population within villages, as well as District-wide; and explore what may lie ahead for District seniors.

### What are Senior Villages?

Senior villages are non-profit organizations established to provide a range of services to neighborhood residents as they grow old, all with the intention that they remain in their homes and communities rather than moving to an outside facility. Most of the services are provided by neighborhood volunteers of all ages and trusted contractors whose services are usually available at a discounted rate. The village organization is typically run by an administrator and a board of local residents.

According to excerpts taken from the websites of senior villages in the District of Columbia, the definitions of senior villages as seen through the eyes of their members are stated as follows:

"*Capitol Hill Village* is a neighborhood non-profit corporation that aims to give residents of Capitol Hill both the practical means and the confidence to live their lives to the fullest in their own homes as they grow older."

"*Dupont Circle Village* is a non-profit neighborhood organization that connects residents to services and cultural/social activities."

"*Georgetown Village* was established to help senior neighbors age in place by providing them with a variety of support services and social programming."

"*Glover Park Village* is a volunteer-managed and operated civic organization. It depends on volunteers of all ages to assist in the development of the Village and lend neighbors an occasion hand."

"*Kalorama Village, Inc.*, is a tax-exempt, non-profit corporation established in 2007 to serve as a clearinghouse for the kinds of services

our residents want or need in order to remain in their homes as they grow older."

"*Northwest Neighbors Village* ... A community network of support services, enabling residents of northwest DC (Chevy Chase, AU Park and Tenleytown) to remain independent at home."

"*Palisades Village* is a non-profit membership organization offering a wide array of support services and social opportunities to residents over 50 who want to remain in their own homes and stay engaged in the life of their communities."

"*Pennsylvania Avenue Village East* is a community-based non-profit organization designed to provide support services and programs to help residents along Pennsylvania Avenue east of the Anacostia River age 50 and over maintain a healthy, independent life style in their own homes as long as they can."

The common thread among these definitions is that the senior village is a concept designed to provide the support network necessary to enable seniors to live in their own homes for as long as possible, while maintaining social connectedness and civic involvement in their communities.

### Impetus for Senior Villages

As life expectancy rates continue to increase each decade (U.S. 77.4 in 2002 and 78.5 in 2012 (World Factbook)), it became apparent that there was a growing challenge for the aging population to personally take care of their daily needs adequately while remaining in their own homes and communities. The American Association for Retired Persons (AARP) reported in its publication entitled *Aging in Place: A State Survey of Livability Policies and Practices*, that nearly 90 percent of people over age 65 want to stay in their home for as long as possible, and 80 percent believe their current residence is where they will always live.

In the absence of a family member to provide the necessary services to their aging relative, the common practice among families in the U.S. still remains to move aging family members to a facility outside of their home and community to live out the rest of their days. Most seniors feel this is not the best choice for them as they lose the familiarity of their community, friends, neighbors and their home. Further, while billions of dollars in government funding are spent on medical services for older Americans through Medicare and other programs, there are

no federal programs to help seniors live independently in their homes. In addition, the increasing cost of nursing homes and other long term care facilities is making that choice as an option less possible to many seniors. Thus, the senior village movement grew out of the need to solve this growing problem as seniors realize that not only does it take a village to raise a child, it also takes a village to care for the elderly if they chose to remain in their homes.

### Aging by the Numbers

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the United States is projected to experience rapid growth in its older population between 2010 and 2050. There were 99 million people who were 50 years and older in the U.S. on April 1, 2010, accounting for 32 percent of the total population, up from 77 million in 2000. This population is projected to reach 161 million in 2050 and would comprise 37 percent of the total population at that time. The older population has always been an important segment of the U.S. population but their tremendous increase over more recent decades has pushed them more into the forefront of demographic discussions. This increase in the age 50 and over population between Census 2000 and 2010 was at a faster rate (29 percent) than the total U.S. population (9.7 percent). Hence, there is an increased need to understand this population in terms of the implications of aging on various social and economic aspects of society.

For the District of Columbia, there were 169,950 people who were 50 years and older on April 1, 2010, accounting for 28.3 percent of the total population—up from 155,594 or 27.2 percent in 2000 (Table 1). This increase in the age 50 and over population was at a faster rate (9.2 percent) than the total District population (5.2 percent) between 2000 and 2010. Similar rate increases were shown for the age 55 and over population (10.9 percent) for the same period. However, the District’s population, age 65 and over, declined slightly, from 69,898 in 2000 to 68,809 in 2010, a 1.6 percent decrease. This population also showed a decrease as a percentage of the total District population, from 12.2 percent in 2000 to 11.4 percent in 2010 (Table 1).

Whether the population pool that comprises members of the senior villages are grouped by those aged 50 years and over, 55 years and over, or 65 years and over, or other age groupings, their distribution across the District’s eight wards is far from uniform. As shown in Table 2, in 2010 Wards 3, 4 and 5 were the top three wards with the highest amounts of seniors both in numeric and percentage terms for all three age groups (50+, 55+ and 65+). However, while there are three active senior villages in Ward 3, currently there are no senior villages in Wards 4 and 5. Ward 1 had the lowest number and percentage of seniors in all three age groups.

**Table 1. District of Columbia Population by Age Group and Sex: 2000 and 2010**

Age	Number 2000			Percent 2000			Number 2010			Percent 2010		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total population	572,059	269,366	302,693	100.0	100.0	100.0	601,723	284,222	317,501	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	32,536	16,483	16,053	5.7	6.1	5.3	32,613	16,533	16,080	5.4	5.8	5.1
5 to 9 years	35,385	17,760	17,625	6.2	6.6	5.8	26,147	13,198	12,949	4.3	4.6	4.1
10 to 14 years	30,018	15,097	14,921	5.2	5.6	4.9	25,041	12,641	12,400	4.2	4.4	3.9
15 to 19 years	37,867	18,016	19,851	6.6	6.7	6.6	39,919	18,951	20,968	6.6	6.7	6.6
20 to 24 years	51,823	23,617	28,206	9.1	8.8	9.3	64,110	28,801	35,309	10.7	10.1	11.1
25 to 29 years	52,849	25,232	27,617	9.2	9.4	9.1	69,649	32,167	37,482	11.6	11.3	11.8
30 to 34 years	48,913	24,522	24,391	8.6	9.1	8.1	55,096	26,617	28,479	9.2	9.4	9.0
35 to 39 years	45,949	23,391	22,558	8.0	8.7	7.5	42,925	21,447	21,478	7.1	7.5	6.8
40 to 44 years	41,728	20,618	21,110	7.3	7.7	7.0	37,734	19,136	18,598	6.3	6.7	5.9
45 to 49 years	39,397	18,745	20,652	6.9	7.0	6.8	38,539	19,534	19,005	6.4	6.9	6.0
50 to 54 years	35,913	16,615	19,298	6.3	6.2	6.4	37,164	18,114	19,050	6.2	6.4	6.0
55 to 59 years	27,803	12,675	15,128	4.9	4.7	5.0	34,274	15,994	18,280	5.7	5.6	5.8
60 to 64 years	21,980	10,052	11,928	3.8	3.7	3.9	29,703	13,398	16,305	4.9	4.7	5.1
65 to 69 years	18,525	8,162	10,363	3.2	3.0	3.4	21,488	9,605	11,883	3.6	3.4	3.7
70 to 74 years	17,394	6,941	10,453	3.0	2.6	3.5	15,481	6,671	8,810	2.6	2.3	2.8
75 to 79 years	14,976	5,602	9,374	2.6	2.1	3.1	11,820	4,782	7,038	2	1.7	2.2
80 to 84 years	10,028	3,415	6,613	1.8	1.3	2.2	9,705	3,516	6,189	1.6	1.2	1.9
85 to 89 years	5,827	1,695	4,132	1.0	0.6	1.4	6,496	2,108	4,388	1.1	0.7	1.4
90 years and over	3,148	728	2,420	0.6	0.3	0.8	3,819	1,009	2,810	0.6	0.4	0.9
Under 18 years	114,992	57,920	57,072	20.1	21.5	18.9	100,815	50,889	49,926	16.8	17.9	15.7
18 to 64 years	387,169	184,903	202,266	67.7	68.6	66.8	432,099	205,642	226,457	71.8	72.4	71.3
18 years and over	457,067	211,446	245,621	79.9	78.5	81.1	500,908	233,333	267,575	83.2	82.1	84.3
50 years and over	155,594	65,885	89,709	27.2	24.5	29.7	169,950	75,197	94,753	28.3	26.4	29.8
55 years and over	119,681	49,270	70,411	20.9	18.3	23.3	132,786	57,083	75,703	22.0	20.0	23.9
60 years and over	91,878	36,595	55,283	16.1	13.6	18.3	98,512	41,089	57,423	16.4	14.5	18.1
65 years and over	69,898	26,543	43,355	12.2	9.9	14.3	68,809	27,691	41,118	11.4	9.7	13

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses

**Table 2. Census 2010 Population by Selected Age Groups by Ward**

Ward	District-wide	0-17 Years		18-64 Years		65 Years and Over		50 Years and Over		55 Years and Over	
	All Ages	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	76,197	9,034	11.9	61,783	81.1	5,380	7.1	14,874	19.5	11,225	14.7
2	79,915	4,656	5.8	68,493	85.7	6,766	8.5	16,700	20.9	13,169	16.5
3	77,152	10,108	13.1	55,764	72.3	11,280	14.6	25,275	32.8	20,905	27.1
4	75,773	15,202	20.1	49,000	64.7	11,571	15.3	27,006	35.6	21,421	28.3
5	74,308	12,732	17.1	50,235	67.6	11,341	15.3	25,874	34.8	20,505	27.6
6	76,598	9,881	12.9	59,288	77.4	7,429	9.7	20,038	26.2	15,399	20.1
7	71,068	17,825	25.1	43,805	61.6	9,438	13.3	23,264	32.7	17,815	25.1
8	70,712	21,377	30.2	43,731	61.8	5,604	7.9	16,919	23.9	12,347	17.5
Total	601,723	100,815	16.8	432,099	71.8	68,809	11.4	169,950	28.2	132,786	22.1

Note: Age groups were selected based on membership requirements in senior villages.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 data.

### Growth of Senior Villages in the District

Research indicates that the Beacon Hill Village, established in 2001 in Boston, Massachusetts, initiated the senior village concept. With the highly publicized success of Beacon Hill, especially through AARP, other

seniors throughout the U.S. began establishing similar organizations to meet their various needs. For the District of Columbia, the growth of senior villages is illustrated in Table 3 which provides information on the date villages were launched, membership, age group requirements, fees and contact information. It should be noted that for most of the active

**Table 3. Senior Villages in the District of Columbia**

Name	Date Launch	Membership at Launch	Membership March 2012	Age Group Requirement	Membership Fee		Website/E-mail Addresses	Phone
					Individual	Household		
<b>Villages in Operation</b>								
Capitol Hill Village	October, 2007	84 households	260 households or 370 members	No minimum age	\$530	\$800	www.capitolhillvillage.org	202-543-1778
Kalorama Village	2007	N/A	N/A	50 years and over	\$50	\$75	www.kaloramavillage.org	N/A
Palisades Village	January, 2009	37	121	No minimum age	\$500	\$750	www.palisadesvillage.org	202-244-3310
Dupont Circle Village	March, 2009	30	130	No minimum age	\$500	\$700	www.dupontcirclevillage.org	202-436-5252
Northwest Neighbors Village	March, 2009	30	138	No minimum age	\$500	\$750	www.nwnv.org	202-237-1895
Pennsylvania Avenue Village East	April, 2009	46	90	50 years and over	\$20	\$35	www.pavillageeast.org	202-657-6160
Glover Park Village	October, 2010	Non-membership	Non-membership	No minimum age	\$0	\$0	www.gloverparkvillage.org	202-436-5545
Georgetown Village	December, 2011	134	148	55 years and over	\$600	\$900	www.georgetown-village.org	202-999-8988
<b>Villages in Development</b>								
Benning Heights	-	-	-	-	-	-	www.pcastley@erfsc.org	202-534-4880
Cleveland Park Village	-	-	-	-	-	-	www.cpvillagedc@gmail.com	N/A
Deanwood	-	-	-	-	-	-	www.pcastley@erfsc.org	202-534-4880
Parkland	-	-	-	-	-	-	bturner@familymattersdc.org	202-289-1510
West End & Foggy Bottom Village	-	-	-	-	-	-	www.sglemire@aol.com	N/A
Wheeler Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	bturner@familymattersdc.org	202-289-1510

Note: Cleveland Park is currently part of Northwest Village and plans to separate when its own senior village is launched.  
‘-’ Not Applicable and ‘N/A’ – Not Available

Source: Information obtained from survey of villages, websites and the DC Office on Aging.

senior villages in the District there is no minimum age limit for membership; membership is open to anyone who chooses to participate.

### Typical Services Provided by District Senior Villages

While each village organization provides various levels of services, these services generally fall into the following categories:

**Transportation** – grocery shopping; doctors’ appointments; houses of worship; meetings; and social and civic events.

**In-Home Assistance** – organizing paper work; housekeeping and laundry; changing light bulbs; hanging pictures; flipping mattresses; moving furniture; hanging curtains; and making simple repairs.

**Outdoor Assistance** – gardening advice and assistance; snow removal; raking; sweeping; lawn mowing; and tree trimming.

**Convenience Services** – mailing packages; running errands; preparing meals occasionally; checking the property when a member is away; waiting for delivery or service personnel;

picking up mail or newspaper; and temporary dog walking.

**Medical Support** – prepare members for hospital visit; accompany members on doctors’ visits; taking notes during doctors’ visits; calling family members to provide updates; and counseling during complex physical and mental-health challenges.

**Electronic and Technical Support** – assistance with setting up devices; troubleshooting; and recording TV programs.

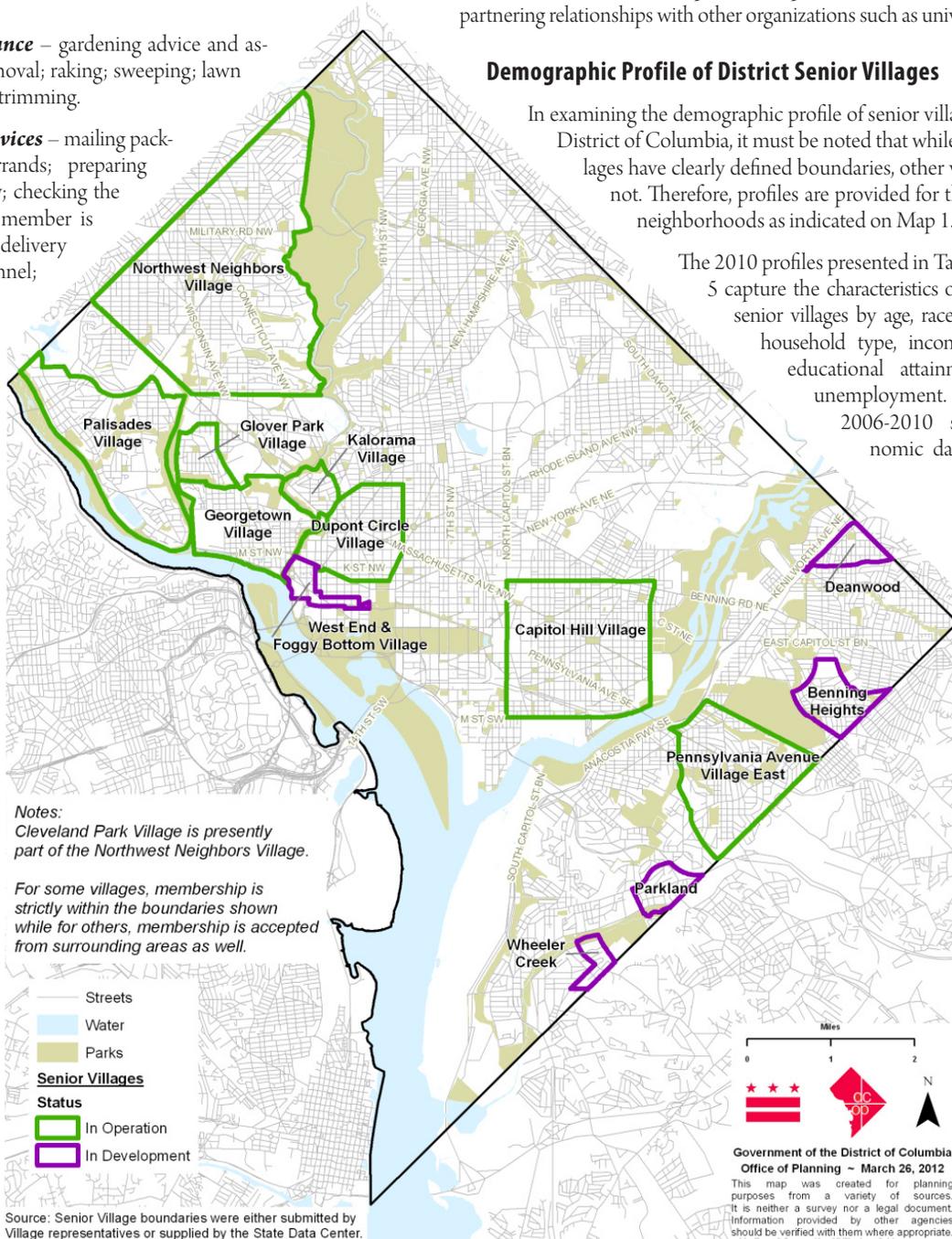
**Professional Service Provider** – access to a database of professional service providers and services at discounted rates.

**Outreach** – consultation with other village entities; offering of documents such as administration, policies and procedures at a cost or free; and partnering relationships with other organizations such as universities.

### Demographic Profile of District Senior Villages

In examining the demographic profile of senior villages in the District of Columbia, it must be noted that while some villages have clearly defined boundaries, other villages do not. Therefore, profiles are provided for the general neighborhoods as indicated on Map 1.

The 2010 profiles presented in Tables 4 and 5 capture the characteristics of District’s senior villages by age, race, ethnicity, household type, income, poverty, educational attainment and unemployment. The ACS 2006-2010 socio-economic data for the



**Table 4. Census 2010 and ACS 2006-2010 Demographic Profile of Senior Villages in Operation in the District of Columbia**

Census 2010								
Subject	Capitol Hill Village		Dupont Circle Village		Georgetown Village		Glover Park Village	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total Population</b>	45,162	100.0%	26,799	100.0%	16,097	100.0%	7,963	100.0%
<b>Population by Sex</b>						0.0%		
Male	21,949	48.6%	13,897	51.9%	7,496	46.6%	3,440	43.2%
Female	23,213	51.4%	12,902	48.1%	8,601	53.4%	4,523	56.8%
<b>Population by Age</b>								
0-9	4,122	9.1%	684	2.6%	823	5.1%	492	6.2%
10-19	2,596	5.7%	303	1.1%	2,779	17.3%	197	2.5%
20-34	16,643	36.9%	14,569	54.4%	6,938	43.1%	4,211	52.9%
35-54	13,012	28.8%	7,127	26.6%	2,518	15.6%	1,819	22.8%
55-64	4,675	10.4%	2,253	8.4%	1,370	8.5%	637	8.0%
65-74	2,474	5.5%	1,207	4.5%	1,028	6.4%	387	4.9%
75-84	1,109	2.5%	482	1.8%	472	2.9%	145	1.8%
85 and over	531	1.2%	174	0.6%	169	1.0%	75	0.9%
Youth (under 18)	6,063	13.4%	883	3.3%	1,669	10.4%	651	8.2%
50 and over	11,468	25.4%	5,459	20.4%	3,624	22.5%	1,509	19.0%
55 and over	8,789	19.5%	4,116	15.4%	3,039	18.9%	1,244	15.6%
65 and over	4,114	9.1%	1,863	7.0%	1,206	7.5%	607	7.6%
<b>Population by Race</b>								
White	27,324	60.5%	20,520	76.6%	13,731	85.3%	6,803	85.4%
Black or African American	14,677	32.5%	2,284	8.5%	557	3.5%	302	3.8%
American Indian or Alaska Native	158	0.3%	82	0.3%	23	0.1%	16	0.2%
Asian	1,248	2.8%	2,348	8.8%	1,187	7.4%	469	5.9%
Other race	1,755	3.9%	1,565	5.8%	599	3.7%	373	4.7%
<b>Hispanic/Latino Population</b>	1,989	4.4%	2,391	8.9%	1,036	6.4%	649	8.2%
<b>Population in Group Quarters</b>	1,433	3.2%	884	3.3%	5,067	31.5%	0	0.0%
<b>Households by Type</b>								
Total households	21,952	100.0%	17,828	100.0%	5,316	100.0%	4,598	100.0%
Family Households	8,515	38.8%	2,858	16.0%	2,063	38.8%	1,158	25.2%
Non-family households	13,437	61.2%	14,970	84.0%	3,253	61.2%	3,440	74.8%
Living Alone	9,304	42.4%	11,577	64.9%	2,160	40.6%	2,478	53.9%
65 years and over living alone	810	3.7%	440	2.5%	387	7.3%	202	4.4%
ACS 2006-2010, 5-year Estimates								
Average Median Income (\$)	\$88,307		\$74,508		\$115,031		\$82,522	
Poverty (100 percent level)	3,452	10.4%	2,629	11.2%	439	6.7%	292	4.5%
<b>Education</b>								
High School Diploma or Higher	30,365	91.3%	22,072	93.7%	6,509	99.8%	6,286	97.3%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	22,332	67.1%	18,848	80.0%	5,887	90.3%	5,345	82.8%
Unemployed	2,602	6.8%	900	3.4%	232	2.7%	347	4.3%

**Table 4 cont. Census 2010 and ACS 2006-2010 Demographic Profile of Senior Villages in Operation in the District of Columbia**

Census 2010								
Subject	Kalorama Village		Northwest Neighbors Village		Palisades Village		Pennsylvania Avenue Village East	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total Population</b>	2,708	100.0%	48,003	100.0%	13,284	100.0%	14,103	100.0%
<b>Population by Sex</b>		0.0%						
Male	1,329	49.1%	21,438	44.7%	5,983	45.0%	6,366	45.1%
Female	1,379	50.9%	26,565	55.3%	7,301	55.0%	7,737	54.9%
<b>Population by Age</b>								
0-9	155	5.7%	4,691	9.8%	1,481	11.1%	1,372	9.7%
10-19	89	3.3%	3,278	6.8%	1,379	10.4%	1,591	11.3%
20-34	811	29.9%	13,022	27.1%	2,614	19.7%	2,479	17.6%
35-54	723	26.7%	12,744	26.5%	3,568	26.9%	4,077	28.9%
55-64	476	17.6%	6,570	13.7%	1,865	14.0%	2,025	14.4%
65-74	289	10.7%	3,955	8.2%	1,260	9.5%	1,336	9.5%
75-84	114	4.2%	2,184	4.5%	706	5.3%	924	6.6%
85 and over	51	1.9%	1,559	3.2%	411	3.1%	299	2.1%
Youth (under 18)	454	16.8%	7,427	15.5%	2,394	18.0%	2,628	18.6%
50 and over	1,132	41.8%	17,207	35.8%	5,138	38.7%	5,750	40.8%
55 and over	930	34.3%	14,268	29.7%	4,242	31.9%	4,584	32.5%
65 and over	226	8.3%	7,698	16.0%	2,377	17.9%	2,559	18.1%
<b>Population by Race</b>								
White	2,261	83.5%	39,488	82.3%	11,406	85.9%	542	3.8%
Black or African American	115	4.2%	3,200	6.7%	559	4.2%	13,150	93.2%
American Indian or Alaska Native	9	0.3%	98	0.2%	15	0.1%	66	0.5%
Asian	181	6.7%	3,066	6.4%	739	5.6%	38	0.3%
Other race	142	5.2%	2,151	4.5%	565	4.3%	307	2.2%
<b>Hispanic/Latino Population</b>	259	9.6%	3,339	7.0%	973	7.3%	257	1.8%
<b>Population in Group Quarters</b>	60	2.2%	1,254	2.6%	373	2.8%	57	0.4%
<b>Households by Type</b>								
Total households	1,494	100.0%	23,351	100.0%	6,028	100.0%	6,705	100.0%
Family Households	505	33.8%	10,055	43.1%	3,009	49.9%	3,420	51.0%
Non-family households	989	66.2%	13,296	56.9%	3,019	50.1%	3,285	49.0%
Living Alone	751	50.3%	10,215	43.7%	2,340	38.8%	2,886	43.0%
65 years and over living alone	97	6.5%	1,446	6.2%	572	9.5%	537	8.0%
ACS 2006-2010, 5-year Estimates								
Average Median Income	\$97,500		\$113,671		\$123,494		\$49,460	
Poverty (100 percent level)	82	3.7%	1,696	4.9%	489	5.9%	1,553	14.2%
<b>Education</b>								
High School Diploma or Higher	2,163	98.0%	34,302	96.5%	8,048	97.0%	9,642	88.1%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	1,855	84.1%	29,606	83.3%	6,925	83.4%	2,966	27.1%
<b>Unemployed</b>	119	4.8%	1,017	2.5%	586	6.2%	1,750	14.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: Census 2010 and American Community Survey (ACS) 2006-2010 5-year estimates.

**Table 5. Census 2010 and ACS 2006-2010 Demographic Profile of Senior Villages in Development in the District of Columbia**

Census 2010										
Subject	Benning Heights		Deanwood		Parkland		West End & Foggy Bottom Village		Wheeler Creek	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total Population</b>	6,703	100.0%	2,347	100.0%	6,358	100.0%	9,257	100.0%	3,177	100.0%
<b>Population by Sex</b>										
Male	2,891	43.1%	1,156	49.3%	2,692	42.3%	4,430	47.9%	1,366	43.0%
Female	3,812	56.9%	1,191	50.7%	3,666	57.7%	4,827	52.1%	1,811	57.0%
<b>Population by Age</b>										
0-9	1,035	15.4%	285	12.1%	1,259	19.8%	111	1.2%	478	15.0%
10-19	1,172	17.5%	325	13.8%	1,105	17.4%	1,593	17.2%	585	18.4%
20-34	1,294	19.3%	440	18.7%	1,559	24.5%	5,074	54.8%	599	18.9%
35-54	1,669	24.9%	683	29.1%	1,536	24.2%	958	10.3%	849	26.7%
55-64	650	9.7%	322	13.7%	526	8.3%	578	6.2%	316	9.9%
65-74	397	5.9%	177	7.5%	227	3.6%	453	4.9%	240	7.6%
75-84	342	5.1%	83	3.5%	109	1.7%	317	3.4%	97	3.1%
85 and over	144	2.1%	32	1.4%	37	0.6%	173	1.9%	13	0.4%
Youth (under 18)	1,969	29.4%	550	23.4%	2,111	33.2%	144	1.6%	921	29.0%
50 and over	1,965	29.3%	820	34.9%	1,252	19.7%	1,752	18.9%	873	27.5%
55 and over	1,533	22.9%	614	26.2%	899	14.1%	1,521	16.4%	666	21.0%
65 and over	883	13.2%	292	12.4%	373	5.9%	943	10.2%	350	11.0%
<b>Population by Race</b>										
White	55	0.8%	35	1.5%	32	0.5%	7,047	76.1%	20	0.6%
Black or African American	6,503	97.0%	2,247	95.7%	6,228	98.0%	567	6.1%	3,098	97.5%
American Indian or Alaska Native	16	0.2%	13	0.6%	7	0.1%	14	0.2%	6	0.2%
Asian	7	0.1%	3	0.1%	13	0.2%	1,167	12.6%	4	0.1%
Other race	122	1.8%	49	2.1%	78	1.2%	462	5.0%	49	1.5%
<b>Hispanic/Latino Population</b>	94	1.4%	75	3.2%	58	0.9%	648	7.0%	32	1.0%
<b>Population in Group Quarters</b>	17	0.3%	10	0.4%	0	0.0%	3,486	37.7%	116	3.7%
<b>Households by Type</b>										
Total households	2,652	100.0%	964	100.0%	2,509	100.0%	4,081	100.0%	1,179	100.0%
Family Households	1,649	62.2%	512	53.1%	1,597	63.7%	639	15.7%	741	62.8%
Non-family households	1,003	37.8%	452	46.9%	912	36.3%	3,442	84.3%	438	37.2%
Living Alone	861	32.5%	372	38.6%	779	31.0%	2,726	66.8%	389	33.0%
65 years & over living alone	173	6.5%	47	4.9%	45	1.8%	351	8.6%	36	3.1%
ACS 2006-2010, 5-year Estimates										
<b>Average Median Income</b>	\$32,592		\$42,171		\$26,985		\$61,806		\$31,549	
<b>Poverty (100 percent level)</b>	698	18.7%	215	15.6%	941	27.7%	418	12.2%	221	17.3%
<b>Education</b>										
High School Diploma or Higher	2,936	79.0%	1,237	89.8%	2,581	76.1%	3,453	98.4%	1,174	91.6%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	536	14.4%	138	10.0%	201	5.9%	2,809	80.0%	173	13.5%
<b>Unemployed</b>	697	15.4%	342	21.0%	656	14.6%	144	2.9%	402	21.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: Census 2010 and ACS 2006-2010 5-year estimates.

The 2010 profiles presented in Tables 4 and 5 capture the characteristics of District's senior villages by age, race, ethnicity, household type, income, poverty, educational attainment and unemployment. The ACS 2006-2010 socio-economic data for the indicators in Tables 4 and 5 are not available by age group by census tract. Therefore, the data are presented for all ages.

### Key Demographic Indicators of D.C.'s Senior Villages (Tables 4 & 5):

- In 2010, Northwest Neighborhood Village had the highest total population at 48,003 and the most people aged 65 years and over at 7,698.
- Dupont Circle Village was the only village where males outnumbered females at 13,897 and 12,902, respectively.
- Pennsylvania Avenue Village East is the only village in operation in a predominantly black neighborhood.
- The population in group quarters was significantly higher within the boundaries of the Georgetown Village and the proposed West End & Foggy Bottom Village due to a high number of students in university residence facilities.
- Palisades Village had the highest percentage (9.5 percent) of people aged 65 years and over living alone according to the 2010 Census.
- For the population aged 25 years and over in the villages in operation, Pennsylvania Avenue Village East had the highest percentage of persons (14.2 percent) with income below the poverty level, within its boundaries. Kalorama Village had the lowest percentage of persons within its boundaries with income below the poverty level at 3.7 percent.
- For the population 25 years and over in the villages in development, Parkland had the highest percentage of persons (27.7 percent) with income below the poverty level, within its boundaries.
- Over 90 percent of the population in the Georgetown Village area had a bachelor's degree or higher level of education, the highest level among the areas served by the District's village.
- For villages in development, Parkland had the lowest percentage of people (5.9 percent) with a bachelor's degree or higher.
- For the 2006-2010 period, the population of the area served by the Northwest Neighbors Village experienced the lowest level of unemployment at 2.5 percent among villages in operation, while the Pennsylvania Village East area had the highest at 14.5 percent.

### Efforts of the District of Columbia Office on Aging

The District of Columbia Office on Aging (DCOA) has played a significant role in the senior village movement in the District. The mission of DCOA is to advocate, plan, implement, and monitor programs in health, education, employment, and social services which promote longevity, independence, dignity and choice for the city's senior citizens. DCOA sees its engagement in the senior village movement as a natural extension of its services to seniors. DCOA offers a variety of resources to assist community groups in exploring the creation of villages in their neighborhoods. These resources include:

- Information on existing senior villages in communities
- Aging information and resources in communities
- Assistance in fielding a community survey
- Assistance in distributing and analyzing community survey responses
- Demographic information and assistance in identifying pro bono consulting in a variety of areas, such as financial, legal, volunteer training and computer training

The Office of Aging also has developed a publication entitled *Starting a Senior Village: A Guide for District Residents*, which outlines steps leading to the development of a village.

In terms of implementation, since the fall of 2011, DCOA has assembled a working group to facilitate the development of new senior villages to make it easier for low and moderate income older residents, particularly those living east of the Anacostia River, to participate. DCOA is working with non-profit entities to spearhead the development of senior villages where none currently exist. According to DCOA, the senior villages now under development as a result of their efforts are Deanwood and Benning Heights in Ward 7, and Parkland and Wheeler Creek in Ward 8.

### Senior Villages Nationally: Village to Village Network

In collaboration with Boston's Beacon Hill Village and NCP Capital Impact (a national, non-profit community development organization), the Village to Village Network (VtV) was established to help communities across the United States create and manage their own villages. VtV Network provides member senior villages access to a wide variety of resources and networking opportunities with other villages around the country. Network services include:

- Peer to Peer program
- Member-only discussion forums
- Monthly webinars
- Member-generated documents and access to information on funding resources
- News on Villages nationwide
- VtV network member directory and searchable U.S. map
- Access to consultants for technical support

According to VtV, 87 villages are in operation across the nation and another 113 are in development (Table 6). By state, California has the most villages in operation with 14. The District of Columbia has the most villages in operation by square miles (one village every eight miles).

Table 6. Senior Villages in Operation and in Development by State

State	Number of Senior Villages	In Operation	In Development
United States			
Alabama	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0
Arizona	4	1	3
Arkansas	2	1	1
California	40	14	26
Colorado	3	1	2
Connecticut	11	8	3
Delaware	1	1	0
<b>District of Columbia</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>
Florida	5	0	5
Georgia	2	0	2
Hawaii	2	1	1
Idaho	1	0	1
Illinois	4	2	2
Indiana	3	1	2
Iowa	0	0	0
Kansas	2	1	1
Kentucky	2	1	1
Louisiana	0	0	0
Maine	1	0	1
Maryland	9	5	4
Massachusetts	13	8	5
Michigan	6	0	6
Minnesota	2	1	1
Mississippi	0	0	0
Missouri	1	0	1
Montana	0	0	0
Nebraska	1	1	0
Nevada	0	0	0
New Hampshire	2	1	1
New Jersey	4	2	2
New Mexico	2	1	1
New York	13	4	9
North Carolina	5	1	4
North Dakota	0	0	0
Ohio	5	3	2
Oklahoma	0	0	0
Oregon	5	2	3
Pennsylvania	12	8	4
Rhode Island	2	1	1
South Carolina	2	0	2
South Dakota	0	0	0

**Table 6 cont. Senior Villages in Operation and in Development by State**

Tennessee	2	2	0
Texas	3	1	2
Utah	1	0	1
Vermont	1	0	1
Virginia	10	4	6
Washington	5	1	4
West Virginia	1	1	0
Wisconsin	2	1	1
Wyoming	0	0	0
	<b>200</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>113</b>

Source: Village to Village Network <http://vtc.network.clubexpress.com/>

### District Seniors Looking Ahead

What does the future hold for senior villages in the District? Like any new concept, the incubation period can be challenging as the foundation members strive to build a structure that can withstand the test of time. While senior village organizations may look to government for support, they want to maintain the flexibility to meet the needs of their members as they see fit. It appears the consensus among village organizations is that government can best assist on the policy front with a focus on how housing, transportation and land use policies can contribute positively to the aging in place phenomenon.

In terms of transportation and land use policies, the District already has policies in place such as the designing of ‘complete streets’ to enable all users, regardless of age or ability, to move around more easily, and the integration of land use planning with transportation planning to reduce reliance on automobile travel. On the housing front, affordability and accessibility for all residents are major goals of the District’s housing strategies, and specific programs like the District’s Senior Citizen Property Owner Tax Relief help reduce the need for institutionalization of aging residents and allow them to age in place. The future for senior villages may well rest with how well government policies that meet the needs of the elderly population integrate with the support of the neighborhood and community at large.

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