Age Structure Analysis (con't)

Table 3 compares Lexington's Age Cohorts from 2000 and 2010. One method of analyzing cohort movement in a population involves comparing the same age cohort ten years later. For this example, the 0-4 Age Cohort in the year 2000 becomes the 2010s 10-14 Age Cohort. This helps reveal trends within a community as they age. The analysis of the Child Bearing Age Cohort shows this age cohort decreased slightly from 2000 to 2010 by 4%. A positive change in the age cohort would suggest that a particular cohort experienced an in-migration. If an age cohort has a decrease within an age cohort, it would suggest out-migration. In this analysis of Lexington's age cohort between 2000 and 2010, each age cohort had varying degrees of out-migration. The largest cohorts that lost the most population were the 35 to 39 and 40 to 44 with 146 and 148 respectfully.

2000 Age Cohort	2000 Male and Female	2000's % of Total	2010 Age Cohort	2010 Male and Female	2010's % of Total	2000-2010 Cohort Change	% Change
			0-4	993	9.7%		
			5-9	940	9.2%		
0-4	1,021	10.2%	10-14 (0-4 in 2000)	870	8.5%	-151	-14.8%
5-9	915	9.1%	15-19	866	8.5%	-49	-5.4%
10-14	859	8.6%	20-24	742	7.3%	-117	-13.6%
15-19	791	7.9%	25-29	785	7.7%	-6	-0.8%
20-24	694	6.9%	30-34	603	5.9%	-91	-13.1%
25-29	790	7.9%	35-39	644	6.3%	-146	-18.5%
30-34	811	8.1%	40-44	663	6.5%	-148	-18.2%
35-39	747	7.5%	45-49	661	6.5%	-86	-11.5%
40-44	722	7.2%	50-54	618	6.0%	-104	-14.4%
45-49	582	5.8%	55-59	495	4.8%	-87	-14.9%
50-54	473	4.7%	60-64	401	3.9%	-72	-15.2%
55-59	304	3.0%	65-69	270	2.6%	-34	-11.2%
60-64	256	2.6%	70-74	203	2.0%	-53	-20.7%
65-69	234	2.3%	75-79	166	1.6%	-68	-29.1%
70-74	233	2.3%	80-84	141	1.4%	-92	-39.5%
75-79	204	2.0%	85+	169	1.7%	-35	-17.2%
80-84	176	1.8%		10,230			
85+	199	2.0%					
	10,011						

Table 3: Cohort Analysis, Lexington, 2000 - 2010

PROFILE