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MIDSTAD
Research Book Vol. 3
December 16th, 2012 | Delft, The Netherlands

Technical University of Delft
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cover image: Yiannis Tsoskounoglou; data from US Department of Transportation
1. TERRITORY
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

SOURCE: http://eoimages.gsfc.nasa.gov/images/imagerecords/4000/4597/PIA04361_lrg.jpg
15 LARGEST CITIES OF THE MIDWEST
based on population of city limits

SOURCE: US Bureau of the Census
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA) BOUNDARIES

MSA boundaries are used by the US Bureau of the Census

SOURCE: US Bureau of the Census
CITY LIMITS WITHIN THE MSA BOUNDARIES

MSA boundaries are used by the US Bureau of the Census
CITY LIMITS WITHIN THE MSA BOUNDARIES

MSA boundaries are used by the US Bureau of the Census

SOURCE: US Bureau of the Census
2.

DEMOGRAPHICS
over the past 60 years, the Midwest has lost 7 percentage points in contribution to the national population.
The population of the Midwest by county in 2010 is depicted in the map. The population ranges are as follows:

- Greater than 29,200
- 12,900 - 29,200
- 6,800 - 12,900
- 4,500 - 6,800
- Less than 4,500

The data source is the US Bureau of the Census.
POPULATION DENSITY of MIDWEST CITIES
inhabitants per square mile in city limits vs MSA | 2010

SOURCE: US Bureau of the Census
the Midwest is the slowest growing region, in population, of the whole
the highest household incomes are found in the suburban ring around the largest cities

the highest percentage of households living in poverty occur in the center of the largest cities
Minneapolis / St Paul boast the highest median household income of all Midwest cities.

SOURCE: US Bureau of the Census
the Midwest will soon be facing a severe aging problem as the “baby boom” generations becomes seniors
In Minneapolis/St Paul almost 40% of adult inhabitants hold a bachelors degree or higher, while the national average is at 28%
over the past 13 years, the Midwest has lost almost 3 percentage points in contribution to the national GDP.
while Chicago clearly produces the most GDP, Minneapolis and Indianapolis have a higher GDP per capita.
the average unemployment rate of the Midwest has remained under the national average unemployment rate
Nebraska cities show particular economic resilience in their consistently low unemployment rates.
4. INFRASTRUCTURE & MOBILITY
NOTE: An Air Traffic Hub is a community of geographic area whose airport(s) serve at least 0.05% of all enplaned (boarded) passengers in the United States. All locations displayed here had a total enplanement of 30,000 or more for 2010.

They are categorized based on their share of total enplaned passengers: Large, 1% or more; Medium, 0.25%-0.99%; and Small, 0.05%-0.24%.

Source: BTS data as of June 2011.
DOMESTIC FLIGHTS 2000 - 2012

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Transportation
**Regional Air Market**

**Annual Passengers Originating in & Destined to Airports within the Midwest**

- Chicago 5,200,000
- Minneapolis 2,700,000
- Detroit 2,600,000
- St. Louis 1,600,000
- Kansas City 1,300,000
- Cleveland 1,100,000
- Indianapolis 1,000,000
- Milwaukee 1,000,000
- Cincinnati 900,000

- Chicago to Minneapolis 1,058,393
- Chicago to Detroit 901,196
- Chicago to St. Louis 743,985
- Kansas City to Chicago 649,003
- Detroit to Minneapolis 552,921
- Cleveland to Chicago 560,275
- Indianapolis to Columbus 508,940
- Milwaukee to Minneapolis 302,970
- Cincinnati to Chicago 239,984
- Detroit to Saint Louis 212,122
- Saint Louis to Minneapolis 186,313
- Kansas City to Minneapolis 177,838

**Commercial Service Airport Enplanements**

- Total Enplanements
- Foreign Carriers
- Commuter/Small Carriers
- Large Certified Carriers

**Source:** America 2050 analysis of FAA 2009

**Source:** Federal Aviation Administration 2009

**Source:** Federal Aviation Administration 2009

**Source:** America 2050 analysis of FAA 2009
Midwest contributes up to 14.4% to the total congestion of U.S., 2% slightly over of Metropolitan area of Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana alone.

TRANSPORT MODES & PERFORMANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Fuel Performance</th>
<th>Velocity Capabilities</th>
<th>Economic Contribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Speed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger Train</td>
<td>430 km/h, 100 passengers/train set</td>
<td>401 Trip Time: 1hr 54 min</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commuter Train</td>
<td>123 km/h, 160 passengers/car 401 Trip Time: 6hr 9 min</td>
<td>1.79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car</td>
<td>100 km/h, 1-5 passengers 401 Trip Time: 8hr 12 min</td>
<td>2.36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airplane</td>
<td>913 km/h, 524 passengers 401 Trip Time: 53 min</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUV</td>
<td>80 km/h, 1-5 passengers 401 Trip Time: 8hr 12 min</td>
<td>3.27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Transportation

% U.S CONGESTION

ANNUAL HOURS OF DELAY PER PEAK TRAVELER ('00- 10)

FREEWAY LANE MILES PER THOUSAND POPULATION

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Transportation
25% of all Chicago commuters need more than 45 minutes to get to work
11.2% of all Chicago commuters use public transport, the highest percentage of any Midwest city.
4 freight rail giants now control 90% of all business in rail shipping
Mississippi & Ohio rivers account for 73% of total waterborne commerce

SOURCE: Waterborne Commerce of the United States, Calendar Year 2005, Part 5-National Summaries, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Units needed to carry approximately 1750 tons of dry cargo

SOURCE: Texas Transport Institute (A modal comparison of domestic freight transportation effects on general public) December 2007
EMERGING MEGAREGIONS 2050

The Great Lakes: 6 quadrillion gallons of fresh water; one-fifth of the world’s fresh surface water; 95 percent of the U.S. supply; 84 percent of the surface water supply in North America.

Source: http://visibleearth.nasa.gov/view.php?id=52939
CROP PRODUCTION U.S. versus MIDWEST

**CORN**
- Acres | 2011
- Midwest: 83%
- U.S.: 21%

**SORGHUM**
- Acres | 2011
- Midwest: 54%
- U.S.: 46%

**WHEAT**
- Acres | 2011
- Midwest: 47%
- U.S.: 53%

**SOYBEANS**
- Acres | 2011
- Midwest: 84%
- U.S.: 16%

**OATS**
- Acres | 2011
- Midwest: 42%
- U.S.: 58%

**BARLEY**
- Acres | 2011
- Midwest: 21%
- U.S.: 79%

**AREA PLANTED MIDWEST vs. U.S.**

*SOURCE: U.S. Department of Agriculture*
**SOLAR ENERGY**

Annual average daily solar radiation, Kilowatt-hours/day

- 4 - 5 KWh
- 5 - 6 KWh

**WIND ENERGY**

Annual average wind speed at 80 m in m/s

- 6.5 - 7 m/s
- 7.5 - 8 m/s
- 8 - 9 m/s

**NON-POWERED DAMS**

2012

Non-powered dams potential capacity

- 0 - 30 MW
- 30 - 100 MW
- 100 - 250 MW
- 250 - 496 MW

**GEOTHERMAL ENERGY**

Estimated subterranean temperatures at a depth of 6 kilometers.

- 0 - 100°C
- 100 - 150°C
- 150 - 200°C
- 200 - 250°C

Source: [http://www.nationalatlas.gov/articles/people/a_energy.html](http://www.nationalatlas.gov/articles/people/a_energy.html)
Major electric power plants >=100MW

Coal
Hydroelectric
Nuclear

Natural Gas /f_low (1 mile band width = 100 million cubic feet/day)

Electricity transmission line (>=345kV)

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Energy
Electric Power Sector Net Generation
U.S. vs. Midwest | in Million Kilowatthours | 2012

Electric Power Sector Net Generation,
in million kilowatthours | 2012

CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS
by the electric power industry | metric tons | 2010

SOURCE: US Energy Information Administration
**EXISTING LINES**
- Existing electric power grid

**PROPOSED LINES**
- Wind power transmission lines in 2030
- New wind power transmission lines projected after 2030

**EXISTING CAPACITY**

Wind speed
At 50m (164 ft), in mph
- Superb: 19.7-24.8
- Outstanding: 17.9-19.7
- Excellent: 16.8-17.9
- Good: 15.7-16.8
- Fair: 14.3-15.7
ENERGY GRID

EXISTING LINES
345-499 kV
500-699 kV
700-799 kV
1,000 kV (DC)

PROPOSED LINES

EX 1
EX 2
Oil
(size is determined by capacity)
the Midwest is declining in its political strength as it consistently loses its total number of electoral votes.
the Midwest contains 5 of the 11 most dangerous cities in the entire United States

SOURCE: Federal Bureau of Investigation; data compiled by Onboard Informatics
8. CULTURE
Thomas Edison (February 11, 1847 – October 18, 1931) was an American inventor and businessman. He developed many devices that greatly influenced life around the world, including the phonograph, the motion picture camera, and a long-lasting, practical electric light bulb.

Mark Twain (born Samuel Langhorne Clemens) (November 30, 1835 – April 21, 1910), was an American author and humorist. He is most noted for his novel The Adventures of Tom Sawyer (1876) and its sequel, Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (1885), the latter often called “the Great American Novel.”

John Deere (February 7, 1804 – May 17, 1886) was an American blacksmith and manufacturer who founded Deere & Company, one of the largest and leading agricultural and construction equipment manufacturers in the world. Born in Rutland, Vermont, Deere moved to Illinois and invented the first commercially successful steel plow in 1837.

Benjamin David “Benny” Goodman (May 30, 1909 – June 13, 1986) was an American jazz and swing musician, clarinetist and bandleader; widely known as the “King of Swing”. In the mid-1930s, Benny Goodman led one of the most popular musical groups in America.

Ernest Miller Hemingway (July 21, 1899 – July 2, 1961) was an American author and journalist. His economical and understated style had a strong influence on 20th-century fiction, while his life of adventure and his public image influenced later generations. Hemingway produced most of his work between the mid-1920s and the mid-1950s, and won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1954.

Henry Ford (July 30, 1863 – April 7, 1947) was an American industrialist, the founder of the Ford Motor Company, and sponsor of the development of the assembly line technique of mass production. Although Ford did not invent the automobile, he developed and manufactured the first automobile that many middle class Americans could afford to buy. His introduction of the Model T automobile revolutionized transportation and American industry.

John Wayne (born Marion Robert Morrison) (May 26, 1907 – June 11, 1979), was an American film actor, director and producer. An Academy Award-winner, Wayne was among the top box office draws for three decades, and was named the all-time top money-making star. An enduring American icon, he epitomized rugged masculinity and is famous for his demeanor, including his distinctive calm voice, walk, and height.

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Walt Disney (Dec 5, 1901–Dec 15, 1966) was an American film producer, director, screenwriter, voice actor, animator, entrepreneur, entertainer, international icon, and philanthropist, well known for his influence in the field of entertainment during the 20th century. Along with his brother Roy O. Disney, he was co-founder of Walt Disney Productions, which later became one of the best-known motion picture producers in the world.

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Dwight Eisenhower (Oct 14, 1890–March 28, 1969) was the 34th President of the United States from 1953 - 1961. He had previously been a five-star general in the United States Army during World War II, and served as Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe. In 1951, he became the first supreme commander of NATO.

The Wright Brothers Orville (August 19, 1871 – January 30, 1948) and Wilbur (April 16, 1867 – May 30, 1912), were two American brothers, inventors, and aviation pioneers who were credited with inventing and building the world’s first successful airplane and making the first controlled, powered and sustained heavier-than-air human flight, on December 17, 1903. In the two years afterward, the brothers developed their flying machine into the first practical fixed-wing aircraft.

SOURCE: www.wikipedia.com
Kurt Vonnegut, Jr.  
(Nov 11, 1922 - April 11, 2007) was a 20th-century American writer. His works such as Cat's Cradle (1963), Slaughterhouse-Five (1969), and Breakfast of Champions (1973) blend satire, gallows humor, and science fiction. As a citizen he was a lifelong supporter of the American Civil Liberties Union and a critical leftist intellectual. He was known for his humanist beliefs and was honorary president of the American Humanist Association.

Charles Shultz  
(November 26, 1922 – February 12, 2000), nicknamed Sparky, was an American cartoonist, whose comic strip Peanuts proved one of the most popular and influential in the history of the medium and is still widely reprinted on a daily basis.

Frank Lloyd Wright  
(June 8, 1867 – April 9, 1959) was an American architect, interior designer, writer and educator, who designed more than 1,000 structures and completed 500 works. Wright believed in designing structures which were in harmony with humanity and its environment, a philosophy he called organic architecture. This philosophy was best exemplified by his design for Fallingwater (1935).

Miles Davis  
(May 26, 1926 – September 28, 1991) was an American jazz musician, trumpeter, bandleader, and composer. Widely considered one of the most influential musicians of the 20th century, Miles Davis was, with his musical groups, at the forefront of several major developments in jazz music, including bebop, cool jazz, hard bop, modal jazz, and jazz fusion.

John Vincent Atanasoff  
(Oct 4, 1903 – June 15, 1995) was an American physicist and inventor. Atanasoff invented the first digital computer in the 1930s at Iowa State College. Challenges to his claim were finally resolved only in 1973 when the Honeywell v. Sperry Rand conclusively determined Atansoff was the inventor of the computer. His special-purpose machine has come to be called the Atanasoff–Berry Computer.

Quincy Delight Jones, Jr.  
(born March 14, 1933) is an American record producer, conductor, arranger, film composer, television producer, and trumpeter. His career spans five decades in the entertainment industry and a record 79 Grammy Award nominations, 27 Grammys, including a Grammy Legend Award in 1991.

Ronald Wilson Reagan  
(February 6, 1911 – June 5, 2004) was the 40th President of the United States (1981–89). Prior to that, he was the 33rd Governor of California (1967–75), and a radio, film and television actor.

Carl Sandburg  
(January 6, 1878 – July 22, 1967) was an American writer and editor, best known for his poetry. He was the recipient of three Pulitzer Prizes: two for his poetry and another for his biography of Abraham Lincoln. H. L. Mencken called Sandburg “indubitably an American in every pulse-beat”.

James Byron Dean  
(Feb 8, 1931 – Sept 30, 1955) was an American film actor. He is a cultural icon of teenage disillusionment, as expressed in the title of his most celebrated film, Rebel Without a Cause (1955), in which he starred as troubled Los Angeles teenager Jim Stark. Dean’s enduring fame and popularity rests on his performances in only these three films, all leading roles. His premature death in a car crash cemented his legendary status.

David Letterman  
(born April 12, 1947) is an American television host and comedian. He hosts the late night television talk show, Late Show with David Letterman, broadcast on CBS. Letterman has been a fixture on late night television since the 1982 debut of Late Night with David Letterman on NBC. Letterman recently surpassed friend and mentor Johnny Carson for having the longest late-night hosting career in the United States of America.

Miles Davis  
(May 26, 1926 – September 28, 1991) was an American jazz musician, trumpeter, bandleader, and composer. Widely considered one of the most influential musicians of the 20th century, Miles Davis was, with his musical groups, at the forefront of several major developments in jazz music, including bebop, cool jazz, hard bop, modal jazz, and jazz fusion.

Herbert Clark Hoover  
(August 10, 1874 – Oct 20, 1964) was the 31st President of the United States (1929–1933). Hoover was originally a professional mining engineer and author. As the United States Secretary of Commerce in the 1920s, he promoted partnerships between government and business under the rubric “economic modernization”. In the presidential election of 1928, Hoover easily won the Republican nomination, despite having no elected-office experience.

John Cougar Mellencamp  
(born October 7, 1951) is an American rock singer-songwriter, musician, painter and occasional actor known for his catchy, populist brand of heartland rock which emphasizes traditional instrumentation. He has sold over 40 million albums worldwide and has amassed 22 Top 40 hits in the United States.
9.

GLOSSARY
**GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

**Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA):** are geographic entities defined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for use by Federal statistical agencies in collecting, tabulating, and publishing Federal statistics. A metro area contains a core urban area of 50,000 or more population. Each metro area consists of one or more counties and includes the counties containing the core urban area, as well as any adjacent counties that have a high degree of social and economic integration (as measured by commuting to work) with the urban core.

(SOURCE: census.gov)

**Incorporated Place (city):** under the Census Bureau's definition, is a type of governmental unit incorporated under state law as a city, town (except the New England states, New York, and Wisconsin), borough (except in Alaska and New York), or village and having legally prescribed limits, powers, and functions. Requirements for incorporation vary widely among the states; some states have few specific criteria, while others have established population thresholds and occasionally other conditions (for example, minimum land area, population density, and distance from other existing incorporated places) that must be met for incorporation.

(SOURCE: wikipedia.com)

**Employment Subsectors:** North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code order (goods-providing industries)
- Natural Resources & Mining: agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, mining, quarrying, oil & gas extraction
- Construction: buildings, heavy & civil engineering construction, specialty trade contractors
- Manufacturing: food, beverage, textile, apparel, leather, wood, paper, printing, petroleum & coal products, chemical, plastics & rubber, non metallic mineral products, primary metal, fabricated metal products, machinery, computer & electronic products, electrical equipment, transportation equipment, furniture
- Trade, Transportation, & Utilities: wholesale trade, retail trade, transportation & warehousing, utilities
- Information: publishing, motion picture & sound recording, broadcasting, internet publishing, telecommunications, data processing
- Financial Activities: finance & insurance, real estate, rental & leasing
- Professional & Business Services: professional, scientific, & technical services, management of companies, administrative & support & waste management & remediation
- Education & Health Services: educational services, health care & social assistance
- Leisure & Hospitality: arts, entertainment, & recreation, accommodation & food services
- Other Services: repair & maintenance, personal & laundry services, religious organizations
- Public Administration: executive, legislative, & general government support; justice, public order & safety activities; administration of human resource programs, environmental quality programs, economic programs, housing programs, urban planning, & community development; space research & technology; national security & international affairs

(SOURCE: http://www.bls.gov/iag/tgs/iag_index_naics.htm)

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**British thermal unit (BTU):** (symbol Btu or sometimes BTU) is a traditional unit of energy equal to about 1.055 kJoules. It is approximately the amount of energy needed to heat 1 pound (0.454 kg) of water, which is exactly one tenth of a UK gallon or about 0.1196 US gallons, from 39 °F to 40 °F (3.8 °C to 4.4 °C). The unit is most often used in the power, steam generation, heating and air conditioning industries. In scientific contexts the Btu has largely been replaced by the SI unit of energy, the joule, though it may be used as a measure of agricultural energy production (Btu/kg).[verification needed] It is still used in metric English-speaking countries (such as Canada), and remains the standard unit of classification for air conditioning units manufactured and sold in many non-English-speaking metric countries.[verification needed]

In North America, the term “Btu” is used to describe the heat value (energy content) of fuels, and also to describe the power of heating and cooling systems, such as furnaces, stoves, barbecue grills, and air conditioners. When used as a unit of power, Btu per hour (Btu/h) is the correct unit, though this is often abbreviated to just “Btu.”[verification needed]


**Poverty Thresholds:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of family unit</th>
<th>Weighted family unit thresholds</th>
<th>Under 65 years</th>
<th>65 years and over</th>
<th>None</th>
<th>One</th>
<th>Two</th>
<th>Three</th>
<th>Four</th>
<th>Five</th>
<th>Six</th>
<th>Seven or more</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One person (unrelated individual)</td>
<td>11,139</td>
<td>Under 55 years</td>
<td>11,514</td>
<td>11,344</td>
<td>11,344</td>
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<td>11,344</td>
<td>11,344</td>
<td>11,344</td>
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<tr>
<td>65 years and over</td>
<td>10,498</td>
<td>10,458</td>
<td>10,458</td>
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<tr>
<td>Two people</td>
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<tr>
<td>Household under 55 years</td>
<td>14,674</td>
<td>14,674</td>
<td>14,674</td>
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<td>14,674</td>
<td>14,674</td>
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<tr>
<td>Household 55 years and over</td>
<td>13,194</td>
<td>13,194</td>
<td>13,194</td>
<td>13,194</td>
<td>13,194</td>
<td>13,194</td>
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<tr>
<td>Three people</td>
<td>17,260</td>
<td>17,260</td>
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<td>17,260</td>
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<tr>
<td>Four people</td>
<td>22,316</td>
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<tr>
<td>Six people</td>
<td>34,600</td>
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<td>34,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seven people</td>
<td>39,934</td>
<td>39,934</td>
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<td>39,934</td>
<td>39,934</td>
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<tr>
<td>Under 65 years</td>
<td>11,344</td>
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<td>11,344</td>
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<tr>
<td>Six people</td>
<td>13,194</td>
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<td>13,194</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note: For more detailed information, see the U.S. Census Bureau's website.