Understanding the choices North Texas faces for the future begins with understanding the conditions of the North Texas region today. This chapter reviews the characteristics of North Texas as it exists now – the people who live here and the natural assets, economy and infrastructure that shape their daily lives.

**Geographic Areas**

Vision North Texas focuses on a 16-county area in North Texas. This area coincides with the North Central Texas Council of Governments’ planning region. Whenever possible, this 16-county area will be referenced throughout this report. It will often be indicated by the word “region”. At almost 12,800 square miles, this region is larger than nine states, including Hawaii and Massachusetts.

In some parts of the report, different geographic areas are used because information is not available for all sixteen regional counties. Other relevant geographies include the Metropolitan Planning Area (MPA) and the Metropolitan Statistical Area. The Metropolitan Planning Area, which covers all of five counties and portions of an additional four counties; is the area used for transportation facility planning and funding. The 12-county Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is used by the U.S. Census Bureau for all their data collection and analysis purposes. It is commonly referred to as the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington MSA or simply the MSA. The terms “DFW” and “metro area” also indicate the MSA. Additional geographies will be used throughout this report. Descriptions or maps will be provided for each of these other geographies as these references occur.

**The People of North Texas**

People live in North Texas for many reasons – some were born here, others moved here because of education or job opportunities, or for some other reason. Within the region, people choose among many different neighborhoods, cities and counties. In this section of the report, the characteristics of North Texas residents are described and then compared to people in other regions and in other parts of this region.

**North Central Texas Council of Governments Region**

**Regional Population**

The sixteen-county region that is the focus of Vision North Texas had slightly more than a half million people when the 20th century began. By the beginning of the 21st century, the region’s population had increased nearly ten-fold, to 5.3 million. Most of that growth occurred after World War II, as this region saw the dramatic expansion of jobs and growth of suburban neighborhoods that characterized much of the Sunbelt.

Today, the sixteen-county North Central Texas region is home to over 6.5 million people. It is more populous than many countries including Jordan, Denmark, Finland, Norway, and New Zealand; this region had more people in 2007 than the entire state of Arizona. Nearly eighty-six percent of the region’s population in concentrated in four core counties: Collin, Dallas, Denton and Tarrant.

**Ethnicity and Age of Residents**

Approximately fifty-four percent of North Central Texans are white, twenty-seven percent are Hispanic, fourteen percent are black, and
the remaining five percent are Asian or of another race. Overall, there are just slightly more males than females but women outnumber men in every racial group except Hispanic. The average number of people in each household is 2.65.

The median age for all people in the area is about 33.5 years. In all age categories below fifty years, males outnumber females. The reverse is true in each of the fifty-year-plus age groups, where women outnumber men.

Dallas - Fort Worth - Arlington MSA

Population
With over 6.1 million people, the twelve-county Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington MSA is the fourth most populous metropolitan area in the nation.

The MSA’s population is nearly evenly split in terms of gender. Men outnumber women by only 0.4 percent. The median age for all people in the area is thirty-three years. Sixty-nine percent of the people in the DFW metro area are white, fourteen percent are black, five percent are Asian, and the remaining twelve percent are of another race or of mixed race. Twenty seven percent of the people across all races are Hispanic.

Population Density, U.S. and North Texas
The nation’s largest metropolitan area, New York, is also the most densely populated. The U.S. Census Bureau calculated the 2005 population density for this metro area at 4.36 persons per square mile. The Los Angeles metropolitan area’s density is almost as high. The Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington metropolitan area is less densely populated than these regions, at 1.01 persons per acre. However, it is more dense than either the Houston or Atlanta regions and significantly more dense than the Seattle, Portland, Denver and Phoenix metropolitan areas.

Families and Households
Seventy percent of Dallas-Fort Worth area residents live in families. Twenty-five percent live alone and five percent live in households with at least one other, non-related person. The household composition is very similar to that of two other Texas metros—San Antonio and Houston—but less like other large national metros, which tend to have fewer family households.

Household Income
In 2007, half of area households had an income of at least $54,730, which is higher than both the state median of $47,548, and the national median of $50,740. The estimated median income for the DFW area is just below the figure for the Austin MSA. However,

---

1 A family is a group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.
the Austin metro area has less than one-third as many households as does the DFW metro. DFW’s median income is higher than the median incomes of the Houston and San Antonio MSA’s.

**Income and Wealth**

Woods & Poole Economics, a Washington DC-based firm that provides long-range economic and demographic forecasts, has devised a measure that attempts to gauge an area’s relative wealth. This measure looks at all sources of income and views income from sources such as dividends, interests, and rent positively while income from transfer payments is viewed negatively. Each area’s figure is compared to a national figure to compute the index.

In 2008, three of the region’s counties were above the national average for wealth—Collin, Dallas and Rockwall. The county with the highest wealth, Collin, measured 138.14 on this index, while the lowest wealth county, Kaufman, measured 71.17.

**Exhibit 3.5: The Ten Most Populous Metropolitan Statistical Areas**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metropolitan Statistical Area</th>
<th>2007 Estimated Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA</td>
<td>18,815,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA</td>
<td>12,875,587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI</td>
<td>9,524,673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX</td>
<td>6,145,037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD</td>
<td>5,827,962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX</td>
<td>5,628,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL</td>
<td>5,413,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA</td>
<td>5,278,904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH</td>
<td>4,482,857</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Exhibit 3.6: Population Density for Selected Metropolitan Areas, 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metropolitan Statistical Area</th>
<th>Persons Per Acre, 2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA</td>
<td>0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH</td>
<td>1.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI</td>
<td>2.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX</td>
<td>1.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver-Aurora, CO</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX</td>
<td>0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA</td>
<td>4.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL</td>
<td>1.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ</td>
<td>0.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA</td>
<td>0.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA</td>
<td>0.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Exhibit 3.8: Households and Income for Selected Texas MSAs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Texas Metropolitan Area</th>
<th>Number of Households</th>
<th>Median Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austin-Round Rock</td>
<td>583,598</td>
<td>$56,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington</td>
<td>2,128,648</td>
<td>$54,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown</td>
<td>1,896,441</td>
<td>$52,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Antonio</td>
<td>679,614</td>
<td>$46,321</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Exhibit 3.7: Characteristics of Households for Selected MSAs, 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metropolitan Area</th>
<th>Number of households</th>
<th>Families</th>
<th>Living alone</th>
<th>Non-family, not living alone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA</td>
<td>6,721,841</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA</td>
<td>4,158,616</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI</td>
<td>3,412,058</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD</td>
<td>2,188,173</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington</td>
<td>2,128,648</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL</td>
<td>2,002,081</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV</td>
<td>1,958,104</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown</td>
<td>1,896,441</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA</td>
<td>1,867,083</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH</td>
<td>1,684,749</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Antonio</td>
<td>679,614</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin-Round Rock</td>
<td>583,598</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Educational Achievement

Three out of every ten North Central Texas residents have at least a bachelor’s degree. An additional twenty-eight percent have some college-level training. Of the largest metro areas, only Washington DC and Boston, MA have substantially more college attendees or graduates as a percentage of their adult population. On the other end of the scale, only two of the largest metro areas—Los Angeles and Houston—have higher percentages of people without a high school diploma when compared to DFW’s share.

Counties Within North Texas

Population Density

The 6.5 million people living in North Texas are not evenly distributed across the 16-county region. The core counties—Collin, Dallas, Denton, and Tarrant—are home to almost eighty-six percent of the area’s residents. The most densely populated county is Dallas with more than four people for each acre of land. The most sparsely populated county is Palo Pinto. Located on the western edge of the region, Palo Pinto has twenty-one acres of land for every person living in the county.

Over the last eight years, all of the core counties and many of the outer counties experienced an increase in population density. Rockwall and Collin counties showed the greatest percentage change in density. For some counties, the change was insignificant. No county experienced a decline in density.

Share of Regional Population

Uneven population growth in the region leads to shifting shares of the regional population. In 2000, Dallas County had forty-two percent of the region’s population. By the beginning of 2008, the figure had dropped to thirty-seven percent. The largest share gain was in Collin County, which increased its share from nine to eleven percent. The share in Tarrant County remained unchanged at twenty-seven percent.
Diversity
Dallas County is by far the largest and most racially and ethnically diverse county in the North Central Texas region. The dominant group in Dallas County is the Hispanic population, which is larger both in terms of absolute number and percentages than in any other North Central Texas county. Collin County has a relatively large share of the region’s Asian population. This is reflected in their greater than ten percent showing in the “other” category. With the exception of Navarro, the rural counties tend to be much less diverse than their urban neighbors.

Households
Ten North Central Texas counties have a population of at least 65,000. Of these top ten counties, Kaufman has the highest average number of persons per household (3.36); Tarrant has the lowest (2.77). In most of the counties, forty to forty-five percent of the households have children. The exception is Hunt, which has a somewhat lower showing of thirty-five percent. Not surprisingly, Hunt County has the highest percentage of household with at least one person over the age of sixty. More than one in three Hunt County households fit into this category. Denton County has the lowest

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collin</td>
<td>491,675</td>
<td>748,050</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>2,218,899</td>
<td>2,451,800</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denton</td>
<td>432,976</td>
<td>614,650</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellis</td>
<td>111,360</td>
<td>147,850</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erath</td>
<td>33,001</td>
<td>38,550</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hood</td>
<td>41,100</td>
<td>54,900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunt</td>
<td>76,596</td>
<td>91,600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson</td>
<td>126,811</td>
<td>159,750</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaufman</td>
<td>71,313</td>
<td>102,550</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navarro</td>
<td>45,124</td>
<td>49,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palo Pinto</td>
<td>27,026</td>
<td>29,600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parker</td>
<td>88,495</td>
<td>120,300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockwall</td>
<td>43,080</td>
<td>76,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somervell</td>
<td>6,809</td>
<td>9,100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarrant</td>
<td>1,446,219</td>
<td>1,780,150</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wise</td>
<td>48,793</td>
<td>64,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>5,309,277</td>
<td>6,538,850</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
share of households with seniors, with people over sixty in less than one out of every five households.

Fifty-six percent of all housing units in Dallas County are occupied by the unit’s owner. This figure is twelve percentage points lower than any other county except for Tarrant, where there is a seven point difference. At nearly eighty-four percent, Rockwall has the highest percentage of owner-occupied housing units.

**Education**

One out of every four Dallas County residents over the age of twenty-five does not have a high school diploma. This is in contrast to Collin County where the rate is less than one in ten. Nearly half of those living in Collin County have earned a bachelor’s degree. At less than fifteen percent, Kaufman County has the lowest share of adult residents with a college degree.

**Income**

The income data for the ten counties is somewhat reflective of the educational attainment levels. Collin County has the highest median income while Hunt has the lowest with a $36,000 spread between the two. Hunt has the highest percentage of families with children who are living below the poverty level. Rockwall County has the lowest share of families, with or without children, living in poverty. Dallas County has the highest percentage of all families living in poverty and the second highest for families with children. Despite the high percentages of poverty in Dallas County, the county’s median income is equal to Denton County’s, which has poverty shares nearly identical to Collin County’s.
Communities Within North Texas

While some issues have a similar effect on all communities within the region, other issues affect communities in different ways. Five primary ‘community form types’ have been defined for Vision North Texas. This classification is based on four major factors that describe the cities’ roles in the region and in the region’s historic development pattern:

- Extent of urbanization;
- Primary development period, reflected by the age of the housing stock;
- Whether the city is largely land-locked or is able to grow by annexing adjacent land; and
- The city’s proximity to the region’s two center cities of Dallas and Fort Worth.

Core Areas include the oldest central parts of the region’s two center cities of Dallas and Fort Worth. Much of the Core Area was developed before 1950.

Inner Tier Communities include cities like Irving, Richardson and Haltom City that are adjacent to Dallas and Fort Worth and were largely developed by the 1990’s. Those parts of Fort Worth and Dallas developed since World War II also are considered Inner Tier Communities. For the most part, these communities no longer have the ability to grow through annexation, so their future economic and fiscal vitality depends on retaining the vitality of neighborhood and business areas already inside the existing city limits.

Outer Tier Communities are further from the region’s two central cities but are part of the region’s urbanized area. Most of their development has occurred since 1980. They are largely urbanized. Since they are not land-locked, they can still expand through annexation. Grapevine, Coppell, Frisco and McKinney are examples of Outer Tier Communities.

Cities like Waxahachie are defined as Separate Communities because they are physically separate from the region’s main urban area. They include central areas that were largely developed before 1990; they typically can still grow outward. Smaller Towns are similar to Separate Communities though they are less urban; they include places like Anna. The Rural/Unincorporated Areas category includes unincorporated areas.

More than 2 million of the region’s inhabitants live in the core cities, which include the two central cities of Dallas and Forth Worth. Over the last eight years, the share of the region’s population living in the core cities has declined slightly as much of the growth has been in the outer tier cities and rural areas, which together increased by over 600,000 residents.

Women slightly outnumber men in the inner tier, outer tier, and separate cities. The number of men and women is essentially

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Number of Households</th>
<th>Average Household Size</th>
<th>Households with children</th>
<th>Households with seniors (60+)</th>
<th>Housing units which are owner occupied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collin</td>
<td>256,954</td>
<td>2.82</td>
<td>42.6%</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>72.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>829,143</td>
<td>2.82</td>
<td>39.3%</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
<td>56.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denton</td>
<td>201,202</td>
<td>2.98</td>
<td>41.9%</td>
<td>17.7%</td>
<td>67.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellis</td>
<td>45,924</td>
<td>3.08</td>
<td>45.2%</td>
<td>26.6%</td>
<td>75.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunt</td>
<td>28,925</td>
<td>2.79</td>
<td>34.5%</td>
<td>35.9%</td>
<td>69.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson</td>
<td>47,546</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>40.5%</td>
<td>29.2%</td>
<td>74.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaufman</td>
<td>28,442</td>
<td>3.36</td>
<td>42.5%</td>
<td>27.5%</td>
<td>77.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parker</td>
<td>35,895</td>
<td>2.95</td>
<td>42.7%</td>
<td>28.9%</td>
<td>81.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockwall</td>
<td>23,905</td>
<td>3.04</td>
<td>45.6%</td>
<td>23.6%</td>
<td>83.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarrant</td>
<td>610,185</td>
<td>2.77</td>
<td>40.3%</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
<td>63.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
equal in the core communities. The towns are the only area where there are more male residents than female ones, collectively.

Outer tier communities have the highest share of children. These cities also have a corresponding high share of people in the 35 – 54 age bracket, presumably the people parenting all these children. The separate cities and towns reflect higher percentages of older residents.

The core communities are by far the most racially diverse of the various community types. This is to be expected since these communities include the urban center cities of Dallas and Fort Worth, which dominate the category. The inner tier cities have the highest percentages of white and Asian residents. In the outer tier, separate cities, and towns, about eighty percent their populations are white.

There are only 7 percent fewer households in the inner tier communities than in the core cities. However, the composition of households in these communities is less similar. The core areas have more singles and more seniors than the inner tier communities. More than seventy percent of inner tier households are comprised of related persons and more than forty percent have children living at home.

Of all the community types, the outer tier communities have the lowest share of their population living in single-person households. Overall, these communities tend to be the youngest and most family-oriented.

The household composition of towns is similar to that of the outer tier communities except that the cities which comprise the town category have more households with elder family members.
Exhibit 3.17: North Texas Communities, by Community Type
### Exhibit 3.18: Population and Population Change for North Central Texas Community Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Core Communities</td>
<td>1,799,980</td>
<td>2,080,808</td>
<td>280,828</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>-2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner Tier Communities</td>
<td>1,698,077</td>
<td>1,899,350</td>
<td>201,273</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>-3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outer Tier Communities</td>
<td>901,575</td>
<td>1,344,250</td>
<td>442,675</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separate Communities</td>
<td>346,664</td>
<td>450,900</td>
<td>104,236</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towns</td>
<td>65,410</td>
<td>94,550</td>
<td>29,140</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Areas</td>
<td>497,571</td>
<td>668,992</td>
<td>171,421</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCTCOG Region</td>
<td>5,309,277</td>
<td>6,538,850</td>
<td>1,229,573</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Exhibit 3.19: Male and Female Population by Community Type, 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>19 and Under</th>
<th>20 - 34</th>
<th>35 - 54</th>
<th>55 - 64</th>
<th>65 and over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Core</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner Tier</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outer Tier</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separate</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>