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Randolph

Phillip Granberry, Victor Luis Martins, & Michelle Borges

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THE MAURICIO GASTÓN INSTITUTE
FOR LATINO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
AND PUBLIC POLICY
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS BOSTON

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Randolph Overview

Randolph is a town of 34,984 residents, of whom 3,798, or 10.9%, identify as Latino or Hispanic, according to the 2020 Decennial Census. Statewide, Latino residents contribute 12.6% of the total population. In Randolph, the largest resident population is Black (41.9%), followed by White (26.6%), Asian (12.9%), and Latino (10.9%) populations (Figure 1). The 'other' populations make up 7.8% of the population in Randolph.

Figure 1: Population Percentages by Ethno-Racial Groups in Randolph

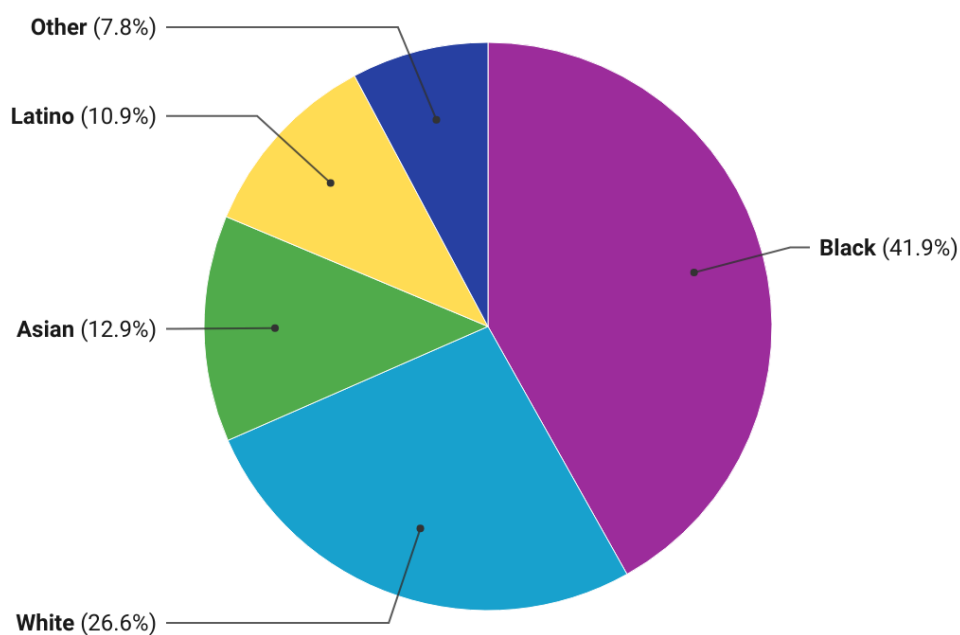


Chart: Gastón Institute · Source: 2020 Decennial Census · Created with Datawrapper

Between the 2010 and 2020 Decennial Censuses, Randolph experienced a population growth of 8.9%, slightly higher than the state's 7.4% growth rate. The Black population increased by more than 23.0%, surpassing the statewide rate of 16.7%. The Latino population in Randolph exhibited a faster growth rate of 84.6%, while the Asian population increased by 12.8%. Conversely, similar to many other cities and towns, the White population in Randolph declined by 26.0% (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Population Growth by Ethno-Racial Groups in Randolph from 2010 to 2020



Chart: Gastón Institute · Source: 2010 & 2020 Decennial Census · Created with Datawrapper

To analyze the demographic and economic characteristics presented in this profile, the remainder of this report utilizes data from the 2017–2021 American Community Survey.

Randolph's foreign-born population share is nearly double that of the Commonwealth as a whole, accounting for 32.2% compared to the statewide rate of 17.3%. Similarly, the Latino foreign-born population in Randolph represents 27.9%, compared to the statewide share of 32.1%.

The Latino population in Randolph consists of individuals from various origins. Among them, Puerto Ricans are the largest single group, followed by Dominicans, Peruvians, Salvadorans, and Hondurans (Figure 3). Statewide, the five largest Latino populations in Massachusetts, in order of size, are Puerto Ricans, Dominicans, Salvadorans, Guatemalans, and Mexicans.

Figure 3: Origin of the Top Latino Populations in Randolph

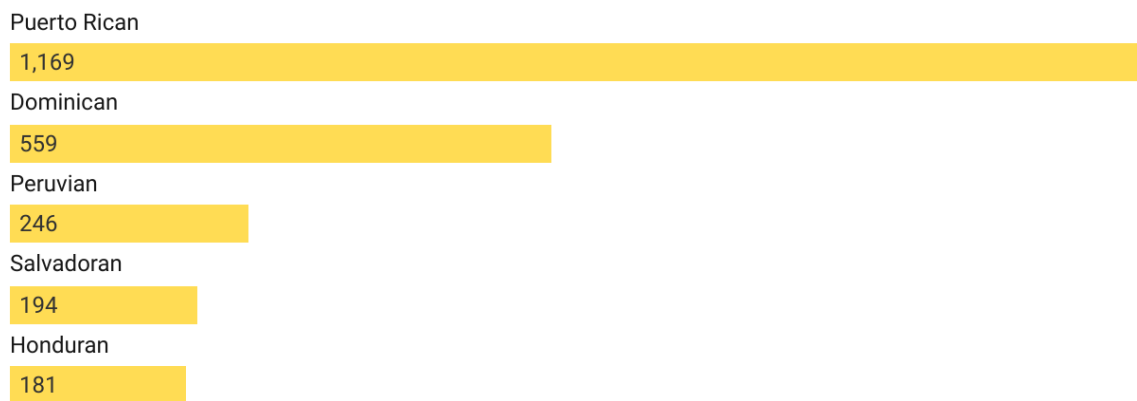


Chart: Gastón Institute · Source: 2017-2021 American Community Survey · Created with Datawrapper

Median Age and Marital Status

Randolph has a median age of 41.6 years, which is older than Massachusetts' median age of 39.9 years. Among the different racial and ethnic groups in Randolph, Whites have the highest median age at 54.6 years, while Latinos are the youngest with a median age of 28.3 years – similar to the statewide trend for Latinos. Asians have a median age of 38.6 years, and Blacks have a median age of 37.3 years (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Median Age by Ethno-Racial Groups in Randolph



Chart: Gastón Institute · Source: 2017-2021 American Community Survey · Created with Datawrapper

The marriage rate in Randolph stands at 45.4%, slightly lower than the statewide marriage rate of 48.1%. However, marriage rates vary significantly within Randolph (Figure 5). Asian residents have the highest marriage rate at 62.1%. On the other hand, the Latino marriage rate of 33.2% is the lowest in the city and lower than their statewide marriage rate of 36.4%. Whites (43.2%) and Blacks (37.7%) have higher marriage rates compared to Latinos.

Figure 5: Marriage Rates by Ethno-Racial Groups in Randolph (Ages 15+)



Chart: Gastón Institute · Source: 2017-2021 American Community Survey · Created with Datawrapper

Educational Attainment

Regarding educational attainment, 30.5% of Randolph residents aged 25 and older have at least a Bachelor's degree, which is lower than the statewide share of 46.6%. Higher educational attainment is primarily concentrated among Asians, Blacks, and Whites, while Latinos have the lowest share of individuals with higher education. In Randolph, 11.9% of adult Latinos hold at least a Bachelor's degree, similar to the statewide rate of 21.6% for adult Latinos. Conversely, Asians have the largest share of residents who did not complete high school at 31.4%.

Figure 6: Educational Attainment by Ethno-Racial Groups in Randolph (Ages 25+)

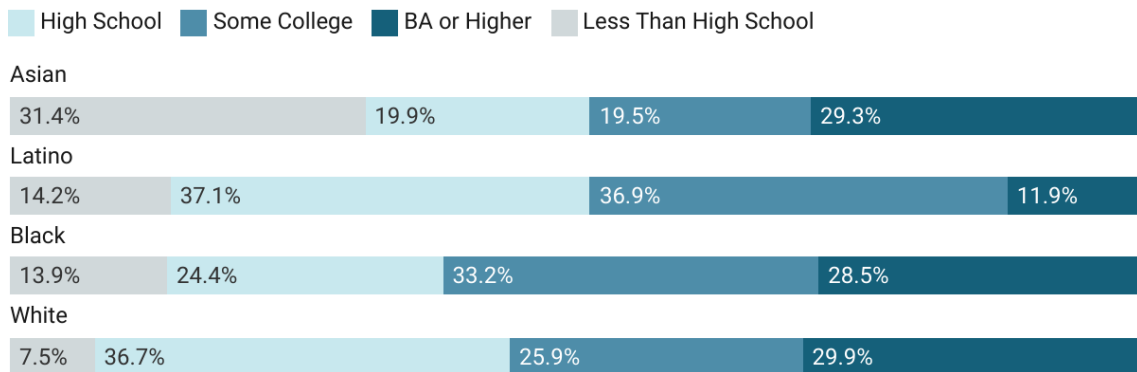


Chart: Gastón Institute · Source: 2017-2021 American Community Survey · Created with Datawrapper

Labor Force Participation

The labor force participation rate in Randolph is 68.9%, which is higher than the Commonwealth's rate of 67.1%. Among the residents of Randolph, Latino individuals have the highest labor force participation rate at 79.3%. Statewide, the Latino labor force participation rate is 68.7%. The labor force participation rate among White residents is 57.8%, 66.7% for Asians, and 78.1% for Blacks (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Labor Force Participation by Ethno-Racial Groups in Randolph (Ages 16+)



Chart: Gastón Institute · Source: 2017-2021 American Community Survey · Created with Datawrapper

The unemployment rate in Randolph is 7.9%, higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.3% during this period. Unemployment is highest among Latino residents at 11.3%. Statewide, the unemployment rate for Latinos during this period is 8.9%. The unemployment rate for White residents is 6.0% (Figure 8). The Asian unemployment rate is the lowest at 3.1%, while the Black unemployment rate is the second highest at 9.7%.

Figure 8: Unemployment Rate by Ethno-Racial Groups in Randolph (Ages 16+)



Chart: Gastón Institute · Source: 2017-2021 American Community Survey · Created with Datawrapper

In Randolph, 42.0% of White workers and 39.8% of Asian workers are employed in white-collar occupations. Latino residents have the lowest share of working in blue-collar jobs at 12.6%. On the other hand, Latinos are more likely to work in service occupations (68.2%) and white-collar occupations (19.4%) (Figure 9). Statewide, the distribution for Latinos is 28.8% in white-collar occupations, 45.4% in service occupations, and 25.7% in blue-collar occupations.

Figure 9: Occupational Categories by Employed Ethno-Racial Groups in Randolph (Ages 16+)

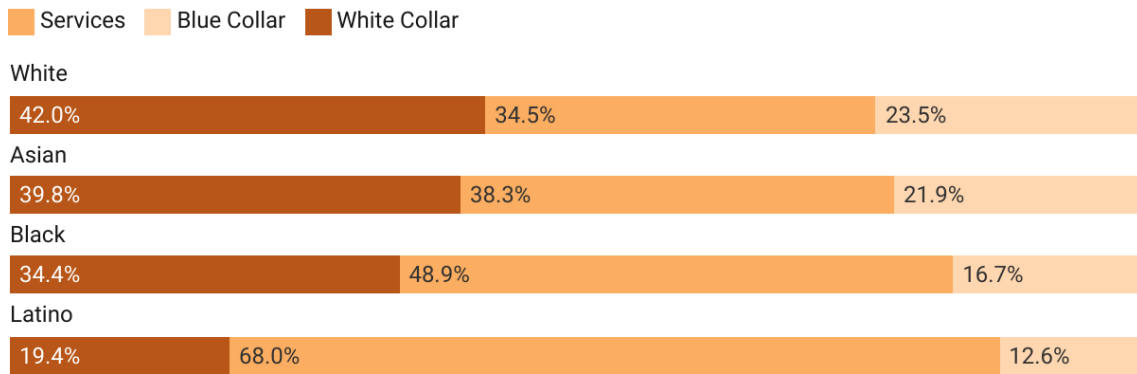


Chart: Gastón Institute · Source: 2017-2021 American Community Survey · Created with Datawrapper

Income

The median household income for all households in Massachusetts is \$89,026, while in Randolph, the median income is \$73,697. There is not a significant income variation in Randolph. Asian households have the highest median household income at \$96,625. Latino households in Randolph have the lowest median income at \$71,953, which is still higher than the statewide median income for Latino households of \$52,106. The median household income for White households is \$73,366, and for Black households, it is \$78,194.

Figure 10: Median Household Income by Ethno-Racial Groups in Randolph



Chart: Gastón Institute · Source: 2017-2021 American Community Survey · Created with Datawrapper

Housing Status and Medical Uninsurance

The final measures aim to assess how well Latinos in Randolph are rewarded for their economic, social, and political participation.

Randolph has a homeownership rate of 66.8%, which is higher than the statewide rate of 62.4%. Among Latinos, the homeownership rate is 70.1%, significantly higher than the statewide rate of 29.7% for Latinos. Among the ethnic-racial groups in Randolph, only Blacks have a lower homeownership rate than Latinos, at 65.3%. Asian residents have the highest homeownership rate at 76.0%, followed by White residents at 72.0%.

Figure 11: Homeownership Rates by Ethno-Racial Groups in Randolph



Chart: Gastón Institute · Source: 2017-2021 American Community Survey · Created with Datawrapper

The percentage of city residents lacking medical insurance in Randolph is 4.0%, higher than the statewide rate of 2.5%. In Randolph, uninsured rates (Figure 12) are highest among Latinos at 5.7%, followed by Blacks at 5.5%, Whites at 2.3%, and Asians at 2.0%. The statewide rate of medical uninsurance among Latinos is 5.5%.

Figure 12: Medical Uninsurance Rates by Ethno-Racial Groups in Randolph



Chart: Gastón Institute · Source: 2017-2021 American Community Survey · Created with Datawrapper

About the Institute

Established in 1989, the Mauricio Gastón Institute for Latino Community Development and Public Policy was created by the Massachusetts Legislature in response to a need for an improved understanding of the Latino experience in the commonwealth. Now in its 34th year, the Gastón Institute continues its mission of informing the public and policymakers about issues vital to the state's growing Latino community and providing information and analysis necessary for effective Latino participation in public policy development. To learn more about the Gastón Institute, visit www.umb.edu/gastoninstitute.

About the Authors

Phillip Granberry worked with various community-based organizations assisting recently arrived U.S. immigrants before earning a Ph.D. in Public Policy from UMass Boston. He has published several articles on the accumulation and use of social capital among Latinos and the sexual health communication of Puerto Rican mothers with their children. In addition to his research and teaching at the Gastón Institute and Economics Department at UMass Boston, he is Senior Researcher in demography for the Boston Planning and Development Agency.

Victor Luis Martins holds an M.A. in Applied Economics from the University of Massachusetts Boston, specializing in Financial Economics and Macroeconomics. With a strong background in statistical analysis and data manipulation, he applies quantitative and qualitative research methodologies to analyze economic and social policy issues. Victor's current research focuses on the financialization and interest burden of non-financial corporations in the United States, as well as related economic and demographic conditions in Latinx communities in Massachusetts. His expertise

includes programming skills for data analysis, statistical modeling, and the interpretation of empirical data.

Michelle Borges is an economist from Brazil. She is currently pursuing a master's degree in Applied Economics at the University of Massachusetts Boston and working as a research assistant at the Mauricio Gastón Institute for Latino Community Development and Public Policy. Her research interests span the areas of Labor Economics, Development Economics, Immigration, and Feminist Economics.

