

2025 Statewide Housing Data Collection

Results Summary



This report was prepared by the Greater Portland Council of Governments (GPCOG) in coordination with the Housing Opportunity Program within the Maine Office of Community Affairs (MOCA) and the Maine Association of Regional Councils (MARC).

Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	3
Background & Introduction	4
Participation Summary	6
Survey Results Overview.....	7
Municipal Building Permit Reporting	8
Permitted Housing Units	9
Statewide Permitted Housing Unit Goal.....	10
Countywide Permitted Housing Unit Goal.....	11
Top Municipalities by Permitted Housing Units	12
Permitted Affordable Housing Units	13
Municipal Certificate of Occupancy Reporting.....	14
Housing Units Issued Certificates of Occupancy	15
Affordable Housing Units Issued Certificates of Occupancy	16
Municipal Demolition Permit Reporting	17
Housing Units Issued Demolition Permits.....	18
Municipal Data Collection Practices	19
Census Building Permit Survey Reporting	20
Survey Form Feedback and Challenges	21
Time Spent Completing Form	22
Respondent Information	23

Executive Summary

This report summarizes the first year of Maine’s statewide housing data collection program established under [LD 1184](#) and amended by [LD 2079](#). The program was created to provide consistent information on housing production across the state and to help track progress toward Maine’s housing needs.

Building permit data was collected from municipalities, the Land Use Planning Commission (LUPC), and the U.S. Census Building Permit Survey. Together, these sources provided housing permit data for 83 percent of Maine’s county subdivisions and 71 additional unorganized territories.

In 2025, an estimated 7,499 housing units were permitted statewide. Most permitted units were single-family homes, followed by larger multifamily developments of five or more units. Accessory dwelling units (ADUs) also contributed considerably to housing production across the state.

The *2024 Statewide and Regional Housing Production Goals* report¹ established a 2025 target of 6,900 permitted housing units. Based on available data, **Maine exceeded that target by 599 units**, approximately **nine percent**. Municipalities also reported 518 housing units issued demolition permits. After accounting for these demolitions, the estimated net increase was 6,981 housing units, which remains slightly above the statewide target.

Housing development activity was concentrated in southern Maine. Portland permitted the most housing units (548), followed by Biddeford (220), Lewiston (186), Sanford (180), and Windham (169). Cumberland and York counties accounted for a majority of the municipalities with the highest levels of permitting activity.

While Maine exceeded its 2025 housing production target, annual production goals increase substantially through 2030. Sustaining progress toward the State’s long-term housing needs will require higher levels of housing production in the years ahead.

As the first year of implementation, the 2025 reporting cycle served as a pilot year for the statewide housing data collection program. The results provide the most comprehensive statewide picture to date of where housing is being permitted, the types of housing being developed, and Maine’s progress toward meeting its housing production goals.

¹ Housing Opportunity Program, [Statewide and Regional Housing Production Goals](#) (2024).

Background & Introduction

LD 1184 established a statewide requirement for municipalities to report standardized housing production data to the State, including residential building permits, certificates of occupancy, and demolition permits. LD 2079 subsequently amended and clarified this framework, refining reporting requirements and implementation details such as required data elements and how they should be organized.

Under the program, municipalities with populations of 4,000 or more are subject to reporting requirements and are eligible for reimbursement of up to 90 percent of eligible staff time and administrative costs associated with collecting and submitting the required data. The reimbursement reflects the Legislature's recognition that housing data collection requires additional administrative capacity.

The purpose of the legislation is to establish a reliable statewide system for tracking housing production, enabling the State to monitor progress toward meeting projected housing needs identified in the *State of Maine Housing Production Needs Study*², which estimated a need for between 76,400 and 84,300 new permitted units by 2030. The resulting dataset also provides additional benefits, including improved understanding of the types of housing being produced (such as accessory dwelling units, single-family homes, and multi-unit structures) and the ability for communities to compare production trends across time and within a regional context.

To support implementation of the statewide housing reporting requirements, Maine's regional planning and development organizations partnered with the State's Housing Opportunity Program within the Maine Office of Community Affairs to coordinate a statewide outreach and data collection effort. Participating organizations included the Androscoggin Valley Council of Governments, Eastern Maine Development Corporation, Greater Portland Council of Governments, Hancock County Planning Commission, Kennebec Valley Council of Governments, Lincoln County Regional Planning Commission, Midcoast Council of Governments, Northern Maine Development Commission, Southern Maine Planning and Development Commission, and Sunrise County Economic Council.

Each regional council conducted direct outreach to municipalities within their service area to encourage participation, answer questions about reporting requirements, and provide technical assistance to support data collection and survey completion where needed. The project team also developed a standardized housing data survey and worked with the Land Use Planning Commission to incorporate data for jurisdictions under its authority.

² HR&A Advisors, [State of Maine Housing Production Needs Study](#) (2023).

In total, 182 municipalities submitted housing data through the survey process, while the Land Use Planning Commission provided building permit data for an additional 108 jurisdictions. A detailed breakdown of participation is provided on the next page.

Participation Summary

Maine has 529 census-recognized county subdivisions, the local geographic areas used by the U.S. Census Bureau for reporting data. In Maine, county subdivisions include municipalities (cities, towns, and plantations), as well as reservations and some unorganized territories. The statewide housing survey received data directly from 182 municipalities, representing approximately 34 percent of all county subdivisions statewide and 73 percent of Maine’s population.

Under state law, municipalities with populations over 4,000 (based on the 2020 Census) are required to submit housing data annually. Of the 88 municipalities that meet this threshold, 79 submitted data in the 2025 reporting cycle. Because this was the first year of implementation and municipalities did not have advance notice of the specific reporting requirements, the 2025 cycle is being treated as a pilot year and the State provided flexibility for incomplete submissions. Building permit tracking and reporting practices also vary considerably across municipalities, ranging from digital permitting systems to paper records and manual tracking methods, which can make data collection more time-intensive than may initially be expected.

To support statewide building permit coverage, Land Use Planning Commission (LUPC) data was used for 108 jurisdictions (37 census-recognized county subdivisions and 71 additional unorganized territories not identified in Census county subdivision data). Census Building Permit Survey data was then used to supplement coverage for an additional 210 county subdivisions. Where both Census Building Permit Survey data and statewide housing survey data were available for the same jurisdiction, statewide housing survey data was used.

In total, building permit data was available for 429 (81%) of Maine’s 529 county subdivisions as well as 71 additional unorganized territories. Data was not available from any source for 100 county subdivisions.

PARTICIPATION SUMMARY

Category	# County Subdivisions	% County Subdivisions	Population ³	% of Maine Population
Statewide housing survey	182	34%	1,032,876	73.3%
LUPC data ⁴	37	7%	4,310	0.3%
Census estimates	210	40%	314,509	22.3%
Not available	100	19%	56,743	4.0%
State total	529	100%	1,408,438	100%

³ 2024 Census Population Estimate Program.

⁴ The LUPC data also included building permit totals for 71 unorganized territories that are not separately identified in Census county subdivision data.

Survey Results Overview

The following pages summarize the results of the statewide housing data collection effort. A brief overview of the survey questions is provided below. The full survey instrument and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) document are available online.^{5,6}

1. Contact Information

2. Building Permits⁷

- a. Does your municipality issue building permits?
- b. How many new housing units were issued building permits in calendar year 2025 by building type? (ADU, single-family, 2-unit, 3-4 unit, 5 or more units)
- c. How many units from the above building permit total were designated for income-restricted affordable housing?

3. Certificates of Occupancy

- a. Does your municipality issue certificates of occupancy?
- b. How many new housing units were issued certificates of occupancy in calendar year 2025 by building type? (ADU, single-family, 2-unit, 3-4 unit, 5 or more units)
- c. How many units from the above certificates of occupancy total were designated for income-restricted affordable housing?

4. Demolition Permits

- a. Does your municipality issue demolition permits?
- b. How many housing units were lost due to demolition in calendar year 2025?

5. Additional Questions

- a. How does your municipality currently track housing data? Please briefly describe the methods or tools you use (e.g., paper records, Excel, permitting software, etc.).
- b. Does your municipality also submit data to the Census Building Permit Survey?
- c. Did you encounter any difficulties using this data collection form? If so, please explain and share suggestions for improvement. Additionally, please feel free to provide any other notes, explanations, or questions about the data you entered above.
- d. About how many hours did it take to compile the data for this form?

⁵ [2025 Statewide Housing Survey](#)

⁶ [Additional Instructions & FAQs](#)

⁷ For building permit data, statewide housing survey responses are supplemented with data from the Land Use Planning Commission (LUPC) and U.S. Census Building Permits Survey to provide statewide coverage.

Municipal Building Permit Reporting

Municipalities in Maine vary in whether they issue building permits, depending on the land use and building regulations they have adopted. Not all municipalities are required to operate comprehensive building permit programs, although all municipalities are required to enforce certain state-mandated land use regulations, including shoreland zoning, which may involve permitting or other approval processes.

This question was included to better understand statewide permitting practices. Of the 182 municipalities that responded to the survey, 169 (93%) reported that they issue building permits, four (2%) reported that they do not, and nine (5%) did not answer or selected “other.”

“Other” responses included issuing permits only in the shoreland zone or using alternative processes such as building notifications or intent-to-build forms.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION OF BUILDING PERMITS

Response	Count	Percent
Yes	169	93%
No	4	2%
Other	9	5%
Total	182	100%

Permitted Housing Units

The statewide survey asked communities to report the number of permitted housing units by building type. The table below summarizes building permit data from the statewide survey and supplemental data sources.

- **Statewide survey:** 182 municipalities submitted data reporting 5,460 permitted units.
- **Land Use Planning Commission (LUPC):** The LUPC provided building permit data for an additional 108 jurisdictions, accounting for 349 units.
- **U.S. Census Building Permit Survey:** Census data was used to supplement coverage for an additional 210 jurisdictions, accounting for 1,690 units (this data includes building type information but does not identify ADUs as a separate category).
- **Statewide total:** Across all sources, a total of **7,499 housing units were permitted.**

BUILDING PERMITS BY BUILDING TYPE AND DATA SOURCE

Data Source	ADUs	Single-Family	2-Unit Buildings	3-4 Unit Buildings	5+ Unit Buildings	Total
Statewide Survey (182 jurisdictions)						
Permitted housing units	516	3,201	252	78	1,413	5,460
Percent of total	9%	59%	5%	1%	26%	100%
LUPC (108 jurisdictions)						
Permitted housing units	0	349	0	0	0	349
Percent of total	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
U.S. Census⁸ (210 jurisdictions)						
Permitted housing units	--	1,483	56	58	93	1,690
Percent of total	--	88%	3%	3%	6%	100%
Statewide Total⁹ (500 jurisdictions)						
Permitted housing units	516	5,033	308	136	1,506	7,499
Percent of total	7%	67%	4%	2%	20%	100%

⁸ Census data does not separately identify accessory dwelling units (ADUs), and ADUs may be inconsistently represented depending on how municipalities classify and report permits. ADUs created through additions or conversions are generally excluded from Census building permit statistics.

⁹ ADUs are not represented in U.S. Census Building Permits Survey data and may therefore be undercounted in statewide totals, which may affect building type percentages.

Statewide Permitted Housing Unit Goal

In the *Statewide and Regional Housing Production Goals report*, the Advisory Committee recommended using the higher housing production target of 84,300 units by 2030. The Committee noted that building permit data likely overstate the number of housing units ultimately produced, as not all permitted units are built and occupied.

The Committee also established annual housing production targets for the state and each county through 2030. The table below compares estimated permitted housing units from 2021-2025 with the corresponding annual statewide targets. **In 2025, Maine is estimated to have permitted 7,499 housing units, exceeding the statewide target by 599 units (9%).**

While the state met its 2025 target, annual housing production goals increase substantially in future years, rising by 1,200 to 1,700 units per year through 2030. Meeting future targets will require significantly higher levels of permitting activity than those achieved in 2025.

PROGRESS TOWARD STATEWIDE HOUSING PRODUCTION GOALS, 2021-2025

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
Permitted Units ¹⁰	3,990	6,702	5,843	6,003	7,499	--	--	--	--	--	29,964
Annual Goal	6,600	6,600	6,600	6,600	6,900	7,600	8,800	10,100	11,600	13,300	84,700
Difference	-2,160	+102	-757	-597	+599						
% Difference	-40%	+2%	-11%	-9%	+9%						

¹⁰ 2021-2024 values are based on the U.S. Census Building Permits Survey; the 2025 value is derived from the statewide housing data collection effort, which combines locally reported survey responses, Land Use Planning Commission data, and U.S. Census Building Permits Survey data.

Countywide Permitted Housing Unit Goal

The *Statewide and Regional Housing Production Goals* report also established annual housing production targets for each county through 2030. The table below compares estimated permitted housing units in 2025 with each county's annual target. Overall, nine counties exceeded the annual goal while seven fell short.

PROGRESS TOWARD COUNTY HOUSING PRODUCTION GOALS, 2025

	Permitted Units ¹¹	Annual Goal	Difference	Percent Difference
Androscoggin	507	420	+87	+21%
Aroostook	100	120	-20	-17%
Cumberland	1,845	1,920	-75	-4%
Franklin	286	210	+76	+36%
Hancock	333	370	-37	-10%
Kennebec	550	600	-50	-8%
Knox	180	200	-20	-10%
Lincoln	194	190	+4	+2%
Oxford	444	370	+74	+20%
Penobscot	466	440	+26	+6%
Piscataquis	152	90	+62	+69%
Sagadahoc	256	190	+66	+35%
Somerset	214	160	+54	+34%
Waldo	178	190	-12	-6%
Washington	174	80	+94	+118%
York	1,449	1,600	-151	-9%

¹¹ 2025 permitted unit values are derived from the statewide housing data collection effort, which combines locally reported survey responses, Land Use Planning Commission data, and U.S. Census Building Permits Survey data.

Top Municipalities by Permitted Housing Units

The table below shows the top municipalities with the most permitted housing units in 2025. While not all permitted units are ultimately built, building permit data provides a useful snapshot of where housing growth is occurring across the state.

Portland ranked first with 548 permitted housing units, followed by Biddeford (220), Lewiston (186), Sanford (180), and Windham (169). Cumberland and York counties accounted for the majority of the municipalities on the list, reflecting a concentration of housing development activity in southern Maine.

TOP MUNICIPALITIES: PERMITTED HOUSING UNITS, 2025

Municipality	County	Permitted Units
Portland	Cumberland	548
Biddeford	York	220
Lewiston	Androscoggin	186
Sanford	York	180
Windham	Cumberland	169
Westbrook	Cumberland	144
Wells	York	122
Scarborough	Cumberland	117
Bath	Sagadahoc	106
Saco	York	101
York	York	89
Brunswick	Cumberland	84
Waterville	Kennebec	81
Gray	Cumberland	78
Gorham	Cumberland	71
Standish	Cumberland	70
Bridgton	Cumberland	69
Kennebunk	York	66
Gardiner	Kennebec	65
Berwick	York	65
Cumberland	Cumberland	61
Auburn	Androscoggin	60
Falmouth	Cumberland	58
Ellsworth	Hancock	57
Farmington	Franklin	53
Limerick	York	48

Permitted Affordable Housing Units

Following the question on total building permits, the survey asked: “How many units from the above building permit total were designated as income-restricted affordable housing?” LD 2079 states that the number of income-restricted units must be reported “if known,” meaning municipalities are not required to independently determine or track affordability status if that information is not readily available. As a result, reported affordable housing unit totals may underrepresent statewide affordable housing production.

Of the 182 municipalities, 12 reported permitting income-restricted affordable housing units. Together, these municipalities accounted for 722 units, or 13 percent of total permitted housing units.

PERMITTED AFFORDABLE VS. MARKET RATE UNITS

Housing Unit Type	Count	Percent
Affordable units	722	13%
Market rate units	4,738	87%
Total units	5,460	100%

The table below shows the top municipalities that reported permitting affordable housing units. Portland accounted for the majority of units (424), followed by Lewiston (104) and Biddeford (49). These units were primarily located in southern Maine, with additional smaller-scale production in central and western Maine and limited activity in northern and eastern counties.

TOP MUNICIPALITIES BY AFFORDABLE UNITS PERMITTED

Municipality	County	Permitted Units
Portland	Cumberland	424
Lewiston	Androscoggin	104
Biddeford	York	49
Waterville	Kennebec	40
Gardiner	Kennebec	32
Farmington	Franklin	25
Brunswick	Cumberland	18
Cumberland	Cumberland	14
Saco	York	7
Kennebunkport	York	6

Municipal Certificate of Occupancy Reporting

Municipalities in Maine vary in whether they issue certificates of occupancy, depending on local permitting, inspection, and code enforcement practices. Not all municipalities are required to issue certificates of occupancy, so this question was included to better understand statewide permitting practices.

Of 182 municipalities that responded to the survey, 111 (61%) reported that they issue certificates of occupancy, 64 (35%) reported that they do not, and seven (4%) did not answer or selected “other.”

Other responses included municipalities that issue certificates of occupancy only upon request from a lender or financial institution. One municipality reported issuing certificates of compliance instead of certificates of occupancy, while some noted that they do not track or maintain records related to certificates of occupancy.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION OF CERTIFICATES OF OCCUPANCY

Response	Count	Percent
Yes	111	61%
No	64	35%
Other	7	4%
Total	182	100%

Housing Units Issued Certificates of Occupancy

A total of 128 municipalities reported the number of housing units issued certificates of occupancy. This exceeds the number of municipalities that indicated they issue certificates of occupancy because the survey allowed respondents to report equivalent processes used in their community.

In total, 3,264 housing units were reported as having received a certificate of occupancy (or equivalent) in 2025.

The distribution of units by building type closely mirrors the distribution reported for permitted housing units, with similar shares of single-family, multifamily, and accessory dwelling units.

CERTIFICATES OF OCCUPANCY BY BUILDING TYPE

Measure	ADUs	Single-Family	2-Unit Buildings	3-4 Unit Buildings	5+ Unit Buildings	Total
Housing units issued COs	253	1,962	168	50	831	3,264
Percent of total	8%	60%	5%	2%	25%	100%

Affordable Housing Units Issued Certificates of Occupancy

Following the question on total certificates of occupancy issued, the survey asked: “*How many units from the above certificate of occupancy total were designated as income-restricted affordable housing?*” LD 2079 states that the number of income-restricted units must be reported “if known,” meaning municipalities are not required to independently determine or track affordability status if that information is not readily available. As a result, reported affordable housing unit totals may underrepresent statewide affordable housing completions.

Of the 182 municipalities, 12 reported issuing certificates of occupancy for affordable housing units. Together, these municipalities accounted for 280 units, or nine percent of housing units issued certificates of occupancy.

AFFORDABLE VS. MARKET RATE CERTIFICATES OF OCCUPANCY

Housing Unit Type	Count	Percent
Affordable units	280	9%
Market rate units	2,984	91%
Total units	3,264	100%

The table below shows the top municipalities that reported issuing certificates of occupancy for affordable housing units. Portland accounted for the majority of units (93), followed by South Portland (55) and Waterville (33).

TOP MUNICIPALITIES BY AFFORDABLE UNITS ISSUED CERTIFICATES OF OCCUPANCY

Municipality	County	Units
Portland	Cumberland	93
South Portland	Cumberland	55
Waterville	Kennebec	33
Farmington	Franklin	25
Presque Isle	Aroostook	18
Sanford	York	18
Bath	Sagadahoc	18
Brunswick	Cumberland	10
Cumberland	Cumberland	5
Kittery	York	3

Municipal Demolition Permit Reporting

Not all communities in Maine issue demolition permits, so this question was included to better understand statewide demolition permitting practices. Of 182 municipalities that responded to the survey, 137 (75%) reported that they issue demolition permits, 40 (22%) reported that they do not, and five (3%) did not answer or selected “other.”

Other responses included municipalities that only issue demolition permits if in the shoreland zone, require a notification form for assessing purposes, or use State Form D.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION OF DEMOLITION PERMITS

Response	Count	Percent
Yes	137	75%
No	40	22%
Other	5	3%
Total	182	100%

Housing Units Issued Demolition Permits

A total of 103 municipalities reported 504 housing units issued demolition permits in 2025. Land Use Planning Commission (LUPC) data identified an additional 14 housing units that were issued demolition permits across four jurisdictions, bringing the statewide total to 518 housing units. Neither data source provides demolition permit data by building type.

Portland reported the highest number of demolition permits (53 units), followed by Wells (24), Fairfield (19), York (19), Waterville (13), and Scarborough (12). Most municipalities reported relatively few demolition permits, with an average of approximately five units per reporting municipality.

If the reported demolition permits are subtracted from the statewide estimate of 7,499 permitted housing units, the resulting net increase is 6,981 units. This remains slightly above the statewide housing production target of 6,900 units.

However, this estimate should be interpreted with caution. Not all permitted housing units are ultimately constructed, and not all demolition permits result in completed demolitions.

Municipal Data Collection Practices

Most municipalities reported using a combination of tracking methods and tools. Excel was the most reported tool, used either primarily or in combination with other systems by 73 municipalities (44%). Paper records were used by 68 municipalities (41%), and permitting software was used by 54 municipalities (33%). Twenty (12%) reported using other tracking methods, including general digital files, assessment data systems, and through observation by “riding around town.” Three municipalities (2%) reported using Microsoft Access. Sixteen municipalities did not respond to the question.

Among municipalities that reported using permitting software, iWorQ was the most frequently reported system (20 responses), followed by unspecified permitting software systems (17 responses), and MyGov (3 responses). Other systems, including EnerGov, CivicGov, OpenGov, TRIO, and Cloudpermit, were reported by one or two municipalities.

HOUSING DATA COLLECTION PRACTICES

Tracking System	Count	Percent*
Excel	73	44%
Paper Records	68	41%
Permitting Software	54	33%
Other	20	12%
Microsoft Access	3	2%
No Response	16	—

**Percentages are based on 166 municipalities that provided tracking system responses. Because respondents reported multiple tracking systems, percentages do not sum to 100%.*

Census Building Permit Survey Reporting

This question was included to better understand statewide census building permit survey reporting practices. Of 182 municipalities that responded to the survey, 119 (65%) reported that their municipality also submits data to the Census Building Permit Survey, 49 (27%) reported that they do not, and 14 (8%) reported that they were unsure of reporting practices or did not respond to the survey question.

CENSUS BUILDING PERMIT SURVEY PARTICIPATION

Response	Count	Percent
Yes	119	65%
No	49	27%
Other	14	8%
Total	182	100%

Survey Form Feedback and Challenges

Overall, 147 respondents (81%) reported no difficulties using the survey collection form. Eighteen respondents (10%) provided feedback related to data collection and reporting processes, noting that existing permitting and tracking systems do not always align with the survey structure. Some also identified opportunities for additional guidance on definitions and reporting nuances, including certificates of occupancy and how to classify housing types such as mobile homes and duplexes.

Eleven respondents (6%) offered feedback on survey design and scope, noting that the form may align more closely with the workflows of larger municipalities than smaller communities. Respondents suggested clearer definitions, additional reporting categories, and opportunities to provide local context. A few respondents (2%) described the form as straightforward and easy to understand, while three respondents (2%) provided additional reporting details specific to their municipality.

SURVEY FORM FEEDBACK

Feedback Category	Count	Percent
No comments/No issues reported	147	81%
Data collection and reporting challenges	18	10%
Survey design and scope challenges	11	6%
Positive survey design feedback	3	2%
Additional reporting details	3	2%
Total	182	100%

Time Spent Completing Form

Most respondents reported that they were able to compile the data for the survey questions within two hours. 116 respondents (64%) reported that compiling the data for the survey took less than an hour and 35 respondents (19%) reported spending 1-2 hours. A smaller group reported longer times: 22 respondents (12%) took 3-5 hours, while 4 respondents (2%) spent 6-8 hours, and 5 respondents (3%) reported taking more than 8 hours.

TIME SPENT COMPLETING FORM

Response	Count	Percent
Less than 1 hour	116	64%
1-2 hours	35	19%
3-5 hours	22	12%
6-8 hours	4	2%
More than 8 hours	5	3%
Total	182	100%

Respondent Information

Respondent job titles were grouped into categories for analysis. While 118 respondents (65%) work in code enforcement, the survey also includes participation from a range of other municipal roles. These roles include 24 planning staff (13%), 11 town clerks (6%), and 11 administrative staff (6%). Smaller groups include nine elected/appointed officials (5%) and four town managers (2%).

Roles captured in the “Other” category include positions such as “Maine Service Fellow,” “Tax Assessor,” and “Treasurer.” Many respondents also noted that they wear multiple hats, with responsibilities spanning multiple categories.

RESPONDENT JOB TITLE

Job Title	Count	Percent
Code Enforcement	118	65%
Planning	24	13%
Administrative Staff	11	6%
Town Clerk	11	6%
Elected Official/ Appointed Official	9	5%
Town Manager	4	2%
Other	5	3%
Total	182	100%