

## Map Icons

### Quality of Life

- Atherton, CA, Town with highest median family income (\$200,001): *Top 100 Cities with Highest Median Household Income (pop 5000+)*. City-data.com<sup>1</sup>. 12/212005.
- Boulder County, CO, Most college graduates per capita (57.5%): R1402. *Percent of People 25 Years and Over Who Have Completed a Bachelor's Degree: 2004*. 2004 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.
- Denver, CO, Lowest obesity rate (14.2%): American Obesity Association. *AOA Fact Sheets: Overweight and Obesity in U.S. Cities*. [www.obesity.org](http://www.obesity.org). 2006.
- Detroit, MI, Highest poverty rate: R1701. *Percent of People Below Poverty Level in the Past 12 Months (For Whom Poverty Status is Determined): 2004*. 2004 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. Statistical note: The U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services guidelines for determining poverty use \$9,310 of annual income for the first member of a household and an additional \$3,180 for each additional member.
- Georgia, Lowest high school graduation rate (53.6%): *U.S. Public High School Graduation Rates, 2001 – 2002*. National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education.
- Idaho, Fewest doctors (161/100,000 people): *Doctors Per 100,000 Resident Population, 2002*. Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2002. U.S. Census Bureau. Please note that the figure (175/100,000) on the wall chart is incorrect. We regret the error.
- Louisiana, Highest infant mortality rate (10.3/1000): *Table 105. Infant Mortality Rates by Race – States: 1980 – 2002*. 2006 Statistical Abstract of the United States. U.S. Census Bureau.
- Manhattan, New York City, NY, Most expensive place to live (137% above average): Runzheimer International. [www.runzheimer.com/Web/ALL/news.2005.10.18.aspx](http://www.runzheimer.com/Web/ALL/news.2005.10.18.aspx). Note: Quantitative Analysis based on annual expenditures of average family of 4.
- Massachusetts, Most doctors (427/100,000): *Doctors Per 100,000 Resident Population, 2002*. Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2002. U.S. Census Bureau.
- Nevada, Highest teen pregnancy rate (113 per 1,000): *U.S. Teenage Pregnancy Statistics: Overall Trends, Trends by Race and Ethnicity and State-by-State Information*. The Alan Guttmacher Institute. 2004.
- New Jersey, Highest high school graduation rate (89.8%): National Center for Education Statistics, US Dept. of Education.
- New York, Lowest infant mortality rate (4.0/1,000): *Table 105. Infant Mortality Rates by Race – States: 1980 – 2002*. 2006 Statistical Abstract of the United States. U.S. Census Bureau. Note: New York State's infant mortality rate is 6.0/1,000. The 4.0 rate refers to the state's neonatal mortality rate, as reported by the New York State Department of Health for the year 2001. The lowest state infant mortality rate, according to the U.S. Census Bureau's Statistical Abstract in 2006, was in both Maine and Vermont, with a rate of 4.4/1,000.
- North Dakota, Lowest teen pregnancy rate (42 per 1,000): *U.S. Teenage Pregnancy Statistics: Overall Trends, Trends by Race and Ethnicity And State-by-State Information*. The Alan Guttmacher Institute. 2004.
- San Antonio, TX, Highest obesity rate (31.1%): American Obesity Association. *AOA Fact Sheets: Overweight and Obesity in U.S. Cities*. [www.obesity.org](http://www.obesity.org). 2006.
- San Jose, CA, Large city with highest median family income (\$77,232): R2002. Median Family Income (in 2004 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars): 2004. 2004 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.
- South Dakota, Highest employment rate among 16-64 year olds (77%): R2303. *Employment/Population Ratio for the Population 16 to 64 Years Old: 2004*. 2004 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

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<sup>1</sup> All city-data.com statistics are for cities with populations of at least 5,000 individuals.

West Virginia, lowest employment rate among 16 – 64 year olds (61.8%): R2303.  
*Employment/Population Ratio for the Population 16 to 64 Years Old: 2004.* 2004 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

### Migration

California, State with highest percent foreign born residents (26.8%): R0501. *Percent of People Who are Foreign Born: 2004.* 2004 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Nevada, Percentage who moved to state in last year – high (6.6%): R0703. *Percent of People 1 Year and Over Who Lived in a Different State 1 Year Ago: 2004.* 2004 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

New York, Percentage who moved to state in last year – low (1.1%): R0703. *Percent of People 1 Year and Over Who Lived in a Different State 1 Year Ago: 2004.* 2004 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Sweetwater, FL, City with highest percent foreign born residents (74.0%): *Top 100 Cities with Highest Percentage of Foreign-Born Residents.* City-data.com. Note: ranking is for towns with populations of 5,000 or more.

Geographic center of the population: *Table A. Mean Center of Population of the United States: 1790 to 1990.* Population and Geographic Centers. U.S. Census Bureau. Note: refers to the imaginary point at which the country would balance if everyone weighed the same amount.

1790: Kent County, MD

1800: Howard County, MD

1810: Loudon County, VA

1820: Hardy County, WV

1830: Grant County, WV

1840: Upshur County, WV

1850: Wirt County, WV

1860: Pike County, OH

1870: Highland County, OH

1880: Boone County, KY

1890: Decatur County, IN

1900: Bartholomew County, IN

1910: Monroe County, IN

1920: Owen County, IN

1930: Green County, IN

1940: Sullivan County, IN

1950: Clay County, IL

1960: Clinton County, IL

1970: St. Clair County, IL

1980: Jefferson County, MO

1990: Crawford County, MO

2000: Phelps County, MO

### Population

Alaska, Lowest death rate (4.7/1,000): National Center for Health Statistics. *National Vital Statistics Report, 2004.*

Augusta, GA, Fastest growing city – 10 years (347.5%): U.S. Census Bureau. Note: Augusta's population grew from 44,369 to 199,775.

Charleston, WV, Fastest declining city (3.2 % over 2 years): *Top 100 Cities with Declining Populations from 2000 to 2002.* City-data.com.

Greeley, CO, Fastest growing metropolitan area – 3 years (16.8 % over 29 months): *Population Change in Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas: 1990-2003*. U.S. Census Bureau. Note: Between 4-1-2000 and 7-1-2003.

Kiryas Joel, NY, Youngest median age: City (15 years): *Top 100 Cities with Youngest Residents*. City-data.com.

Laguna Woods, CA, Oldest median age: City (78 years): *Top 100 Cities with Oldest Residents*. City-data.com.

Las Vegas, NV, Fastest growing metropolitan area – 10 years (83.3%): *Population Change and Distribution: 1990 – 2000*. Census 2000 Brief. U.S. Census Bureau, April 2000. Note: From 852,737 to 1,563,282.

Los Angeles, CA, Most individuals added to population, 4 years (125,131): U.S. Census Bureau. Note: 2000 census to 2004 estimate.

Maine, Oldest median age: State (40.7): *Median Age of the Total Population : 2003*. 2003 American Community Survey Summary Tables, U.S. Census Bureau.

Maine/Vermont, Lowest birth rate (10.6/1,000): Hamilton, Brady, Joyce Martin, and Paul Sutton. *Births: Preliminary Data for 2003*. National Center for Health Statistics National Vital Statistics Report, vol 53, no. 9, Nov 23, 2004

Utah, Youngest median age: state (28.0): *Median Age of the Total Population: 2004*. 2004 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Utah, Highest birth rate (21.2/1,000): National Center for Health Statistics Reports, vol 53, no. 9, Nov 23, 2004

West Virginia, Highest death rate (11.7/1,000): *National Center for Health Statistics Reports*, 2004.

Largest U.S. cities: *Table 1: Annual Estimates of the Population for Incorporated Places Over 100,000, Ranked by July 1, 2004 Population: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2004*. U.S. Census Bureau. Note: estimates are for 2004.

1. New York: 8,104,079
2. Los Angeles: 3,845,541
3. Chicago: 2,862,244
4. Houston: 2,012,626
5. Philadelphia: 1,470,151
6. Phoenix: 1,418,041
7. San Diego: 1,263,756
8. San Antonio: 1,236,249
9. Dallas: 1,210,393
10. San Jose: 904,522
11. Detroit: 900,198
12. Indianapolis: 784,242
13. Jacksonville: 777,704
14. San Francisco: 744,230
15. Columbus: 730,008

Largest U.S. Metropolitan areas: *Table 3a. Population in Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas Ranked by 2000 Population for the United States and Puerto Rico: 1990 and 2000*. Census 2000. U.S. Census Bureau.

1. New York: 18,323,002
2. Los Angeles: 12,365,627
3. Chicago: 9,098,316
4. Philadelphia: 5,687,147
5. Dallas/Fort Worth: 5,161,544
6. Miami: 5,007,564
7. Washington, DC: 4,796,183

8. Houston: 4,715,407
9. Detroit: 4,452,557
10. Boston: 4,391,344
11. Atlanta: 4,247,981
12. San Francisco: 4,123,740
13. Riverside: 3,254,821
14. Phoenix: 3,251,876
15. Seattle: 3,043,878

#### Environment/Land Use

- Alaska, Most energy consumed per person (1164 million BTU/year): Energy Consumption per Person - 2001. 2001 Statistical Abstract of the United States, U.S. Census Bureau. Please note that the figure on the wall chart (324 million BTU per person) is incorrect. We regret the error.
- Arizona, Largest average farm size (2,588 acres): Farms, Land in Farms, and Livestock Operations 2004 Summary. Agricultural Statistics Board, NASS, USDA. January, 2005.
- Atlanta, GA, Fastest growing traffic (478 % increase over 21 years): Schrank, David and Tim Lomax. *The 2005 Urban Mobility Report*. Texas Transportation Institute, Texas A&M University. Note: measured from 1982 to 2003.
- Cheyenne, WY, Cleanest air: *Table 5a: Top 25 Cleanest U.S. Cities for Long-term Particle Pollution (Annual PM<sub>2.5</sub>)*. State of the Air 2005. American Lung Association. Note: measured by long-term particle pollution.
- Columbus, OH, Most people driving alone (82.5 %): *Getting to Work in the City: Commuting Characteristics for the 15 largest U.S. cities by population, 2000*. U.S. Census Bureau.
- Hawaii, Most crowded houses (8.8%): R2509. Percent of Occupied Housing Units with 1.01 or More Occupants Per Room: 2004. 2004 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. Note: Measures the percentages of homes with more than one person per room.
- Houston, TX, Largest city without zoning: Neuman, Michael. Do Plans and Zoning Matter? *Planning*. December 2003. pp. 28 – 31
- Jacksonville, FL, Largest city in land area: Lower 48 (758 sq. miles): *2002 Census of the United States*. 2005. U.S. Census Bureau.
- Las Flores, CA, Youngest median home age (2.4 years): *Top 100 Cities with Newest Houses*. city-data.com.
- Lithium Village, MO, City with smallest land area (0.001924 sq. miles): *2002 Census of the United States*. 2005. U.S. Census Bureau.
- Los Angeles, Longest delay per traveler (93 hours per year): Schrank, David and Tim Lomax. *The 2005 Urban Mobility Report*. Texas Transportation Institute, Texas A&M University
- Los Angeles/Riverside, CA: Worst air quality. *State of the Air 2005*. Metropolitan Areas most Polluted by Short-term Particle Pollution (24-Hour PM<sub>2.5</sub>). American Lung Association. Note: measured by long-term particle pollution.
- Maine, Least crowded houses (0.8%): R2509. *Percent of Occupied Housing Units with 1.01 or More Occupants Per Room: 2004*. 2004 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. Note: Measures the percentages of homes with more than one person per room
- Naples, FL, City with the most shopping center space per person (39 sq. ft.): Stoneman, Bill. Shopping Space (amount of shopping center space in various areas in the U.S.). *American Demographics*, Oct. 1997.
- New York City, NY, Least sprawling city: Ewing, Reid, Rolf Pendall, and Don Chen. *Measuring Sprawl and its Impact*. Smart Growth America. (2002) Note: see report for quantitative indices used in determination.
- New York City, NY, Most people using public transit (56.3%): P046. *Means of Transportation to Work for Workers 16 Years and Over*. 2001 Supplementary Survey Summary Tables. U.S. Census Bureau. Note: ranking is among the 15 largest cities.

Philadelphia, PA, Most people traveling by foot (10.4%): *P046. Means of Transportation to Work for Workers 16 Years and Over*. 2001 Supplementary Survey Summary Tables. U.S. Census Bureau.  
 Note: ranking is among the 15 largest cities.

Prince William County, VA, County with highest percentage of carpoolers (22.1%): *R0803. Percent of Workers 16 Years and Over Who Traveled to Work by Car, Truck, or Van – Carpooled: 2004*. 2004 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Rhode Island, Least energy consumed per person (215 million BTU/year): *Energy Consumption per Person - 2001*. 2001 Statistical Abstract of the United States, U.S. Census Bureau. Please note that this statistic is erroneously attributed to the state of New York on the wall chart. We regret the error.

Riverside, CA: Most sprawling city: Ewing, Reid, Rolf Pendall, and Don Chen. *Measuring Sprawl and its Impact*. Smart Growth America. (2002). Note: see report for quantitative indices used in determination.

San Francisco, CA, Most waste recycled (67 %): *US [sic] City Ranking Individual Scores: San Francisco*. SustainLane. [www.sustainlane.com](http://www.sustainlane.com) Note: measured as % diversion of solid waste.

Sitka, AK, Largest city in land area: Alaska (2874 sq. miles): *2002 Census of the United States*. 2005. U.S. Census Bureau.

Steens Mountain, OR, Farthest point from an interstate highway: Least Heat-Moon, William. Oregon's Outback. *National Geographic*, 1997. vol 192, issue 2.

Whiting, IN, Oldest median home age (66.4 years): *Top 100 Cities with Oldest Houses*. City-data.com.

### Physical Geography

Death Valley, CA, Driest spot (under 2 inches/year): *Geology of Death Valley National Park*. [Wrgis.wr.usgs.gov/docs/parks/deva/weather.html](http://Wrgis.wr.usgs.gov/docs/parks/deva/weather.html). US Geological Survey. 2005.

Death Valley, CA, Hottest point (134 degrees): *Geology of Death Valley National Park*. [Wrgis.wr.usgs.gov/docs/parks/deva/weather.html](http://Wrgis.wr.usgs.gov/docs/parks/deva/weather.html). US Geological Survey. 2005.

Death Valley, CA, Lowest point (-282 feet): *Elevations and Distances in the United States*. <http://erg.usgs.gov/isb/pubs/booklets/elvadist/elvadist.html>. U.S. Geological Survey. 2006.

Mt. McKinley, AK, Tallest mountain in U.S. (20,322 ft): *Elevations and Distances in the United States*. <http://erg.usgs.gov/isb/pubs/booklets/elvadist/elvadist.html>. U.S. Geological Survey. 2006

Mt. Wai'ale'ale, HI, Wettest spot (480 inches of precipitation/year): *Outline of American Geography*, US Dept. of State.

Mt. Whitney, CA, Tallest mountain in lower 48 (14,491 ft): *Elevations and Distances in the United States*. <http://erg.usgs.gov/isb/pubs/booklets/elvadist/elvadist.html>. U.S. Geological Survey. 2006

Prospect Creek Camp, AK, Coldest point (-79.8 degrees): Williams, Jack. Each state's low temperature record. *USA Today*. 5/20/2005. [www.usatoday.com/weather/wcstates.htm](http://www.usatoday.com/weather/wcstates.htm). 2005.

Tamarack, CA, Snowiest spot (884 inch season record): Sierra Nevada Virtual Museum.com.

### **Case Studies**

#### Exhibit A: Southern California

Legendary traffic, scarce water, pricey housing, occasional earthquakes, and brown air are just a few of the trials that residents of Southern California must endure. So why do so many people continue to flock there? We accept those hardships to live where the weather is mild and jobs can be found.

#### Exhibit B: The Northern Plains & Mountain States

Together, Idaho, Montana, North and South Dakota, and Wyoming encompass 470 thousand square miles, fully 15% of the land area in the lower-48 states. Yet, only 1.4% of our population lives here. Why? Cold winters and arid climates result in short growing seasons, sparse navigable rivers limit industrialization, and a lack of broad economic opportunities stem migration into the region. *Idaho Quick Facts from the Census Bureau*. U.S. Census Bureau.

*Montana Quick Facts from the Census Bureau.* U.S. Census Bureau.  
*North Dakota Quick Facts from the Census Bureau.* U.S. Census Bureau.  
*South Dakota Quick Facts from the Census Bureau.* U.S. Census Bureau.  
*USA Quick Facts from the Census Bureau.* U.S. Census Bureau.  
*Wyoming Quick Facts from the Census Bureau.* U.S. Census Bureau.

Exhibit C: North Dakota

Max, Sarah. (2004) *Free land in the heartland.* CNN/Money.com 23 December 2004.  
money.cnn.com/2004/12/22/real\_estate/buying\_selling/thursday\_freeland/

Exhibit D: Greeley, CO

Mackun, Paul J. (2005) *Population Change in Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas: 1990-2003.*  
U.S. Census Bureau.

Exhibit E: The U.S.-Mexico Border

Council on Hemispheric Affairs. [www.coha.org](http://www.coha.org).  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, [www.cbp.gov](http://www.cbp.gov)

Exhibit F: The Midwest

Dimitri, Carolyn, Anne Effland, and Neilson Conklin. *The 20<sup>th</sup> Century Transformation of U.S. Agriculture and Farm Policy.* Economic Information Bulletin Number 3. June 2005. Economic Research Service, USDA

Exhibit G: St. Louis, MO.

U.S. Census Bureau

*Exhibit H: Iowa*

Artz, Georgeanne M. (2006) *Immigrants, Meat Packing and Processing Industries, and Communities in the Midwestern United States.* Migration Dialogue Center, University of California, Davis

*Exhibit I: The Great Lakes.*

U.S. Census Bureau

Exhibits J: Richmond, VA/Raleigh, NC/Columbia, SC

U.S. Geological Survey. (2000) *A Tapestry of Time and Terrain: The Union of Two Maps – Geology and Topography.* <http://tapestry.usgs.gov/features/14fallline.html>.

Grymes, Charles. (1998) *River and "Fall Line" Cities.* [www.virginiaplaces.org](http://www.virginiaplaces.org). George Mason University. <http://www.virginiaplaces.org/vacities/24river.html>

Grymes, Charles. (1998) *Why Virginia's Cities and Towns Are Located Where They Are.* [www.virginiaplaces.org](http://www.virginiaplaces.org). George Mason University.  
<http://www.virginiaplaces.org/vacities/24river.html>

## Graphs

U.S. Population and Projection 1790 – 2050: U.S. Census Bureau

Average number of Children per Family: Carter, Ransom, and Sutch, “*Family Matters: The Life-Cycle Transition and the Unparalleled Antebellum American Fertility Decline.*” University of California Project on the History of Saving, University of California, Riverside. 2001 Statistical note: Longitudinal data is for white women

Immigration to the United States: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service. "1998 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service." Table 2. <http://uscis.gov/graphics/shared/statistics/yearbook/1998/1998yb.pdf>

House and Household Sizes: Characteristics of New Single-Family Homes. National Association of Home Builders. "*Housing a New Perspective on New England History*." Old Sturbridge Village Online Resource Library. 2003.

Ten Most Populous Countries: *2005 World Population Data Sheet*. Population Reference Bureau. Washington, DC.

Wealth of the 10 Largest Countries: World Development Indicators, 2005. The World Bank

Water and Oil Use of the 10 Largest Countries: CIA World Factbook, WorldWater.org.

Carbon Dioxide Emissions in the 10 Largest Countries: *Carbon dioxide emissions, 2002*. UN Common Database (CDIAC), via Globalis.org.

Teen Pregnancy Rates: Singh & Darroch. "Adolescent Pregnancy and Childbearing: Levels and Trends in Developed Countries." *Family Planning Perspectives*. Volume 32, Number 1. Alan Guttmacher Institute, 2000

Distribution of Net Worth: Edward N. Wolff, Economist, New York University. *Computations based on the triennial Survey of Consumer Finances*, The Federal Reserve Board.

Pounds of Waste per Person per Year: EPA, "Municipal Solid Waste in the United States: *2003 Facts and Figures*" and "*2003 Data Tables*." <http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/muncpl/msw99.htm>.

Family Size in the USA: *Population Profile of the United States: 2000*. U.S. Census Bureau.

The USA at 300 Million: United States Census Bureau, International Database.