

CENSUS

<http://www.census.gov/>

and you

Volume 34, No. 1
March/April 1999

Census Bureau Director Says Refined Census 2000 Plan Will Yield Most Accurate Count

In a wide-ranging press conference held on February 24, Census Bureau Director Kenneth Prewitt announced the Census Bureau's refined plan for Census 2000. Below we cite excerpts.

"The results of the 1990 census did not please the Census Bureau, or the Bush administration, or the Congress, or governors, mayors, and other state and local officials, or a large number of private and public sector data users, or the American public. It was a costly census; it was less accurate than what the country has a right to expect.

"Our first and most important effort is to put a census form in the hands of every single household in America."

– Kenneth Prewitt

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics
Administration
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

"The Bureau was charged to design a more modern census, one that would reduce the number of Americans who are missed.... It did so.

"That design, however, quickly became mired in political disputes, was litigated, and a month ago was set aside by the Supreme Court.

"Based on our recent evaluation of our Dress Rehearsal experience, we have further refined our plan....

"The Dress Rehearsal tells us two things.

"First, Census 2000 will not count everyone. Moreover, this 'undercount' will not be equally distributed across demographic groups. There is what we refer to as a differential undercount.... Insofar as these less well counted groups are concentrated in some states, not others; in some cities, not others; in some neighborhoods, not others, those states, cities, neighborhoods do not get their fair share of the political or economic benefits allocated on the basis of census numbers.

"Second, the Census Bureau's design should include an...Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation (ACE) that will identify the magnitude and distribution of the differential undercount, and

correct for it....by doing so we will produce a more accurate and complete census than would otherwise be the case.

"Because the Supreme Court ruled that this more accurate number is not

"Some may describe this as a 'two-number census,' but it in fact is a census that is progressively more complete, more accurate."

– Kenneth Prewitt

to be used for apportionment purposes, our design also includes a major, labor intensive (and expensive) effort to find and enumerate as many Americans as is humanly possible in the time-frame available.

"....our first and most important effort is to put a census form in the hands of every single household in America.

"Census 2000 features many improvements and technical innovations not available in 1990....

Continued on page 2

“Census 2000 Plan Refined,” Prewitt Announces

Continued from page 1

“This plan is operationally robust, and will be conducted with complete dedication by the Census Bureau professionals. This said, the apportionment counts are not likely to be an improvement on the 1990 accuracy levels. How can this be? How can you spend more money, mount improved operations, and yet not increase accuracy? Because all the factors that made it difficult to count Americans in prior censuses are today even more present....

“...the Census Bureau has to work harder to stay in place. We will produce the best apportionment counts we can; they will not include everyone.

“Between the 1st of April and the 31st of December, the Census Bureau will count (and assign to an address) everyone it possibly can. The results of this effort will meet our obligation to present apportionment counts without the use of modern statistical methods.

“Census 2000 will continue its work with an Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation in order to produce more

complete and accurate numbers, which will be ready prior to April 1, 2001.

“It is the task of the Census Bureau to produce the best numbers possible, not to decide how they will be used.

“The more complete census counts will be made available in a form that allows them to be used, if it is so decided, for redistricting purposes, for determining the allocation of federal funds, and for ongoing statistical and program purposes. Some may describe this as a ‘two-number census,’ but it in fact is a census that is progressively more complete, more accurate.

“...the census clock ticks – relentlessly, ceaselessly. In just 372 days the first Census 2000 forms get delivered.

“...we no longer have the luxury of debates about alternative designs, or substitute procedures. No matter how well intentioned, we cannot now take a chance on untested operations or late additions.

“The largest peacetime mobilization in U.S. history must go forward.... We are up to the task, but only if we are allowed to do the task.”

Questions?

- Press inquiries

Public Information Office
U.S. Census Bureau
Washington, DC 20233-0900
Phone: 301-457-3030
Fax: 301-457-3670
E-mail: pio@census.gov

- Product Information

Customer Services
U.S. Census Bureau
Phone and fax orders:
Phone: 301-457-4100
Fax: 888-249-7295
TDD: 301-457-4611

Census Regional Offices

Atlanta	404-730-3833
TDD	404-730-3964
Boston	617-424-0510
TDD	617-424-0565
Charlotte	704-344-6144
TDD	704-344-6548
Chicago	708-562-1740
TDD	708-562-1791
Dallas	214-640-4470
TDD	214-640-4434
Denver	303-969-7750
TDD	303-969-6769
Detroit	313-259-1875
TDD	313-259-5169
Kansas City	913-551-6711
TDD	913-551-5839
Los Angeles	818-904-6339
TDD	818-904-6249
New York	212-264-4730
TDD	212-264-3863
Philadelphia	215-656-7578
TDD	215-656-7550
Seattle	206-553-5835
TDD	206-553-5859

Census and You

Volume 34, No. 1
March/April 1999

Editorial Information

Editor: Neil Tillman

Contributors: Trudy Thomas

For information about subscribing to *Census and You* or to send comments, contact the Public Information Office, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-0900 (301-457-2822; ntillman@census.gov).

Subscribers through the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO): To correct subscription problems, contact GPO at 202-512-1806. Fax: 202-512-2168.

Note: Data findings reported here are subject to sampling variability and other sources of error. All brand names are the trademarks of their manufacturers.

[<www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#cennews>](http://www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#cennews)

Maricopa County (Arizona) Had Biggest Business and Job Gains

Maricopa County, Arizona, added more businesses and employees than any other county in the country between 1995 and 1996, according to the latest *County Business Patterns* reports from the Census Bureau.

Part of the Phoenix metropolitan area, Maricopa County added 3,052 businesses (a 5.0 percent increase) and 77,612 employees (a 7.5 percent increase) between 1995 and 1996. Other areas (for example, Clark County, Nevada) may have higher percentages, but Maricopa's numerical increases were the highest of any county in the country.

During the same period, the number of people living in the county grew by more than 87,000.

Was business booming in your state and county? Find out by checking the Census Bureau's *County Business Patterns* reports. Separate reports are issued for each state, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the entire United States.

One of the most useful tables shows the number of establishments and employment by employment-size class (e.g., one to four employees, five to nine employees) so you can readily determine whether large or small firms dominate in a particular industry.

Source: *County Business Patterns: 1996*. <www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbpview.html>. CD-ROM \$150 and printed reports (301-457-4100).

Coming soon is a related product: *ZIP Business Patterns*, with some of the same kind of data as the county reports, but for ZIP code areas. Available on CD-ROM.

Contact:

County Business Patterns Staff
301-457-2580
<cbp@census.gov>

Top 50 Counties in Employment: 1996

County	Employment as of March 12		Establishments	
	Number	Pct. change from '95	Number	Pct. change from '95
Los Angeles, CA	3,470,070	-0.7	215,591	0.6
Cook, IL	2,358,437	-0.7	124,668	-0.2
New York, NY ¹	1,858,487	2.2	101,030	1.3
Harris, TX	1,444,252	-2.1	80,480	0.6
Dallas, TX	1,287,080	2.4	62,848	-1.2
Orange, CA	1,169,947	1.6	71,783	1.4
Maricopa, AZ	1,112,826	7.5	64,424	5.0
King, WA	892,005	3.4	56,834	0.6
San Diego, CA	874,076	3.5	61,484	2.1
Santa Clara, CA	845,089	5.6	41,596	2.9
Dade, FL	820,851	2.0	66,458	0.7
Hennepin, MN	787,302	2.9	37,014	0.8
Middlesex, MA	745,987	1.5	40,439	1.7
Wayne, MI	730,891	0.5	36,037	2.3
Cuyahoga, OH	720,205	1.5	38,321	0.3
Oakland, MI	699,090	5.1	40,977	1.3
Allegheny, PA	656,065	0.3	34,615	0.3
Fulton, GA	631,657	4.7	28,037	-0.6
Philadelphia, PA	580,490	-2.3	26,438	0.8
Franklin, OH	557,199	3.3	27,001	1.1
Broward, FL	555,329	5.5	47,471	3.0
St. Louis, MO	551,388	4.4	30,050	1.4
Alameda, CA	549,705	4.6	34,030	1.7
Tarrant, TX	543,361	5.7	31,631	4.2
Du Page, IL	537,942	5.8	30,412	3.4
Hamilton, OH	524,649	0.5	24,995	-2.3
Suffolk, MA	519,343	1.5	19,376	1.3
Nassau, NY	517,628	-0.9	45,687	-1.2
Marion, IN	500,083	-0.2	23,942	0.1
Bexar, TX	496,744	3.5	28,463	1.3
San Francisco, CA	489,281	0.9	30,987	1.0
Clark, NV	485,032	8.0	22,951	7.8
Suffolk, NY	467,985	1.7	40,208	2.4
Orange, FL	465,927	6.7	24,001	2.0
Milwaukee, WI	465,194	-1.9	21,733	-1.5
Montgomery, PA	460,204	1.9	24,869	-2.1
Hillsborough, FL	452,311	4.7	25,175	1.8
Hartford, CT	436,773	-0.8	23,274	0.5
Queens, NY ²	428,143	1.6	34,308	1.1
Mecklenburg, NC	427,478	3.2	21,347	2.0
Bergen, NJ	426,350	0.5	32,283	0.8
Shelby, TN	425,649	4.6	20,975	1.0
Salt Lake, UT	423,936	3.8	23,200	3.1
Fairfield, CT	411,996	3.2	27,919	1.0
Fairfax, VA	401,229	7.8	23,620	0.7
Erie, NY	401,063	-0.2	22,942	-0.3
Kings, NY ³	397,963	-1.4	35,176	3.0
Jefferson, KY	386,847	2.6	19,446	1.8
San Bernardino, CA	386,471	3.9	25,226	2.1
Palm Beach, FL	384,573	1.4	33,822	3.4

¹Manhattan portion of NYC. ²Queens portion of NYC. ³Brooklyn portion of NYC.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *County Business Patterns: 1996*.

Asian and Pacific Islander Population Concentrated in Southern California

California saw an increase of 829,623 Asians and Pacific Islanders between 1990 and 1997, the largest increase of any state.

Following California's lead were New York, which added 243,609 new Asian and Pacific Islander residents between 1990 and 1997, followed by Texas (192,544), New Jersey (146,714) and Florida (96,674).

California remained the state with the most Asians and Pacific Islanders at 3.8 million in 1997. New York was a distant second at 952,736, followed by Hawaii at 748,748, Texas at 523,972 and New Jersey at 423,738.

Los Angeles County led all counties with an increase of more than 190,000 Asians and Pacific Islanders between 1990 and 1997.

Orange County, California, was number two in Asian and Pacific

Islander population increase for the seven-year period, with 91,501 new Asian and Pacific Islander residents.

Honolulu and Kauai counties were tied for first in the concentration of this population (64 percent). Maui County (59 percent) was third, followed by Hawaii County (58 percent), San Francisco County (35 percent), Santa Clara County (21 percent) and San Mateo (21 percent).

Source: *State and County Population Estimates*. <www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/popest.html>. Print and diskette (call 301-457-2422). Look for the 1998 estimates in the spring.

Contact:

Larry Sink
<lsink@census.gov>

Amy Smith
<amy.symens.smith@cmail.census.gov>
301-457-2461

Computer Services Up 17 Percent

Receipts for computer-services firms, including computer programming, data processing and related services, increased 17 percent to total \$216 billion in 1997, up from \$184 billion in 1996.

The greatest increases in receipts came in information retrieval services (31 percent between 1996 and 1997) and integrated systems design (29 percent).

What particular services contribute the most in receipts to the computer services industry? At the top of the list are prepackaged computer software design, development and production (18 percent of total receipts); custom computer programming and software design (18 percent); and computer processing and data preparation services (17 percent).

The information comes from the Census Bureau's Service Annual Survey, which has information on health services, business services and other kinds of service industries.

Source: *Service Annual Survey: 1997*. <www.census.gov/ftp/pub/svsd/www/sas.html>.

Contact:

Kristy George
301-457-2789
<kristina.l.george@cmail.census.gov>

Home Page Renovated!

We're still at the same address (<www.census.gov>), but our home page has a new look. We hope this makes your data searches even easier. Give it a try!

Counties With an Asian and Pacific Islander Population of 100,000 or More: 1997

API rank	County	1997	Revised 4/1/90 census	Chg. '90-'97	Rank of chg.	Pct. API	Rank of pct.
1	Los Angeles, CA	1,187,392	993,626	193,766	1	13.0	15
2	Honolulu, HI	559,752	534,029	25,723	20	64.3	1
3	Orange, CA	344,330	252,829	91,501	2	12.9	16
4	Santa Clara, CA	343,387	266,482	76,905	3	21.3	6
5	Queens, NY	317,893	242,673	75,220	4	16.1	11
6	San Diego, CA	280,096	206,713	73,383	5	10.3	26
7	San Francisco, CA	259,195	213,703	45,492	10	35.4	5
8	Alameda, CA	257,173	201,342	55,831	7	18.8	8
9	Cook, IL	242,662	194,488	48,174	8	4.8	79
10	Harris, TX	175,201	114,357	60,844	6	5.5	65
11	King, WA	166,833	120,054	46,779	9	10.2	27
12	New York, NY	151,725	112,938	38,787	11	9.9	31
13	Kings, NY	145,112	114,741	30,371	16	6.5	46
14	San Mateo, CA	144,049	111,067	32,982	13	20.8	7
15	Sacramento, CA	136,594	98,868	37,726	12	12.1	19
16	Contra Costa, CA	111,533	78,688	32,845	14	12.4	17
17	Fairfax, VA	101,839	69,948	31,891	15	11.1	21

API Asian and Pacific Islander.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *County Population Estimates*.

Property Taxes and Parking Restrictions Lead the List of Landlords' Complaints

The two most frequent complaints from owners of multifamily properties in 1995 were local property taxes and parking restrictions. Owners voiced these complaints no matter what the size of their property.

Complaint number three did vary according to the size of the multifamily property.

Large-property owners had several issues as their third-ranking complaint. They said that the Americans with Disabilities Act, rent control and waste disposal requirements were all equally troublesome.

Medium-sized property owners ranked rent controls third on their list of complaints, and small property owners had lead-based paint requirements as their third-highest complaint.

The report from which the data come groups multifamily properties into three categories: small properties with two to four units, medium-sized properties with five to 49 units and large properties with 50 or more units.

The report also has information on the characteristics of the properties and the owners.

As the table above shows, for example, individual investors are more likely to be the owners of small properties, less likely in the case of large properties.

Source: *What We Have Learned About Properties, Owners, and Tenants from the 1995 Property Owners and Managers Survey*, H121/98-1. <www.census.gov/hhes/www/poms.html>. Printed report (301-457-4100).

Contact:

Howard Savage
301-457-3199

<howard.a.savage@ccmail.census.gov>

Who's the Landlord?

Percent of owners of multifamily units, by type: 1995

Type of owner	Total United States	Less than 5 units	5 to 49 units	50 or more units
Individual investors, husband/wife	86.3	89.9	74.4	30.6
Trustee for estate	2.0	1.9	2.6	1.0
Limited partnership	2.8	1.7	5.5	25.4
General partnership	2.9	2.2	5.2	12.9
Real estate investment trust (REIT)	0.7	0.6	1.2	2.6
Real estate corporation	1.6	1.0	3.7	10.9
Other corporation	1.3	0.9	3.0	5.7
Non-profit/church-related institution	0.7	0.3	2.0	6.1

Note: Totals do not add to 100 percent; selected categories only.

Source: *What We Have Learned About Properties, Owners, and Tenants from the 1995 Property Owners and Managers Survey*, H121/98-1.

Cellular Still Strong, Now a Greater Share of Telecommunications Industry

Long a dynamic industry within the telecommunications field, the cellular phone industry grew 17 percent between 1996 and 1997, enjoying another year of double-digit growth in a period where it has seen explosive growth.

Earning \$33.5 billion in revenue, cellular and radiotelephone represent 13 percent of the \$256 billion telecommunications industry, up from just 4 percent seven years ago. "The strong growth of the '90s has made cellular a major share of the telecommunications industry," notes Census Bureau analyst Jeff Barnett.

Source: 1997 Annual Survey of Communications Services. <www.census.gov/svsd/www/ascs.html>.

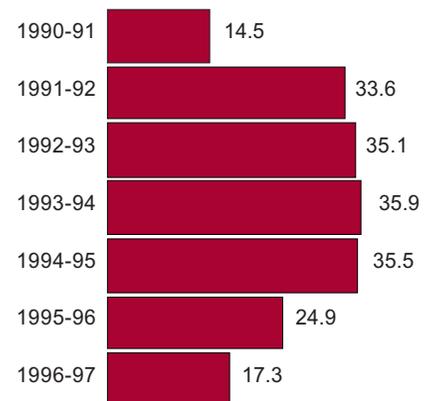
Contact:

Jeff Barnett
301-457-2823

<jeffrey.l.barnett@ccmail.census.gov>

Cellular and Radio-telephone Revenues Showed Explosive Growth in the '90s

Percent increase in operating revenue



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *1997 Annual Survey of Communications Services*.

More and More Single Fathers, Single Mothers Still Constant in Number

While the number of single mothers (9.8 million) has remained constant over the past three years, the number of single fathers has grown 25 percent, from 1.7 million in 1995 to 2.1 million in 1998.

Men now comprise one-sixth of the nation's 11.9 million single parents – the highest proportion ever. As recently as 1980, there were fewer than 700,000 single fathers in the United States, about one-tenth of all single parents.

What is the marital status of America's single parents? Three of every four single parents are currently divorced (37 percent) or have never

been married (41 percent). The rest were separated (14 percent), married but not living with their spouse (4 percent) or widowed (4 percent).

Source: *Household and Family Characteristics: March 1998 (Update)*, Series P20-515. Detailed tables, PPL-101. <www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hh-fam.html>. Print \$39 (301-457-2422).

Contact:

Lynne Casper
301-457-2416
<lcasper@census.gov>

Ken Bryson
301-457-2465
<kbryson@census.gov>

More Than Half of All Adults Are Married, But the Proportion Varies With Age

About 56 percent of Americans age 18 and over are married and living with their spouse, but the proportion rises or falls dramatically depending on one's age.

The proportion is highest for people age 40 to 64; about 70 percent are married and living with their spouse.

Even in the twilight years, many people continue to live with a spouse. More than 6 of 10 people age 65 to 74 are married and living with a spouse. At this age, however, widowhood begins to be more common. Only one in five people 85 and over are married and living with a spouse; at this age people are almost three times more likely to be widowed.

Source: *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1998 (Update)*, Series P20-514. Detailed tables PPL-100. <www.census.gov/population/www/

[socdemo/ms-la.html](http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/ms-la.html)>. Print \$29 (301-457-2422).

Contact:

Terry Lugaila
301-457-2465
<terry.a.lugaila@ccmail.census.gov>

Percent Married and Living With Their Spouse: 1998

Age	Percent
18 and over	56.0
20-24	18.8
25-29	46.4
30-34	61.2
35-39	64.2
40-44	67.1
45-54	69.2
55-64	70.2
65-74	63.4
75-84	47.7
85 and over	22.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1998 (Update)*.

Wives at Work!

Family Income Up 150 Percent Since 1947

As more and more married women entered the work force, real median income of married-couple families rose 150 percent between 1947 and 1997.

“Since 1951, the proportion of married women in the labor force has almost tripled,” said Census Bureau analyst Arthur Jones, co-author with Shirley Smith of a chartbook commemorating the 50th anniversary of the March Current Population Survey, the source of the Census Bureau's annual income and poverty figures.

Jones observes, “This was a major factor contributing to the growth in the real median income of all married-couple families during the 50-year period – from \$20,620 in 1947 to \$51,591 in 1997.”

He added, “For families with wives in the paid labor force, the gain amounted to 154 percent from – \$23,901 in 1949 to \$60,669 in 1997.”

Wives are playing an increasingly important role in the labor force. In 1951, wives were part of the paid labor force in only 23 percent of married-couple families; today 62 percent of wives are in the paid labor force.

Source: *Measuring 50 Years of Economic Change Using the March Current Population Survey*, Series P60-203.

<www.census.gov/hhes/www/income.html> Print \$15 (301-457-4100).

Contact:

Arthur Jones
<arthur.f.jones.jr@ccmail.census.gov>
Shirley Smith
<shirley.l.smith@ccmail.census.gov>
301-457-3242

Population Growth Accelerates in California, Slows in Rest of the West

California's population growth rate rose again during the year ending July 1, 1998. Although other Western states such as Nevada and Arizona had higher growth rates than California, growth overall in the rest of the West slowed.

Despite the slowdown, the West remained the fastest-growing region in the nation, with its population increasing 1.6 percent. Next were the South (1.3 percent), the Midwest (0.4 percent) and the Northeast (0.3 percent).

California, the nation's most populous state, grew by 1.5 percent last year, its highest rate since 1992 and well above the national rate of 1.0 percent. It had the highest numerical increase of any state (484,000).

The increase in population growth in California contrasts with a pronounced slowing in a number of neighboring Western states that had grown rapidly in recent years.

Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington all saw lower population growth in the past year, primarily due to declines in net domestic migration (in-migration minus out-migration).

Alaska, Hawaii, Montana, New Mexico and Wyoming all grew at rates below the national rate. The Census Bureau reported that net domestic migration was negative in Alaska, California, Hawaii, Montana, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming.

"Much of the population growth in the rest of the West was due to a truly phenomenal amount of domestic out-migration to other Western states from California during the early and middle

Continued on page 8

Population Change and Components of Changes: April 1, 1990, to July 1, 1998

	Numerical change, rank	Percent change, rank	Births, rank	Deaths, rank	Net internat. migration rank	Net domestic migration rank
Alabama	24	22	23	18	39	13
Alaska	42	13	45	51	42	36
Arizona	5	2	19	24	12	4
Arkansas	29	21	34	31	40	14
California	1	19	1	1	1	51
Colorado	8	5	24	32	17	8
Connecticut	49	49	28	27	15	45
Delaware	40	14	47	47	41	26
District of Columbia	51	51	48	46	25	42
Florida	3	10	4	3	4	1
Georgia	4	6	10	11	13	2
Hawaii	37	23	39	44	18	40
Idaho	26	3	40	42	36	11
Illinois	9	36	5	6	6	49
Indiana	18	29	14	14	29	19
Iowa	36	42	32	28	33	34
Kansas	32	32	33	33	31	33
Kentucky	25	28	26	22	38	16
Louisiana	33	40	21	21	30	41
Maine	47	44	42	37	48	35
Maryland	19	24	17	19	10	38
Massachusetts	34	43	13	12	7	47
Michigan	13	35	8	8	14	44
Minnesota	20	20	22	23	21	20
Mississippi	31	25	30	30	43	25
Missouri	23	31	16	13	24	15
Montana	39	16	44	43	50	23
Nebraska	38	37	37	35	37	31
Nevada	12	1	36	38	22	6
New Hampshire	41	26	41	41	44	27
New Jersey	16	39	9	9	5	48
New Mexico	27	11	35	36	23	22
New York	30	45	3	2	2	50
North Carolina	6	12	11	10	19	5
North Dakota	48	48	49	48	45	37
Ohio	17	41	6	7	20	43
Oklahoma	28	30	27	26	28	24
Oregon	14	9	29	29	16	10
Pennsylvania	35	46	7	5	11	46
Rhode Island	50	50	43	40	34	39
South Carolina	21	17	25	25	35	12
South Dakota	43	33	46	45	47	29
Tennessee	11	15	18	16	26	9
Texas	2	8	2	4	3	3
Utah	15	4	31	39	27	17
Vermont	44	38	50	49	46	30
Virginia	10	18	12	15	8	21
Washington	7	7	15	20	9	7
West Virginia	46	47	38	34	49	28
Wisconsin	22	27	20	17	32	18
Wyoming	45	34	51	50	51	32

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *State Population Estimates*.

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Washington, DC 20233

Official Business

Penalty for Private Use, \$300

BULK RATE
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
PERMIT No. G-58

State Population Estimates

Continued from page 7

part of the decade,” said Marc Perry, a Census Bureau demographer.

“But,” Perry added, “with far fewer people leaving California now, this source of population growth for other states just isn’t there anymore. As a result, population growth rates in several other Western states have dropped in recent years.”

While Nevada’s growth rate slowed, it remained the nation’s fastest-growing state for the 13th straight year. Between July 1, 1997, and July 1, 1998, population growth was 4.1 percent, down from 4.9 percent for the previous year.

Nevada’s population now has grown by a staggering 45.4 percent since April 1, 1990, increasing from

1,202,000 to 1,747,000. Arizona followed in population growth last year, increasing by 2.5 percent. The other fastest-growing states were Georgia and Colorado (2.0 percent each) and Texas (1.9 percent).

The Northeast continued to be the nation’s slowest growing region, with a population growth rate of 0.3 percent last year; however, this was an increase from 0.2 percent the previous year.

Source: *State Population Estimates: July 1, 1998*. <www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/statepop.html>.

Contact:

Marc Perry (Subject matter)
301-457-2419
<marc.j.perry@ccmail.census.gov>

Greg Harper (Methodology)
301-457-2385
<gregory.s.harper@ccmail.census.gov>

Here Now or Coming Soon!

- Just released! *1995 Poverty Estimates for School Districts*. Shows number of school-age children in poverty. First-time data for school districts between censuses.
- Just released! *Rust Belt Rebounds, Census Brief*. Metro areas that lost population and jobs in the 1980s are coming back!
- *Children Who Live With Grandparents*. Data on the households where two or three generations are under one roof.
- *World Population Profile: 1998*. It’s not a small world but we give you a succinct update on the trends.
- *1997 Economic Census, Advance Report*. First data using the new economic classification codes.