

**U.S. Population (pp. 598-603)**

Male: 49% Female: 51%

Race and Hispanic Origin	Age
White only . . . . . 80.1%	Under 5 . . . . . 6.9%
White only, not Hispanic or Latino . . . . . 66.0%	Under 21 . . . . . 24.5%
Black only . . . . . 12.8%	65 and over . . . . . 12.6%
Asian American only . . . . . 4.4%	85 and over . . . . . 1.8%
Am. Indian & Alaska Native only . . . . . 1.0%	Median age . . . . . 36.6
Native Hawaiian & Pacific Islander only . . . . . 0.2%	Median age of white, non-Hispanic population . . . . . 40.8
Two or more races . . . . . 1.6%	Projected population 65 and over by 2050 . . . . . 20.2%
Hispanic or Latino . . . . . 15.1%	Projected population 85 and over by 2050 . . . . . 4.3%
	Projected population 100 and over by 2050 . . . . . 0.1%

**The Foreign-Born Population (pp. 596-97)**

U.S. population that is foreign-born (2006) . . . . .	12.1%
Most common ancestry claimed by Americans . . . . .	German, 14.5%
#1 country of origin for foreign-born residents . . . . .	Mexico, 11.7 mil people
#1 country of origin for unauthorized immigrants . . . . .	Mexico, 7.0 mil people
#1 state of intended residence for new legal immigrants . . . . .	California, 228,941 people
#1 metropolitan area of intended residence for new legal immigrants . . . . .	NY-NJ-PA, 175,753 people
#1 country for foreign adoptions . . . . .	China, 5,453 adoptions
#1 language spoken at home, after English . . . . .	Spanish or Spanish Creole, 34.5 mil speakers
#2 language spoken at home, after English . . . . .	Chinese, 2.5 mil speakers

**Health and Vital Statistics (pp. 180-217)**

Top U.S. Baby Names, 2007: Jacob and Emily (p. 697)	
Top U.S. Baby Names, 1880s: John and Mary (p. 697)	
Births in U.S. . . . . 4.3 mil	Marriages per 1,000 people . . . . . 7.3
Deaths in U.S. . . . . 2.4 mil	Divorces per 1,000 people . . . . . 3.6

**Marriage**

Households headed by married couples. . . . .	in 1960: 74% . . . . . in 2007: 49.7%
Men's median age at first marriage . . . . .	in 1960: 22.8 . . . . . in 2006: 27.5
Women's median age at first marriage . . . . .	in 1960: 20.3 . . . . . in 2006: 25.9
Population (age 15 and older) that has never been married. . . . .	29%

**Sex**

Median lifetime opposite-sex sexual partners, for people age 15-44 . . . . .	Men: 5.6 . . . . . Women: 3.3
High schoolers who had intercourse in the past three months . . . . .	Boys: 34.3% . . . . . Girls: 35.6%
Sexually active high schoolers who used condoms . . . . .	Boys: 68.5% . . . . . Girls: 54.9%
People age 75-85 who were sexually active with a partner in the past 12 months . . . . .	Men: 38.5% . . . . . Women: 16.7%

**Death, Drugs, Illness**

#1 cause of death (2006) . . . . .	Heart disease, 629,191 deaths
#1 emergency room complaint (2006) . . . . .	Stomach pain, 8.1 mil emergency visits
#1 drug type prescribed in ambulatory care settings (2006) . . . . .	Analgesics, 319.6 mil prescriptions
Average projected lifespan for a U.S. citizen born . . . . .	in 1900: 47.3 years . . . . . in 2006: 78.1 years
Percent of population in 2001-04 that was . . . . .	overweight: 65.2% . . . . . obese: 31.1%
Americans who have used an illicit drug . . . . .	in their lifetime: 46.1% . . . . . in past year: 14.4% . . . . . in past month: 8.0%

**Multiple Births**

	1990	2005	% Change
Twins . . . . .	93,865	133,122	42%
Triples . . . . .	2,830	6,208	119%
Quadruplets . . . . .	185	418	126%

**Drug use among high school seniors**

	1975	2007	% Change
Marijuana . . . . .	47.3%	41.8%	-12%
Cigarettes . . . . .	73.6%	46.2%	-37%
LSD . . . . .	11.3%	3.4%	-70%

**Crime and Punishment (pp. 158-67)**

Property crimes committed . . . . . 9.8 mil	People in prison . . . . . 1.6 mil
Violent crimes committed . . . . . 1.4 mil	People on death row (end of 2006) . . . . . 3,245
People arrested . . . . . 10.7 mil	Number of executions . . . . . 42
State with highest violent crime rate . . . . .	South Carolina, 788.3 per 1,000 pop.
State with lowest violent crime rate . . . . .	Maine, 118.0 per 1,000 pop.

**The American Presidents (pp. 516-29)**

Shortest president . . . . . James Madison, 5 ft 4 in	First photographed in office . . . . . James K. Polk (1849)
Tallest president . . . . . Abraham Lincoln, 6 ft 4 in	First to appear on TV . . . . . Franklin D. Roosevelt (1939)
Heaviest president . . . . . William Howard Taft, 332 lbs	First to hold an Internet chat . . . . . Bill Clinton (1999)

Note: All figures are for 2007 unless otherwise noted.

## Department of the Treasury

1500 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20220; [www.ustreas.gov](http://www.ustreas.gov)

Responsible for the fiscal affairs of the U.S. Serves as the government's financial agent; collects, borrows, and disburses funds for the federal government. Monitors the nation's financial infrastructure and economic development; recommends domestic and international financial, monetary, economic, trade, and tax policies. Manufactures currency and coins. Carries out monetary and tax law enforcement activities, sanctions, embargoes and fights illicit finance—counterfeiting, money laundering, narcotics trafficking, terrorist financing. **Budget:** \$490.6 bil (2007); \$520.2 bil (est. 2008); \$547.8 bil (est. 2009).

- Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (1310 G St. NW, Ste. 200 East, 20220); [www.ttb.gov](http://www.ttb.gov)
- Bureau of Engraving and Printing (14th and C Sts. SW, 20228); [www.moneyfactory.gov](http://www.moneyfactory.gov)
- Bureau of the Public Debt (200 3rd St., Parkersburg, WV 26106); [www.publicdebt.treas.gov](http://www.publicdebt.treas.gov)
- Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (2070 Chain Bridge Rd., Vienna, VA 22182); [www.fincen.gov](http://www.fincen.gov)
- Financial Management Service (401 14th St. SW, 20227); [www.fms.treas.gov](http://www.fms.treas.gov)
- Internal Revenue Service (1111 Constitution Ave. NW, 20224); [www.irs.gov](http://www.irs.gov)
- U.S. Mint (801 9th St. NW, 20220); [www.usmint.gov](http://www.usmint.gov)

## Department of Defense

1400 Defense Pentagon, 20301; [www.defenselink.mil](http://www.defenselink.mil)

Directs and controls the armed forces and assists the president in protecting the nation's security. Military departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are each separately organized under its own secretary but functions under the command of the Secretary of Defense. They conduct military operations as unified commands. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is the principal military adviser to the President. Undersecretaries supervise acquisition, technology, and logistics; intelligence; personnel and readiness; and policy. **Budget:** \$529.9 bil (2007); \$583.1 bil (est. 2008); \$651.2 bil (est. 2009).

- Def. Advanced Research Projects Agency (3701 North Fairfax Dr., Arlington, VA 22203); [www.darpa.mil](http://www.darpa.mil)
- Def. Intelligence Agency (Bldg. 6000, 20340-5100); [www.dia.mil](http://www.dia.mil)
- Def. Security Cooperation Agency (2800 Defense Pentagon, 20301); [www.dsca.osd.mil](http://www.dsca.osd.mil)
- Missile Def. Agency (7100 Defense Pentagon, 20301); [www.mda.mil](http://www.mda.mil)
- Natl. Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (4600 Sangamore Rd., Bethesda, MD 20816); [www.nga.mil](http://www.nga.mil)
- Natl. Security Agency (9800 Savage Rd., Ft. Meade, MD 20755); [www.nsa.gov](http://www.nsa.gov)

## Department of Justice

950 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20530; [www.usdoj.gov](http://www.usdoj.gov)

Provides means for the enforcement of federal laws and investigating violations thereof; furnishes legal counsel in cases involving the federal government and interprets laws relating to the activities of other federal departments; supervises federal penal institutions. The Attorney General and Office of Legal Counsel render legal advice, upon request, to the president and department heads. The Solicitor General conducts all suits brought before the U.S. Supreme Court in which the federal government is concerned. The Civil Division represents the U.S. government in many civil or criminal matters. The 93 U.S. Attorneys are the principal litigators in the U.S. and its territories. Divisions for suits regarding antitrust laws, civil rights, civil and criminal statutes, natural resources and the environment, national security, and taxes. The U.S. Trustee Program oversees bankruptcy cases. **Budget:** \$23.3 bil (2007); \$25 bil (est. 2008); \$26.5 bil (est. 2009).

- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives (99 New York Ave. NE, Mail Stop 5S144, 20226); [www.atf.gov](http://www.atf.gov)
- Bureau of Prisons (320 First St. NW, 20534); [www.bop.gov](http://www.bop.gov)
- Drug Enforcement Admin. (AES, 8701 Morrisette Dr., Springfield, VA 22152); [www.usdoj.gov/dea](http://www.usdoj.gov/dea)
- Executive Office for Immigration Review (5107 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041); [www.usdoj.gov/eoir/](http://www.usdoj.gov/eoir/)
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (J. Edgar Hoover Building, 935 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20535); [www.fbi.gov](http://www.fbi.gov)
- U.S. Marshals Service (Building CS-3, 20530-1000); [www.usmarshals.gov](http://www.usmarshals.gov)
- Natl. Central Bureau of Interpol (20530); [www.usdoj.gov/usncb](http://www.usdoj.gov/usncb)
- U.S. Parole Commission (5550 Friendship Blvd., Ste. 420, Chevy Chase, MD 20815); [www.justice.gov/uspcb](http://www.justice.gov/uspcb)

## Department of the Interior

1849 C St. NW, 20240; [www.doi.gov](http://www.doi.gov)

Custodian of natural resources; has the responsibility of protecting and conserving the country's land, water, minerals, fish, and wildlife; of promoting the wise use of all these natural resources; of maintaining national parks and recreation areas; and of preserving historic places. It also provides for the welfare of American Indian reservation communities and of inhabitants of island territories under U.S. administration. **Budget:** \$10.5 bil (2007); \$11.1 bil (est. 2008); \$10.2 bil (est. 2009).

- Bureau of Indian Affairs (1849 C Street NW, 20240).
- Bureau of Land Management (1849 C St. NW, 20240); [www.blm.gov](http://www.blm.gov)
- Bureau of Reclamation (1849 C St. NW, 20240); [www.usbr.gov](http://www.usbr.gov)
- Minerals Management Service (1849 C St. NW, 20240); [www.mms.gov](http://www.mms.gov)
- National Park Service (1849 C St. NW, 20240); [www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)
- Fish & Wildlife Service (1849 C St. NW, 20240); [www.fws.gov](http://www.fws.gov)
- Office of Surface Mining (1951 Constitution Ave. NW, 20240); [www.osmre.gov](http://www.osmre.gov)
- Office of Insular Affairs (1849 C St. NW, 20240); [www.doi.gov/oia/](http://www.doi.gov/oia/)
- U.S. Geological Survey (12201 Sunrise Valley Dr., Reston, VA 20192); [www.usgs.gov](http://www.usgs.gov)

## Department of Agriculture

1400 Independence Ave. SW, 20250; [www.usda.gov](http://www.usda.gov)

Provides leadership on food, agriculture, and natural resources; supports scientific research and education for agriculture, nutrition, and food safety. Develops nutrition assistance programs, promotes healthy eating, supplies food stamps, grades and inspects the commercial supply of food. Responsible for the health of the land through sustainable management and conservation, manages public lands in national forests and grasslands; safeguards against invasive pests and diseases; ensures the health and care of animals and plants. Oversees assistance and conservation programs for farmers and ranchers, and programs to improve the rural economy and quality of life. Facilitates domestic and international marketing of U.S. agricultural products. **Budget:** \$84.4 bil (2007); \$94.8 bil (est. 2008); \$94.8 bil (est. 2009).

- Agricultural Research Service (1400 Independence Ave. SW, 20250); [www.ars.usda.gov](http://www.ars.usda.gov)
- Economic Research Service (1800 M St. NW, 20036); [www.ers.usda.gov](http://www.ers.usda.gov)
- Food & Nutrition Service (3101 Park Center Dr., Alexandria, VA 22302); [www.fns.usda.gov/fns](http://www.fns.usda.gov/fns)
- Food Safety & Inspection Service (1400 Independence Ave. SW, 20250); [www.fsis.usda.gov](http://www.fsis.usda.gov)
- Foreign Agricultural Service (1400 Independence Ave. SW, 20250); [www.fas.usda.gov](http://www.fas.usda.gov)
- Forest Service (1400 Independence Ave. SW, 20250); [www.fs.fed.us](http://www.fs.fed.us)
- Natl. Agricultural Statistics Service (1400 Independence Ave. SW, 20250); [www.nass.usda.gov](http://www.nass.usda.gov)
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (P.O. Box 2890, 20013); [www.nrcs.usda.gov](http://www.nrcs.usda.gov)

## Department of Commerce

1401 Constitution Ave. NW, 20230; [www.commerce.gov](http://www.commerce.gov)

Fosters, serves, and promotes the nation's economic development and technological advancement; supports the comprehension and use of the physical environment and its oceanic life; assists states, communities, and individuals with economic progress; promotes trade abroad and ensures an effective export control and treaty compliance system. Issues trademarks and patents, maintains measurement standards, and manages the federal telecommunications spectrum. Collects, analyzes, and distributes statistics regarding the nation and the economy through the Bureau of the Census and Economic Analysis. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration explores, monitors, and conserves oceans and coasts, tracks weather and other environmental data. **Budget:** \$6.5 bil (2007); \$8.2 bil (est. 2008); \$9.2 bil (est. 2009).

- Bureau of the Census (4700 Silver Hill Rd., 20233); [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)
- Bureau of Economic Analysis (1441 L St. NW, 20230); [www.bea.gov](http://www.bea.gov)
- Minority Business Development Agency (1401 Constitution Ave. NW, 20230); [www.mbdba.gov](http://www.mbdba.gov)
- National Institute of Standards & Technology (100 Bureau Dr., Stop 1070, Gaithersburg, MD 20899); [www.nist.gov](http://www.nist.gov)
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin. (1401 Constitution Ave. NW, 20230); [www.noaa.gov](http://www.noaa.gov)
- National Technical Information Service (5285 Port Royal Rd., Springfield, VA 22161); [www.ntis.gov](http://www.ntis.gov)
- National Telecommunications & Information Admin. (1401 Constitution Ave. NW, 20230); [www.ntia.doc.gov](http://www.ntia.doc.gov)

# UNITED STATES FACTS

## Superlative U.S. Statistics<sup>1</sup>

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, Dept. of the Interior; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Dept. of Commerce; World Almanac research

<b>Total area</b> for 50 states and Washington, DC (land, 3,537,440 sq mi; water, 256,648 sq mi)	3,794,085 sq mi <sup>2</sup>
Largest state	Alaska . . . . . 663,267 sq mi
Smallest state	Rhode Island . . . . . 1,545 sq mi
Largest county (excluding Alaska)	San Bernardino County, CA . . . . . 20,105 sq mi
Smallest county	Arlington County, VA <sup>3</sup> . . . . . 26 sq mi
Largest incorporated city	Sitka, AK . . . . . 4,812 sq mi
Northernmost city	Barrow, AK . . . . . 71°17' N
Northernmost point	Point Barrow, AK . . . . . 71°23' N
Southernmost city	Hilo, HI . . . . . 19°44' N
Southernmost settlement	Naalehu, HI . . . . . 19°03' N
Southernmost point	Ka Lae (South Cape), island of Hawaii . . . . . 18° 55' N (155°41' W)
Easternmost city	Eastport, ME . . . . . 66° 59'05" W
Easternmost settlement <sup>4</sup>	Amchitka Isl., AK . . . . . 179°15' E
Easternmost point <sup>4</sup>	Pochnoi Point, on Semisopchnoi Isl., AK . . . . . 179°46' E
Westernmost city	Atka, AK . . . . . 174° 12' W
Westernmost settlement	Adak Station, AK . . . . . 176° 39' W
Westernmost point	Amatignak Isl., AK . . . . . 179° 06' W
Lowest settlement	Bombay Beach, CA . . . . . -223 ft
Highest point on Atlantic coast	Cadillac Mountain, Mount Desert Isl., ME . . . . . 1,530 ft
Oldest national park	Yellowstone National Park (1872), WY-MT-ID . . . . . 2,219,791 acres
Largest national park	Wrangell-St. Elias, AK . . . . . 8,323,148 acres
Highest waterfall	Yosemite Falls—total in 3 sections . . . . . 2,425 ft (Upper Yosemite Fall, 1,430 ft; Cascades, 675 ft; Lower Yosemite Fall, 320 ft)
Longest river system	Mississippi-Missouri-Red Rock . . . . . 3,710 mi
Highest mountain	Mount McKinley (Denali), AK . . . . . 20,320 ft
Lowest point	Death Valley, CA . . . . . -282 ft
Deepest lake	Crater Lake, OR . . . . . 1,932 ft
Rainiest spot	Mount Waialeale, HI . . . . . annual avg rainfall 460 in.
Largest gorge	Grand Canyon, Colorado River, AZ . . . . . 277 mi long, 600 ft to 18 mi wide, 1 mi deep
Deepest gorge	Hells Canyon, Snake River, OR-ID . . . . . 7,900 ft
Largest dam	New Cornelia Tailings, Ten Mile Wash, AZ <sup>5</sup> . . . . . 274,026,000 cu yds material used
Tallest building	Sears Tower, Chicago, IL . . . . . 1,450 ft
Largest building	Boeing Manufacturing Plant, Everett, WA . . . . . 472,000,000 cu ft; covers 98 acres
Largest office building	Pentagon, Arlington, VA . . . . . 77,025,000 cu ft; covers 29 acres
Tallest structure	TV tower, Blanchard, ND . . . . . 2,063 ft
Longest bridge span	Verrazano-Narrows, NY . . . . . 4,260 ft
Highest bridge	Royal Gorge, CO . . . . . 1,053 ft above water
Deepest well	Bertha Rogers gas well, Washita County, OK . . . . . 31,441 ft

## The 48 Contiguous States

<b>Total Area</b> for 48 states and Washington, DC (Land, 2,959,066 sq mi; Water, 160,824 sq mi)	3,119,887 sq mi <sup>2</sup>
Largest state	Texas . . . . . 268,581 sq mi
Northernmost city	Bellingham, WA . . . . . 48°46' N
Northernmost settlement	Angle Inlet, MN . . . . . 49°21' N
Northernmost point	Northwest Angle, MN . . . . . 49°23' N
Southernmost city	Key West, FL . . . . . 24°33' N
Southernmost mainland city	Florida City, FL . . . . . 25°27' N
Southernmost point	Key West, FL . . . . . 24°33' N
Easternmost settlement	Lubec, ME . . . . . 66°58'49" W
Easternmost point	West Quoddy Head, ME . . . . . 66°57' W
Westernmost town	La Push, WA . . . . . 124°38' W
Westernmost point	Cape Alava, WA . . . . . 124°44' W
Highest mountain	Mount Whitney, CA . . . . . 14,494 ft

(1) All areas are total area, including water, unless otherwise noted. (2) Does not add, because of rounding. (3) Smallest county by land area is New York County (Manhattan) at 23 sq mi; its total area including water is 34 square miles. Superlative shown is for smallest total area. (4) Alaska's Aleutian Islands extend into the eastern hemisphere (across 180° longitude) and thus technically contain the easternmost point and settlement in the U.S. (5) The New Cornelia Tailings Dam is a privately owned industrial dam composed of tailings, remnants of a mining process.

## Geodetic Datum of North America

In July 1986, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Geodetic Survey (NGS), in cooperation with Canada and Mexico, completed readjustment and redefinition of the system of latitudes and longitudes. The resulting North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) replaces the North American Datum of 1927, as well as local reference systems for Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The change was prompted by Hawaii's increased need for accurate coordinate information. To facilitate use of satellite surveying and navigation systems, such as the Global Positioning System (GPS), the new datum was redefined using the Geodetic Reference System 1980 as the reference ellipsoid because this model more closely approximates the true size and shape of the earth. In addition, the origin of the coordinate system is referenced to the mass center of the Earth to coincide with the orbital orientation of the GPS satellites. Positional changes resulting from the datum redefinition can reach 330 ft in the continental U.S., Canada, and Mexico. Changes that exceed 660 ft can be expected in Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Hawaii's coordinates changed about 1,300 ft.

## Additional Statistical Information About the U.S.

The annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, published by the U.S. Commerce Dept., Bureau of the Census, contains additional data. For information, write Supt. of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954, call 1-866-512-1800, or e-mail [ContactCenter@gpo.gov](mailto:ContactCenter@gpo.gov). For electronic products, write Supt. of Documents, Government Printing Office, Attn: Electronic Products, P.O. Box 37082, Washington, DC 20013-7082. The *Statistical Abstract* can be viewed online at: [www.census.gov/compendia/statab](http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab)

## Origins of the Names of U.S. States

**Source:** State officials, Smithsonian Institution, and Topographic Division, U.S. Geological Survey, Dept. of the Interior

**Alabama:** Indian for tribal town, later a tribe (Alabamas or Alibamons) of the Creek confederacy.

**Alaska:** Russian version of Aleutian (Eskimo) word, *alakshak*, for “peninsula,” “great lands,” or “land that is not an island.”

**Arizona:** Spanish version of Pima Indian word for “little spring place,” or Aztec *arizuma*, meaning “silver-bearing.”

**Arkansas:** Algonquin name for the Quapaw Indians, meaning “south wind.”

**California:** Bestowed by the Spanish conquistadors (possibly by Cortez). It was the name of an imaginary island, an earthly paradise, in *Las Serges de Esplandian*, a Spanish romance written by Montalvo in 1510. *Baja California* (Lower California, in Mexico) was first visited by Spanish in 1533. The present U.S. state was called *Alta* (Upper) *California*.

**Colorado:** From Spanish for “red,” first applied to Colorado River.

**Connecticut:** From Mohican and other Algonquin words meaning “long river place.”

**Delaware:** Named for Lord De La Warr, early governor of Virginia; first applied to river, then to Indian tribe (Lenni-Lenape), and the state.

**District of Columbia:** For Christopher Columbus, 1791.

**Florida:** Named by Ponce de León *Pascua Florida*, “Flowery Easter,” on Easter Sunday, 1513.

**Georgia:** For King George II of England, by James Oglethorpe, colonial administrator, 1732.

**Hawaii:** Possibly derived from native word for homeland, *Hawaiki* or *Owhyhee*.

**Idaho:** Said to be a coined name with an invented meaning: “gem of the mountains”; originally suggested for the Pikes Peak mining territory (Colorado), then applied to the new mining territory of the Pacific Northwest. Another theory suggests *Idaho* may be a Kiowa Apache term for the Comanche.

**Illinois:** French for *Illini* or “land of *Illini*,” Algonquin word meaning “men” or “warriors.”

**Indiana:** Means “land of the Indians.”

**Iowa:** Indian word variously translated as “here I rest” or “beautiful land.” Named for the Iowa R., which was named for the Iowa Indians.

**Kansas:** Sioux word for “south wind people.”

**Kentucky:** Indian word that is variously translated as “dark and bloody ground,” “meadowland,” and “land of tomorrow.”

**Louisiana:** Part of territory called Louisiana by Sieur de La Salle for French King Louis XIV.

**Maine:** From Maine, ancient French province. Also: descriptive, referring to the mainland as distinct from the many coastal islands.

**Maryland:** For Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I of England.

**Massachusetts:** From Indian tribe named after “large hill place” identified by Capt. John Smith as being near Milton, MA.

**Michigan:** From Chippewa words, *mici gama*, meaning “great water,” after the lake of the same name.

**Minnesota:** From Dakota Sioux word meaning “cloudy water” or “sky-tinted water” of the Minnesota River.

**Mississippi:** Probably Chippewa; *mici zibi*, “great river” or “gathering-in of all the waters.” Also: Algonquin word, *messipi*.

**Missouri:** An Algonquin Indian term meaning “river of the big canoes.”

**Montana:** Latin or Spanish for “mountainous.”

**Nebraska:** From Omaha or Otos Indian word meaning “broad water” or “flat river,” describing the Platte River.

**Nevada:** Spanish, meaning “snow-clad.”

**New Hampshire:** Named, 1629, by Capt. John Mason of Plymouth Council for his home county in England.

**New Jersey:** The Duke of York, 1664, gave a patent to John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret to be called Nova Caesaria, or New Jersey, after England’s Isle of Jersey.

**New Mexico:** Spaniards in Mexico applied term to land north and west of Rio Grande in the 16th century.

**New York:** For Duke of York and Albany, who received patent to New Netherland from his brother Charles II and sent an expedition to capture it, 1664.

**North Carolina:** In 1619 Charles I gave a large patent to Sir Robert Heath to be called Province of Carolana, from *Carolus*, Latin name for Charles. A new patent was granted by Charles II to Earl of Clarendon and others. Divided into North and South Carolina, 1710.

**North Dakota:** *Dakota* is Sioux for “friend” or “ally.”

**Ohio:** Iroquois word for “fine or good river.”

**Oklahoma:** Choctaw word meaning “red man,” proposed by Rev. Allen Wright, Choctaw-speaking Indian.

**Oregon:** Origin unknown. One theory holds that the name may have been derived from that of the Wisconsin River, shown on a 1715 French map as “Ouaricon-sint.”

**Pennsylvania:** William Penn, the Quaker who was made full proprietor of this area by King Charles II in 1681, suggested “Sylvania,” or “woodland,” for his tract. The king’s government owed Penn’s father, Admiral William Penn, 16,000 pounds, and the land was granted as partial settlement. Charles II added the “Penn” to Sylvania, against the desires of the modest proprietor, in honor of the admiral.

**Puerto Rico:** Spanish for “rich port.”

**Rhode Island:** Exact origin is unknown. One theory notes that Giovanni de Verrazano recorded an island about the size of Rhodes in the Mediterranean in 1524, but others believe the state was named *Roode Eylandt* by Adriaen Block, Dutch explorer, because of its red clay.

**South Carolina:** See North Carolina.

**South Dakota:** See North Dakota.

**Tennessee:** *Tanasi* was the name of Cherokee villages on the Little Tennessee River. From 1784 to 1788 this was the State of Franklin, or Frankland.

**Texas:** Variant of word used by Caddo and other Indians meaning “friends” or “allies,” and applied to them by the Spanish in eastern Texas. Also written *Texas*, *Tejas*, *Texas*.

**Utah:** From a Navajo word meaning “upper,” or “higher up,” as applied to a Shoshone tribe called Ute. Spanish form is *Yutta*. The English is *Uta* or *Utah*. Proposed name *Deseret*, “land of honeybees,” from Book of Mormon, was rejected by Congress.

**Vermont:** From French words *vert* (green) and *mont* (mountain). The Green Mountains were said to have been named by Samuel de Champlain. When the state was formed, 1777, Dr. Thomas Young suggested combining *vert* and *mont* into Vermont.

**Virginia:** Named by Sir Walter Raleigh, who fitted out the expedition of 1584, in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen of England.

**Washington:** Named after George Washington. When the bill creating the Territory of Columbia was introduced in the 32nd Congress, the name was changed to Washington because of the existence of the District of Columbia.

**West Virginia:** So named when western counties of Virginia refused to secede from the U.S. in 1863.

**Wisconsin:** An Indian name, spelled *Ouisconsin* and *Mesconsing* by early chroniclers. Believed to mean “grassy place” in Chippewa. Congress made it *Wisconsin*.

**Wyoming:** From the Algonquin words for “large prairie place,” “at the big plains,” or “on the great plain.”

# UNITED STATES HISTORY

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## Chronology of Events

- 1492 Christopher Columbus** and crew sighted land Oct. 12 in present-day Bahamas.
- 1513 Juan Ponce de León** explored Florida coast.
- 1524 Giovanni da Verrazano** led French expedition along coast from Carolina north to Nova Scotia; entered New York Harbor.
- 1526 San Miguel de Guadalupe, first European settlement** in what became U.S. territory, was established in the summer off South Carolina coast; abandoned in October.
- 1539 Hernando de Soto** landed in Florida May 28; crossed Mississippi River, **1541**.
- 1540 Francisco Vásquez de Coronado** explored Southwest north of Rio Grande. **Hernando de Alarcón** reached Colorado River; **García López de Cárdenas** reached Grand Canyon. Others explored California coast.
- 1562 First French colony** in what became U.S. territory founded on Parris Island off South Carolina coast; abandoned, **1564**.
- 1565 St. Augustine, FL**, oldest continuously occupied European settlement in U.S., founded Sept. 8 by Pedro Menéndez de Avilés. Spain ceded settlement to U.S. in **1821**.
- 1579 Sir Francis Drake** entered San Francisco Bay and claimed region for Britain.
- 1585 First English colony** in America, sponsored by Sir Walter Raleigh, founded on **Roanoke Island**, off North Carolina coast; colony failed.
- 1587** Second colony attempted on Roanoke Island. Virginia Dare of colony became **first English infant born** in the New World. Settlers of second colony found to have vanished, **1590**.
- 1607** Capt. **John Smith** and 105 cavaliers in 3 ships landed on Virginia coast, started Jamestown, **first permanent English settlement** in New World.
- 1609 Henry Hudson**, English explorer of Northwest Passage, employed by Dutch, sailed into New York Harbor in September and up Hudson to Albany. **Samuel de Champlain** explored Lake Champlain, to the north. Spaniards settled **Santa Fe, NM**.
- 1619** House of Burgesses, **first representative assembly** in New World, elected July 30 at Jamestown, VA. **First black laborers**—indentured servants—in English North American colonies, brought by Dutch to Jamestown in August. Chattel slavery legally recognized, **1650**.
- 1620 Pilgrims**, Puritan separatists, left Plymouth, England, Sept. 16 on *Mayflower*; reached Cape Cod Nov. 19; 103 passengers landed at Plymouth, Dec. 26. **Mayflower Compact**, signed Nov. 11, was agreement to form a self-government. Half of colony died during harsh winter.
- 1624** Dutch colonies started in Albany and in New York area, where **New Netherland** was established in May.



1492: Christopher Columbus sights land in present-day Bahamas.

- 1626** Peter Minuit bought **Manhattan** for Dutch West India Co. from Manahatta Indians during summer for goods valued at \$24; named island **New Amsterdam**.
- 1630** Settlement of **Boston** established by Massachusetts colonists led by John Winthrop; Winthrop began *The History of New England*. **William Bradford**, a governor of Plymouth Colony, began his chronicle *History of Plymouth Plantation (1620-1647)*, first published in entirety in **1856**.
- 1634 Maryland** founded as Catholic colony under charter to Lord Baltimore. Act of Toleration passed **1649** provided for religious tolerance.
- 1635** Boston Latin School, **oldest public school** in continuous existence in U.S., founded Apr. 23.
- 1636** Roger Williams founded **Providence, RI**, in June, as a democratically ruled colony with separation of church and state. Charter granted, **1644**. **Harvard College** founded; **oldest institution of higher learning** in U.S.
- 1640** **First book printed** in America, the so-called *Bay Psalm Book*.
- 1647 Liberal constitution** drafted in Rhode Island. First law in America providing for **free compulsory basic education** enacted in Massachusetts.
- 1660** British Parliament passed first **Navigation Act** Dec. 1, regulating colonial commerce to suit English needs.
- 1661** A version of the New Testament translated into Algonquian became the **first Bible printed** in the colonies.
- 1664** British troops Sept. 8 seized New Netherland from Dutch. Charles II granted New Netherland and city of New Amsterdam to brother, Duke of York; both renamed **New York**. Dutch recaptured colony **1673**, but ceded it to Britain Nov. 10, **1674**.
- 1670 Charles Town, SC**, founded by English colonists in April.
- 1673 Regular mail service** on horseback instituted Jan. 1 between New York and Boston. **Jacques Marquette** and **Louis Jolliet** reached the upper Mississippi and traveled down it.
- 1674** Future **Salem witch trial** judge Samuel Sewall began renowned diary covering events through **1729**.
- 1676** Bloody **Indian war** in New England ended Aug. 12. King Philip, Wampanoag chief, and Narragansett Indians killed. **Nathaniel Bacon** led planters against autocratic British Gov. Sir William Berkeley, burned Jamestown, VA, Sept. 19. Rebellion collapsed when Bacon died; 23 followers executed.
- 1678** A book of poetry by **Anne Bradstreet** (first published in Britain) revised and expanded for posthumous publication in Massachusetts. Considered first female poet in American colonies.



The convention was called for May 14, 1787, but a quorum was not present until May 25. George Washington was chosen president (presiding officer). The states certified 65 delegates, but 10 did not attend. The work was done by 55, not all of whom were present at all sessions. Of the 55 attending delegates, 16 failed to sign, and 39 actually signed Sept. 17, 1787, some with reservations. Some historians have said 74 delegates (9 more than the 65 actually certified) were named, and 19 failed to attend. These 9 additional persons refused the appointment, were never delegates, and were never counted as absentees. Washington sent the Constitution to Congress, and that body, Sept. 28, 1787, ordered it sent to the legislatures, "in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof."

The Constitution was ratified by votes of state conventions as follows: Delaware, Dec. 7, 1787, unanimous; Penn-

sylvania, Dec. 12, 1787, 46 to 23; New Jersey, Dec. 18, 1787, unanimous; Georgia, Jan. 2, 1788, unanimous; Connecticut, Jan. 9, 1788, 128 to 40; Massachusetts, Feb. 6, 1788, 187 to 168; Maryland, Apr. 28, 1788, 63 to 11; South Carolina, May 23, 1788, 149 to 73; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, 57 to 46; Virginia, June 25, 1788, 89 to 79; New York, July 26, 1788, 30 to 27. Nine states were needed to establish the operation of the Constitution "between the states so ratifying the same," and New Hampshire was the 9th state. The government did not declare the Constitution in effect until the first Wednesday in Mar. 1789, which was Mar. 4. After that, North Carolina ratified it on Nov. 21, 1789, 194 to 77; and Rhode Island, May 29, 1790, 34 to 32. Vermont in convention ratified it on Jan. 10, 1791, and by act of Congress approved on Feb. 18, 1791, was admitted into the Union as the 14th state, Mar. 4, 1791.

## Constitution of the United States

### The Original 7 Articles

The text of the Constitution given here (except for Amendment XXVII) is from the pocket-size edition of the Constitution published by the U.S. Government Printing Office as a result of a congressional resolution to print the Constitution in its original form as amended through July 5, 1971. *Text in brackets* indicates that an item has been superseded or amended, or provides background information. **Boldface text preceding** an article, section, or amendment is a brief summary, added by *The World Almanac*.

#### PREAMBLE

We, the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

#### ARTICLE I.

##### Section 1—Legislative powers; in whom vested.

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

##### Section 2—House of Representatives, how and by whom chosen. Qualifications of a Representative. Representatives and direct taxes, how apportioned. Enumeration. Vacancies to be filled. Power of choosing officers, and of impeachment.

The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

*[Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.] [The previous sentence was superseded by Amendment XIV, section 2.]* The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

## Biographies of the Presidents



**George Washington (1789-97)**, 1st president, Federalist, was born on Feb. 22, 1732, in Wakefield on Pope's Creek, Westmoreland Co., VA, the son of Augustine and Mary Ball Washington. He spent his early childhood on a farm near Fredericksburg. His father died when Washington was 11. He studied mathematics and surveying, and at 16, he went to live with his elder half brother, Lawrence, who built and named Mount Vernon in Virginia. Washington surveyed the lands of Thomas Fairfax in the Shenandoah Valley. He accompanied Lawrence to Barbados, West Indies, where he contracted smallpox and was deeply scarred. Lawrence died in 1752, and Washington inherited his property. He valued land, and when he died, he owned 70,000 acres in Virginia and 40,000 acres in what is now West Virginia.

Washington's military service began in 1753, when Lt. Gov. Robert Dinwiddie of Virginia sent him on missions deep into Ohio country. He clashed with the French and had to surrender Fort Necessity on July 3, 1754. He was an aide to the British general Edward Braddock and was at his side when the army was ambushed and defeated (July 9, 1755) on a march to Fort Duquesne. He helped take Fort Duquesne from the French in 1758.

After Washington's marriage to Martha Dandridge Custis, a widow, in 1759, he managed his family estate at Mount Vernon. Although not at first for independence, he opposed the repressive measures of the British crown and took charge of the Virginia troops before war broke out. He was made commander of the newly created Continental Army by the Continental Congress on June 15, 1775.

The American victory was due largely to Washington's leadership. He was resourceful, a disciplinarian, and the one dependable force for unity. Washington favored a federal government. He became chairman of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 and helped get the Constitution ratified. Unanimously elected president by the electoral college, he was inaugurated Apr. 30, 1789, on the balcony of New York's Federal Hall. He was reelected in 1792. Washington made an effort to avoid partisan politics as president.

Refusing to consider a 3rd term, Washington retired to Mount Vernon in March 1797. He suffered acute laryngitis after a ride in snow and rain around his estate, was bled profusely, and died Dec. 14, 1799.



**John Adams (1797-1801)**, 2nd president, Federalist, was born on Oct. 30, 1735, in Braintree (now Quincy), MA, the son of John and Susanna Boylston Adams. He was a great-grandson of Henry Adams, who came from England in 1636. He graduated from Harvard in 1755, then taught school and studied law. He married Abigail Smith in 1764. In 1765 he argued against taxation without representation before the royal governor. In 1770, he successfully defended in court the British soldiers who fired on civilians in the Boston Massacre. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In 1778, Congress sent Adams and John Jay to join Benjamin Franklin as diplomatic representatives in Europe. Because he ran second to Washington in electoral college balloting in Feb. 1789, Adams became the nation's first vice president, a post he characterized as highly insignificant; he was reelected in 1792.

In 1796 Adams was chosen president by the electors. His administration was marked by growing conflict with fellow Federalist Alexander Hamilton and with others in his own cabinet who supported Hamilton's strongly anti-French position. Adams avoided full-scale war with France but became unpopular, especially after securing passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts in 1798. His foreign policy contributed significantly to the election of Thomas Jefferson in 1800.

Adams lived for a quarter century after he left office, during which time he wrote extensively. He died July 4, 1826, on the same day as his rival Thomas Jefferson (the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence).



**Thomas Jefferson (1801-09)**, 3rd president, Democratic-Republican, was born on Apr. 13, 1743, in Shadwell in Goochland (now Albemarle) Co., VA, the son of Peter and Jane Randolph Jefferson. His father died when Jefferson was 14, leaving him 2,750 acres and his slaves. Jefferson attended (1760-62) the College of William and Mary, read Greek and Latin classics, and played the violin. In 1769 he was elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses. In 1770 he began building his home, Monticello, and in 1772 he married Martha Wayles Skelton, a wealthy widow. Jefferson helped establish the Virginia Committee of Correspondence. As a member of the 2nd Continental Congress he drafted the Declaration of Independence. He also was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates (1776-79) and was elected governor of Virginia in 1779, succeeding Patrick Henry. He was reelected in 1780 but resigned in 1781 after British troops invaded Virginia. During his term he wrote the statute on religious freedom. After his wife's death in 1782, Jefferson again became a delegate to the Congress, and in 1784 he drafted the report that was the basis for the Ordinances of 1784, 1785, and 1787. He was minister to France from 1785 to 1789, when George Washington appointed him secretary of state.

Jefferson's strong faith in the consent of the governed conflicted with the emphasis on executive control, favored by Sec. of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, and Jefferson resigned on Dec. 31, 1793. In the 1796 election Jefferson was the Democratic-Republican candidate for president; John Adams won the election, and Jefferson became vice president. In 1800, Jefferson and Aaron Burr received equal electoral college votes; the House of Representatives elected Jefferson president. Jefferson was a strong advocate of westward expansion; major events of his first term were the Louisiana Purchase (1803) and the Lewis and Clark expedition. An important development during his second term was passage of the Embargo Act, barring U.S. ships from setting sail to foreign ports. Jefferson established the Univ. of Virginia and designed its buildings. He died July 4, 1826, on the same day as John Adams (the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence).

Analysis of DNA taken from descendants of Jefferson and Sally Hemings, one of his slaves, revealed a very high probability of Jefferson fathering at least one, perhaps all, of her six known children.



**James Madison (1809-17)**, 4th president, Democratic-Republican, was born on Mar. 16, 1751, in Port Conway, King George Co., VA, the son of James and Eleanor Rose Conway Madison. Madison graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1771. He served in the Virginia Constitutional Convention (1776), and, in 1780, became a delegate to the 2nd Continental Congress. He was chief recorder at the Constitutional Convention in 1787 and supported ratification in the *Federalist Papers*, written with Alexander Hamilton and John Jay. In 1789, Madison was elected to the House of Representatives, where he helped frame the Bill of Rights and fought against passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts. In the 1790s, he helped found the Democratic-Republican Party, which ultimately became the Democratic Party. He became Jefferson's secretary of state in 1801.

Madison was elected president in 1808. His first term was marked by tensions with Great Britain, and his conduct of foreign policy was criticized by the Federalists and by his own party. Nevertheless, he was reelected in 1812, the year war was declared on Great Britain. The war that many considered a second American revolution ended with a treaty that did not settle any of the issues. Madison's most important action after the war was demilitarizing the U.S.-Canadian border.

In 1817, Madison retired to his estate, Montpelier, where he served as an elder statesman. He edited his famous papers on the Constitutional Convention and helped found the Univ. of Virginia, of which he became rector in 1826. He died June 28, 1836.

# 100 MOST POPULOUS U.S. CITIES

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics: employment; Bureau of Econ. Analysis: per cap. income; other data U.S. Census Bureau

Included here are the 100 most populous U.S. cities, using 2007 Census Bureau estimates. Population rank indicated by figure in parentheses. Most data are for the city proper. Some statistics, where noted, apply to the whole Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Employment figures are for 2006 (except for New Orleans, LA); per capita income figures for 2006. Mayors are as of Sept. 2008. Inc.=incorporated; est.=established. **Note:** Websites are as of Sept. 2008 and subject to change. For a listing of the 100 largest U.S. cities, ranked by population, see p. 594.

## Akron, Ohio

**Population (2007):** 207,934 (95); **Pop. density:** 3,348; **Pop. change (2000-2007):** -4.1%. **Area:** 62.1 sq mi. **Employment (2006):** 101,258 employed; 5.9% unemployed. **Per capita income (MSA):** \$35,188; increase (2005-2006): 4.3%.

**Mayor:** Donald L. Plusquellic, Democrat

**History:** settled 1825; inc. as city 1865; located on Ohio-Erie Canal and is a port of entry; polymer center of the Americas.

**Transportation:** 1 intl., 1 regional airport; major trucking industry; Conrail, Amtrak; metro transit system. **Communications:** 6 TV, 8 radio stations; 1 daily newspaper. **Medical facilities:** 6 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 1 univ. and colleges; 57 pub. schools. **Further information:** Greater Akron Chamber, One Cascade Plaza, 17th Floor, Akron, OH 44308; www.greaterakronchamber.org; www.ci.akron.oh.us

## Albuquerque, New Mexico

**Population (2007):** 518,271 (34); **Pop. density:** 2,870; **Pop. change (2000-2007):** 15.1%. **Area:** 180.6 sq mi. **Employment (2006):** 252,382 employed; 3.6% unemployed. **Per capita income (MSA):** \$32,727; increase (2005-2006): 5.4%.

**Mayor:** Martin J. Chávez, Democrat

**History:** founded 1706 by the Spanish; inc. 1890.

**Transportation:** 1 intl. airport; 1 railroad; bus system. **Communications:** 1 daily newspaper, 11 TV, 40 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 19 major hosp. **Educational facilities:** 132 pub. schools, 1 univ., 25 colleges. **Further information:** Albuquerque Convention & Visitors Bureau, PO Box 26866, Albuquerque, NM 87125-6866; www.itsatrip.org; www.cabq.gov

## Anaheim, California

**Population (2007):** 333,249 (55); **Pop. density:** 6,815; **Pop. change (2000-2007):** 1.2%. **Area:** 48.9 sq mi. **Employment (2006):** 167,659 employed; 4.4% unemployed. **Per capita income (MSA):** \$39,880; increase (2005-2006): 6.5%.

**Mayor:** Curt Pringle, Republican

**History:** founded 1857; inc. 1870; home of Disneyland Resort, the Mighty Ducks of Anaheim, and the Los Angeles Angels of Anaheim.

**Transportation:** Amtrak, Metrolink (2 sta.), OCTA bus service. **Communications:** 1 daily newspaper, 2 TV, 2 radio stations (MSA). **Medical facilities:** 5 hosp.; 5 medical centers. **Educational facilities:** 11 colleges and trade schools; 65 pub. schools, 33 private schools. **Further information:** City Hall, 200 South Anaheim Blvd., Ste. 733, Anaheim, CA 92805; www.anaheim.net; www.anaheimoc.org

## Anchorage, Alaska

**Population (2007):** 279,671 (65); **Pop. density:** 165; **Pop. change (2000-2007):** 7.3%. **Area:** 1,697.20 sq mi. **Employment (2006):** 142,853 employed; 5.3% unemployed. **Per capita income (MSA):** \$41,104; increase (2005-2006): 4.0%.

**Mayor:** Mark Begich, Democrat

**History:** founded 1914 as a construction camp for railroad; HQ of Alaska Defense Command, WWII; severely damaged in earthquake 1964, now rebuilt; current population center of Alaska.

**Transportation:** 1 intl., 1 regional airport; 2 seaplane bases; 2 airfields; 1 railroad; transit system; 1 port. **Communications:** 1 daily newspaper, 13 TV, 25 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 5 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 2 univ., 8 trade schools/colleges, 96 pub. schools. **Further information:** Anchorage Chamber of Commerce, 1016 W 6th Ave., Ste. 303, Anchorage, AK, 99501; www.anchoragechamber.org; www.muni.org

## Arlington, Texas

**Population (2007):** 371,038 (50); **Pop. density:** 3,873; **Pop. change (2000-2007):** 10.8%. **Area:** 95.8 sq mi. **Employment (2006):** 197,725 employed; 4.5% unemployed. **Per capita income (MSA):** \$39,924; increase (2005-2006): 4.8%.

**Mayor:** Robert N. Cluck, Republican

**History:** settled in 1840s; inc. 1884.

**Transportation:** 1 muni. airport; freight railways. **Communications:** 2 TV, 1 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 7 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 1 univ., 8 colleges and trade schools; 74 pub. schools. **Further information:** Arlington Chamber of Commerce, 505 E. Border St., Arlington, TX 76010; City of Arlington, 101 W. Abram, Arlington, TX 76010; www.arlingtontx.com; www.ci.arlington.tx.us

## Arlington, Virginia

**Population (2007):** 204,568 (98); **Pop. density:** 7,898; **Pop. change (2000-2007):** 7.9%. **Area:** 25.9 sq mi. **Employment (2006):** NA. **Per capita income (MSA):** \$51,868; increase (2005-2006): 4.9%.

**Chairman:** J. Walter Tejada

**History:** originally part of the U.S. capital, the area west of the Potomac was returned to Virginia in 1846; it was known as Alexandria until 1920, when the county was renamed Arlington.

**Transportation:** 1 natl. airport; 2 intl. airports nearby; Metro connecting with Washington, DC; VA Railway Express connecting with outer suburbs; Amtrak. **Communications:** 21 TV, 44 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 1 major hosp.; numerous urgent care centers. **Educational facilities:** 5 univ., 5 coll. and trade schools; 35 pub. schools; 22 elem., 6 middle, 4 high. **Further information:** Arlington County Government, 2300 Clarendon Blvd., Arlington, VA 22201; www.arlingtonva.us

## Atlanta, Georgia

**Population (2007):** 519,145 (33); **Pop. density:** 3,942; **Pop. change (2000-2007):** 23.4%. **Area:** 131.7 sq mi. **Employment (2006):** 210,992 employed; 5.2% unemployed. **Per capita income (MSA):** \$36,060; increase (2005-2006): 2.3%.

**Mayor:** Shirley Franklin, Democrat

**History:** founded as Terminus 1837; renamed Atlanta 1845; inc. 1847; played major role in Civil War; became permanent state capital 1877; birthplace of civil rights movement; host to 1996 Centennial Olympic Games.

**Transportation:** 1 intl., 1 regional airport; 3 railroad lines; MARTA bus and rapid rail service. **Communications:** 3 daily newspapers, 21 TV, 24 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 19 hosp.; VA hosp.; U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; American Cancer Society. **Educational facilities:** 6 univ., 10 colleges; 89 pub. schools. **Further information:** Metro Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, 235 Andrew Young Intl. Blvd. NW, Atlanta, GA 30303; www.metroatlantachamber.com; www.atlantaga.gov

## Aurora, Colorado

**Population (2007):** 311,794 (58); **Pop. density:** 2,188; **Pop. change (2000-2007):** 12.2%. **Area:** 142.5 sq mi. **Employment (2006):** 161,921 employed; 5.3% unemployed. **Per capita income (MSA):** \$44,691; increase (2005-2006): 5.2%.

**Mayor:** Ed Tauer, Republican

**History:** founded in 1891 and originally called Fletcher; renamed Aurora in 1907; inc. 1929. Early growth stimulated by presence of military bases; fast-growing trade, technology, and medical science center.

**Transportation:** adjacent to Denver Intl. Airport; bus system. **Communications:** 1 daily newspaper, 2 TV, 3 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 3 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 2 univ., 6 colleges and technical schools; 49 pub. schools, 4 private schools. **Further information:** Aurora Planning Dept., 15151 E. Alameda Pkwy., Aurora, CO 80012; www.auroragov.org; www.aurorachamber.org

## Austin, Texas

**Population (2007):** 743,074 (16); **Pop. density:** 2,955; **Pop. change (2000-2007):** 11.8%. **Area:** 251.5 sq mi. **Employment (2006):** 393,661 employed; 3.9% unemployed. **Per capita income (MSA):** \$36,328; increase (2005-2006): 4.7%.

**Mayor:** Will Wynn, Non-Partisan

**History:** first permanent settlement 1835; capital of Rep. of Texas 1839; named after Stephen Austin; inc. 1840.

**Transportation:** 1 intl. airport; 2 railroads; bus system. **Communications:** 1 daily, 2 weekly newspapers, 15 TV, 12 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 26 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 8 4-year univ. (6 public, 2 private), 14 2-year colleges (2 public, 12 private), 17 colleges and trade schools. **Further information:** Greater Austin Chamber, 210 Barton Springs Rd., Ste. 400, Austin, TX 78704; www.austinchamber.com; www.austintexas.org; www.ci.austin.tx.us

## Bakersfield, California

**Population (2007):** 315,837 (57); **Pop. density:** 2,793; **Pop. change (2000-2007):** 28.9%. **Area:** 113.1 sq mi. **Employment (2006):** 137,165 employed; 5.2% unemployed. **Per capita income (MSA):** \$25,938; increase (2005-2006): 3.5%.

**Mayor:** Harvey L. Hall, Non-Partisan

**History:** named after Col. Thomas Baker, an early settler; inc. 1898.

# STATES AND OTHER AREAS OF THE U.S.

**Sources:** **Population:** U.S. Commerce Dept., Bureau of the Census—Census 2000: April 1, 2000, and July 2007 est. (including armed forces stationed in the state). **Area:** Bureau of the Census, Geography Division. **Acres forested:** Agriculture Dept., Forest Service. **Chief airports:** Transportation Dept., Federal Aviation Admin. **Chief manuf. goods:** Bureau of the Census, Manufacturing and Construction Division. **Chief crops & Livestock:** Agriculture Dept., Natl. Agricultural Stat. Serv. **Lumber production:** Bureau of the Census, Industry Division. **Nonfuel minerals:** Dept. of Interior, Office of Mineral Information. **Commercial fishing:** Commerce Dept., Natl. Marine Fisheries Service. **Gross state product & Personal per capita income:** Commerce Dept., Bureau of Economic Analysis. **Sales tax:** Fed. of Tax Admin. **Employment distribution & Unemployment:** Labor Dept., Bureau of Labor Statistics. **New private housing:** Bureau of the Census, Residential Construction Branch. **Finance:** Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. **Lottery figures** (not all states have a lottery): North American Assn. of State and Provincial Lotteries, for local fiscal year. **Federal employees:** Labor Dept., Office of Personnel Management. **Energy:** Energy Dept., Energy Information Administration. Other information from sources in individual states. Some data on Outlying U.S. Areas & Other Islands provided by the CIA World Factbook. For information about tourism earnings, see Transportation and Tourism.

**NOTE:** Pop. density is for land area only. Categories under racial distribution may not add to 100% due to rounding. "Nat. AK" (Native Alaskans) includes Eskimos and Aleuts. **Hispanic population may be of any race** and is dispersed among racial categories, besides being listed separately. Chief airports had 500,000+ boardings in 2005. Nonfuel mineral values for some states exclude small amounts to avoid disclosing proprietary data. Categories under employment distribution are nonfarm only and are not all-inclusive. Commercial bank and savings institution figures are for FDIC-insured institutions only. Postal Service, TN Valley Auth., and some other agencies are not included in federal govt. numbers. Notable federal facilities marked with an asterisk (\*) have been recommended for realignment or closure by the U.S. Dept. of Defense, to be completed by Sept. 15, 2011. Electricity prod. excludes independent power producers; negative power generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation. **Famous Persons lists may include nonnatives** associated with the state as well as persons born there. Websites are subject to change and are not endorsed by *The World Almanac*.

## Alabama (AL)

### Heart of Dixie, Camellia State

**People. Population** (2007 est.): 4,627,851; rank: 23; **net change** (2006-2007): 0.8%. **Pop. density:** 91.4 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2007): 71.0% white; 26.5% black; 1.0% Asian; 0.5% Native/Nat. AK; 0.04% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.0%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 2.7%.

**Geography. Total area:** 52,419 sq mi; rank: 30. **Land area:** 50,744 sq mi; rank: 28. **Acres forested:** 22.7 mil. **Location:** East South Central state extending N-S from Tenn. to the Gulf of Mexico; E of the Mississippi River. **Climate:** long, hot summers; mild winters; generally abundant rainfall. **Topography:** coastal plains, including Prairie Black Belt, give way to hills, broken terrain; highest elevation, 2,407 ft. **Capital:** Montgomery. **Chief airports at:** Birmingham, Huntsville.

**Economy. Chief industries:** pulp & paper, chemicals, electronics, apparel, textiles, primary metals, lumber and wood products, food processing, fabricated metals, automotive tires, oil and gas exploration. **Chief manuf. goods:** animal slaughtering & processing, chemicals & synthetics, paper & paperboard, iron & steel, petroleum, tires, aerospace, aluminum, auto body & electronics. **Chief crops:** cotton, greenhouse & nursery, hay, peanuts, corn, soy beans. **Livestock** (Jan. 2007): 1.3 mil cattle/calves; (Dec. 2006): 165,000 hogs/pigs, 14.3 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 1.1 bil broilers. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2007): 2.5 bil bd. ft.; pine, hardwoods. **Nonfuel minerals** (2007 prelim.): \$1.3 bil; cement (portland), stone (crushed), lime, sand and gravel (construction), cement (masonry), salt. **Commercial fishing** (2006): 49.2 mil. **Chief port:** Mobile. **Gross state product** (est. 2007): \$165.8 bil. **Sales tax** (2008): 4.0%. **Employment distrib.** (June 2008): 18.9% govt.; 19.7% trade/trans./util.; 14.4% mfg.; 10.3% ed./health; 11.2% prof./bus. serv.; 8.8% leisure/hosp.; 5.0% finance; 5.7% constr.; 4.0% other serv.; 1.4% info. **Unemployment** (2007): 3.5%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2007 prelim.): \$32,404. **New private housing** (2007): 25,845 units/\$3.2 bil. **Commercial banks** (2007): 167; deposits: \$71.0 bil. **Savings institutions** (2007): 16; deposits: \$3.7 bil.

**Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees** (Mar. 2007): 36,487; **avg. salary:** \$67,605. **Notable fed. facilities:** Redstone Arsenal; Ft. Rucker; Marshall Space Flight Ctr.; Anniston Army Depot; \*Maxwell/Gunter AFB; U.S. Corps of Engineers.

**Energy. Electricity production** (est. 2007, kWh by source): coal: 77.4 bil; gas: 8.6 bil; nuclear: 34.3 bil; petroleum: 72.0 mil.

**State data. Motto:** We dare defend our rights. **Flower:** Camellia. **Bird:** Yellowhammer. **Tree:** Southern Longleaf pine. **Song:** Alabama. **Entered union** Dec. 14, 1819; rank, 22nd. **State fair:** Regional and county fairs held in Sept. and Oct.; no state fair.

**History.** Alabama was inhabited by the Creek, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Alabama, and Choctaw peoples when Spanish explorers arrived in the early 1500s. The French made the first permanent settlement at Fort Louis, 1702, and founded Mobile, 1711. France later gave up the entire region to England under the Treaty of Paris, 1763. Spanish forces took control of the Mobile Bay area, 1780, and it remained under Spanish control until seized by U.S. troops, 1813. Most of

present-day Alabama was held by the Creeks until Gen. Andrew Jackson broke their power, 1814. When Alabama became a state, 1819, black slaves made up about 1/3 of the population. The Indian Removal Act of 1830 forced most remaining Creeks west. The state seceded, 1861, and the Confederate states were organized Feb. 4, at Montgomery, the first capital; the state was readmitted, 1868. Birmingham, founded 1871, became a center for iron- and steel-making. The Montgomery bus boycott, 1955, sparked by Rosa Parks, helped launch the civil rights movement; other confrontations came at Birmingham, 1963, and Selma, 1965. The leading political figure from the 1960s through the '80s, 4-term Gov. George Wallace, started as a segregationist but later won with black support. Growth in the auto industry boosted the state economy as the 21st cent. began.

**Tourist attractions.** First White House of the Confederacy, Civil Rights Memorial, Alabama Shakespeare Festival, in Montgomery; Ivy Green (Helen Keller's birthplace), Tusculumbia; Civil Rights Museum, statue of Vulcan, in Birmingham; Carver Museum, Tuskegee; W. C. Handy Home, Museum, & Library, Florence; Alabama Space and Rocket Center, Huntsville; Moundville State Monument; Pike Pioneer Museum, Troy; USS *Alabama* Memorial Park, Mobile; Russell Cave Natl. Monument, near Bridgeport: a detailed record of occupancy by humans from about 10,000 BCE to 1650 CE.

**Famous Alabamians.** Hank Aaron, Tallulah Bankhead, Hugo L. Black, Paul "Bear" Bryant, George Washington Carver, Nat King Cole, William C. Handy, Bo Jackson, Helen Keller, Coretta Scott King, Harper Lee, Joe Louis, Willie Mays, John Hunt Morgan, Jim Nabors, Jesse Owens, Condoleezza Rice, George Wallace, Booker T. Washington, Hank Williams.

**Tourist information.** Bureau of Tourism and Travel, 401 Adams Avenue, Suite 126, PO Box 4927, Montgomery, AL 36103; 1-800-ALABAMA, (334) 242-4169; www.touralabama.org

**Website.** www.alabama.gov

## Alaska (AK)

### The Last Frontier (unofficial)

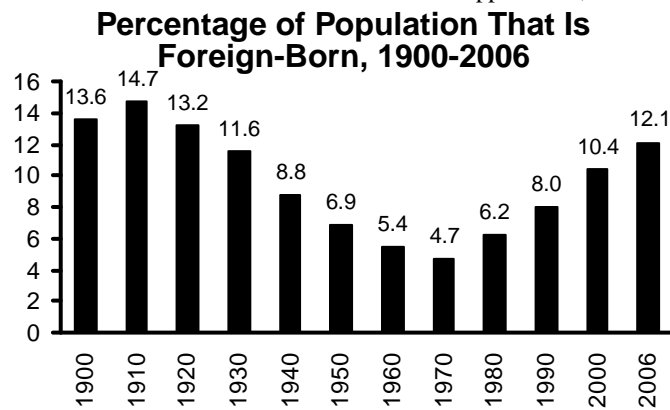
**People. Population** (2007 est.): 683,478; rank: 47; **net change** (2006-2007): 0.9%. **Pop. density:** 1.2 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2007): 70.8% white; 4.1% black; 4.6% Asian; 15.2% Native/Nat. AK; 0.6% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 4.7%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 5.9%.

**Geography. Total area:** 663,267 sq mi; rank: 1. **Land area:** 571,951 sq mi; rank: 1. **Acres forested:** 126.9 mil. **Location:** NW corner of North America, bordered on E by Canada. **Climate:** SE, SW, and central regions, moist and mild; far north extremely dry. Extended summer days, winter nights, throughout. **Topography:** includes Pacific and Arctic mountain systems, central plateau, and Arctic slope. Mt. McKinley, 20,320 ft, is the highest point in North America. **Capital:** Juneau. **Chief airport at:** Anchorage.

**Economy. Chief industries:** petroleum, tourism, fishing, mining, forestry, transportation, aerospace. **Chief manuf. goods:** petroleum, seafood. **Chief crops:** greenhouse products, barley, oats, hay, potatoes, carrots. **Livestock** (Jan. 2007): 16,000 cattle/calves; (Dec. 2006): 900 hogs/pigs. **Tim-**

### U.S. Foreign-Born Population

Source: Annual Social and Economic Supplements, Current Population Surveys, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce



### Foreign-Born Population by Regional Origin, 1995-2006

(numbers in thousands)

Region of birth	2006		2000	1995
	No.	%		
Europe	4,340	12.2	4,355	3,937
Under 18	263	18.7	250	232
Asia	9,239	25.9	7,246	6,121
Under 18	665	22.0	657	767
Latin America	16,111	45.2	14,477	11,777
Under 18	1,583	52.4	1,684	1,481
Other	5,969	16.7	2,301	2,658
Under 18	510	16.9	245	275
<b>All regions</b>	<b>35,659</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>28,379</b>	<b>24,493</b>
<b>Under 18</b>	<b>3,021</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,837</b>	<b>2,726</b>

### Foreign-Born Population: Top Countries of Origin, 1880-2007

Source: American Community Survey, Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(numbers in thousands; % is of all foreign-born)

1880			1920			1960			2000			2007 <sup>4</sup>		
Country	No.	%	Country	No.	%	Country	No.	%	Country	No.	%	Country	No.	%
Germany	1,967	29.4	Germany	1,686	12.1	Italy	1,257	12.9	Mexico	9,177	29.5	Mexico	11,739	30.8
Ireland	1,855	27.8	Italy	1,610	11.6	Germany	990	10.2	China <sup>2</sup>	1,519	4.9	China <sup>2</sup>	1,930	5.1
Gr. Britain	918	13.7	U.S.S.R.	1,400	10.1	Canada	953	9.8	Philippines	1,369	4.4	Philippines	1,701	4.5
Canada	717	10.7	Poland	1,140	8.2	Gr. Britain	765	7.9	India	1,023	3.3	India	1,502	3.9
Sweden	194	2.9	Canada	1,138	8.2	Poland	748	7.7	Vietnam	988	3.2	El Salvador	1,104	2.9
Norway	182	2.7	Gr. Britain	1,135	8.2	U.S.S.R.	691	7.1	Cuba	873	2.8	Vietnam	1,101	2.9
France	107	1.6	Ireland	1,037	7.5	Mexico	576	5.9	Korea <sup>3</sup>	864	2.8	Korea <sup>3</sup>	1,043	2.7
China <sup>1</sup>	104	1.6	Sweden	626	4.5	Ireland	339	3.5	Canada	821	2.6	Cuba	983	2.6
Switzerland	89	1.3	Austria	576	4.1	Austria	305	3.1	El Salvador	817	2.6	Canada	830	2.2
Czech.	85	1.3	Mexico	486	3.5	Hungary	245	2.5	Germany	707	2.3	Dominican Republic	756	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,680</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>13,921</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,738</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>31,108</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>38,060</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(1) Includes Taiwan. (2) Includes Hong Kong and Taiwan. (3) Includes North and South Korea. (4) Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability.

### Languages Spoken at Home by the U.S. Population, 2007

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(ranked by numbers of speakers)

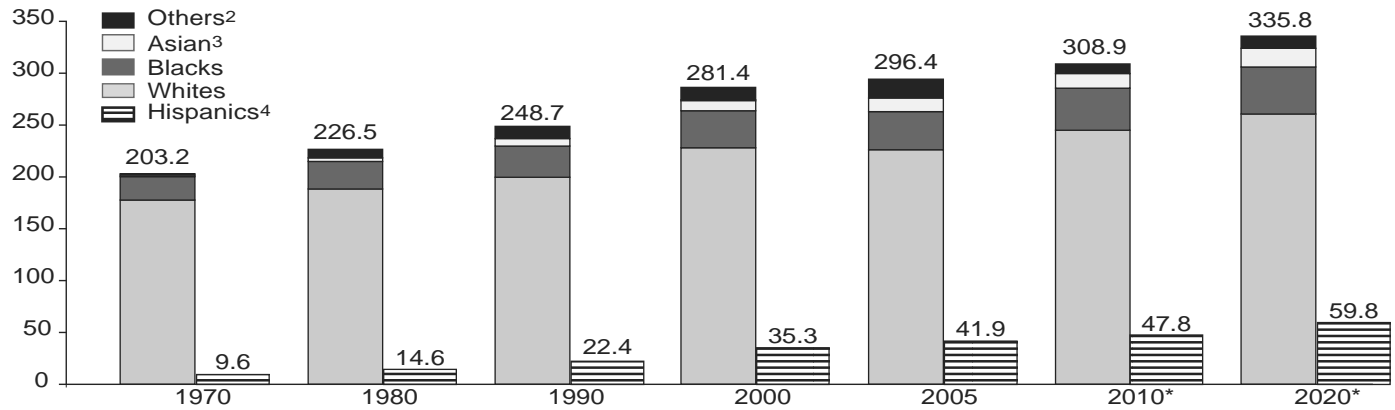
Language	Number (thous.)	% of total pop.	% English ability <sup>1</sup>	Language	Number (thous.)	% of total pop.	% English ability <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total population<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>280,950.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>NA</b>	Other Pacific Island languages	358.6	0.1	36.9
<b>Speak only English</b>	<b>225,506.0</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>NA</b>	Persian	349.7	0.1	38.3
<b>Speak another language<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>55,444.5</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>NA</b>	Urdu	344.9	0.1	29.9
Spanish or Spanish Creole	34,547.1	12.3	47.4	Greek	329.8	0.1	27.0
Chinese	2,464.6	0.9	55.6	Other Slavic languages	312.1	0.1	38.4
Tagalog	1,480.4	0.5	31.0	Gujarathi	287.4	0.1	35.9
French (incl. Patois, Cajun)	1,355.8	0.5	21.8	Serbo-Croatian	276.6	0.1	41.6
Vietnamese	1,207.0	0.4	60.7	Other West Germanic languages	270.2	0.1	23.8
German	1,104.4	0.4	17.2	Armenian	221.9	0.1	44.9
Korean	1,062.3	0.4	58.2	Hebrew	213.6	0.1	18.4
Russian	851.2	0.3	50.2	Other Native North American languages	200.6	0.1	13.6
Italian	798.8	0.3	28.2	Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	185.1	0.1	53.7
Arabic	767.3	0.3	33.8	Hmong	181.1	0.1	47.1
African languages	699.5	0.2	30.8	Navajo	170.7	0.1	24.7
Portuguese or Portuguese Creole	687.1	0.2	43.4	Yiddish	159.0	0.1	29.7
Polish	638.1	0.2	43.2	Laotian	149.0	0.1	48.9
French Creole	629.0	0.2	43.3	Thai	144.4	0.1	51.6
Other Asian languages	625.1	0.2	29.5	Scandinavian languages	134.9	0.05	13.6
Other Indic languages	616.1	0.2	38.6	Other and unspecified languages	117.3	0.04	39.2
Hindi	532.9	0.2	20.4	Hungarian	91.3	0.03	28.4
Japanese	458.7	0.2	46.2				
Other Indo-European languages	420.9	0.1	37.5				

NA = Not applicable or available. **Note:** Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. (1) Speakers of other languages were asked how well they spoke English: "very well," "well," "not well," or "not at all." Figures shown here are percentage of speakers of an individual language who indicated they spoke English less than "very well." (2) 5 years and older. (3) Incl. languages not listed below.

### U.S. Population Growth by Race and Hispanic Origin, 1970-2020<sup>1</sup>

Source: Decennial Censuses, American Community Survey, Population Projections Program, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(figures in millions)



\*Projected. (1) Because of changes in census questions and methods, data on race and Hispanic origin may not be wholly comparable over time. (2) Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, and other races. From 2000 on, this category also includes Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, and persons reporting 2 or more races. (3) Figures for 1970-90 include Pacific Islanders. (4) May be of any race.

### Race and Minority Groups, Percentage by State, 2007

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

State	Single race <sup>1</sup>					% Two or more races	% Hispanic or Latino, any race
	% White	% Black or African Amer.	% Amer. Indian/ Native Amer.	% Asian	% Some other race		
Alabama	68.6	26.2	0.4	1.0	0.7	1.3	2.6
Alaska	66.0	3.8	13.5	4.8	2.3	6.9	5.6
Arizona	58.8	3.5	4.4	2.4	10.7	2.4	29.7
Arkansas	75.9	15.6	0.6	1.2	2.3	1.7	5.2
California	42.5	6.2	0.7	12.3	16.7	3.5	36.2
Colorado	71.2	3.9	0.9	2.7	6.2	2.6	19.9
Connecticut	74.0	9.4	0.2	3.4	5.4	2.0	11.5
Delaware	68.5	20.3	0.3	2.9	2.2	2.0	6.5
District of Columbia	32.3	54.7	0.2	3.1	4.7	1.6	8.3
Florida	60.6	15.3	0.3	2.2	4.1	1.7	20.6
Georgia	58.3	29.9	0.2	2.8	3.8	1.2	7.6
Hawaii	24.6	2.2	0.3	38.8	1.3	22.3	8.2
Idaho	85.5	0.6	1.3	1.1	2.2	2.2	9.8
Illinois	64.9	14.7	0.2	4.3	8.8	1.5	14.9
Indiana	83.4	8.7	0.2	1.3	2.4	1.7	4.9
Iowa	90.5	2.3	0.3	1.6	1.8	1.4	4.0
Kansas	80.6	5.7	0.9	2.2	3.0	2.6	8.7
Kentucky	88.0	7.6	0.2	0.9	0.8	1.3	2.1
Louisiana	62.2	31.6	0.5	1.4	1.0	1.3	3.1
Maine	94.5	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.3	1.8	1.1
Maryland	57.9	28.9	0.2	4.9	3.3	2.1	6.3
Massachusetts	79.1	6.0	0.2	4.8	4.5	1.9	8.2
Michigan	77.5	14.1	0.5	2.4	1.7	1.9	4.0
Minnesota	85.6	4.3	1.0	3.5	1.4	1.8	3.9
Mississippi	58.8	37.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.8
Missouri	82.2	11.3	0.4	1.4	1.0	1.9	3.0
Montana	88.2	0.6	6.2	0.5	0.6	2.4	2.7
Nebraska	84.7	4.0	0.7	1.4	2.6	2.0	7.5
Nevada	57.9	7.4	1.3	6.1	7.8	3.0	25.1
New Hampshire	93.2	1.0	0.2	2.0	0.8	1.2	2.5
New Jersey	61.9	13.7	0.2	7.5	7.5	1.6	15.9
New Mexico	42.1	2.3	9.0	1.4	15.6	2.7	44.4
New York	60.0	15.6	0.3	6.9	9.2	1.9	16.4
North Carolina	67.4	21.3	1.1	1.8	4.2	1.6	7.1
North Dakota	89.9	0.8	5.1	1.0	0.4	1.7	1.5
Ohio	82.6	11.7	0.2	1.6	0.9	1.6	2.5
Oklahoma	71.7	7.5	6.8	1.6	2.9	6.3	7.2
Oregon	80.3	1.7	1.9	3.6	3.5	3.3	10.6
Pennsylvania	81.6	10.4	0.1	2.4	2.0	1.4	4.5
Rhode Island	78.8	5.6	0.3	2.8	6.4	2.1	11.2
South Carolina	65.2	28.4	0.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	3.8
South Dakota	86.5	1.1	8.1	0.8	0.7	1.8	2.1
Tennessee	77.1	16.7	0.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	3.4
Texas	47.7	11.5	0.5	3.4	12.4	1.9	36.0
Utah	82.2	1.0	1.2	2.0	3.1	2.0	11.6
Vermont	95.2	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.2	1.6	1.3
Virginia	67.1	19.6	0.3	4.8	2.8	2.0	6.5
Washington	75.9	3.4	1.4	6.6	3.9	3.6	9.4
West Virginia	93.6	3.4	0.1	0.6	0.3	1.1	1.1
Wisconsin	85.3	6.0	0.8	1.9	2.5	1.4	4.8
Wyoming	87.5	0.6	2.5	0.6	1.9	2.8	7.0
<b>Total U.S.</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>

Note: Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. (1) Not Hispanic or Latino.

## Population of U.S. Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas, 2000-07

Source: Annual Population Estimates, Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

**Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)** are defined for federal statistical use by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), with technical assistance from the U.S. Census Bureau. MSAs must have at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more inhabitants, plus an adjacent area closely integrated socially and economically with the core as measured by commuting ties. **Micropolitan Statistical Areas** must in general have at least one urban cluster with a population of at least 10,000 but no more than 50,000. The standards used to define metropolitan areas are reviewed and revised before each decennial census. The areas currently in use were defined in 2003, using 2000 standards and 2000 census data. Updates to these areas are made annually to reflect changes in population estimates. About 83.9% of the total U.S. population resided in MSAs in 2000. This number represented an increase of 28.9 mil (13.9%) since 1990.

**Note:** Metropolitan statistical areas are **bold**; micropolitan divisions are *italic*; all others are micropolitan areas.

Metro./Micropolitan Area	2007	2000	% change 2000-07	Metro./Micropolitan Area	2007	2000	% change 2000-07
Abbeville, LA	55,691	53,807	3.50%	Beaver Dam, WI	87,786	85,897	2.20%
Aberdeen, SD	39,121	39,827	-1.77	Beckley, WV	79,170	79,220	-0.06
Aberdeen, WA	71,335	67,194	6.16	Bedford, IN	46,033	45,922	0.24
<b>Abilene, TX</b>	<b>159,343</b>	<b>160,245</b>	<b>-0.56</b>	Beeville, TX	32,689	32,359	1.02
Ada, OK	36,571	35,143	4.06	Bellefontaine, OH	46,279	46,005	0.60
Adrian, MI	101,243	98,890	2.38	<b>Bellingham, WA</b>	<b>192,999</b>	<b>166,814</b>	<b>15.70</b>
<b>Akron, OH</b>	<b>699,356</b>	<b>694,960</b>	<b>0.63</b>	Bemidji, MN	43,609	39,650	9.98
Alamogordo, NM	63,129	62,298	1.33	<b>Bend, OR</b>	<b>154,028</b>	<b>115,367</b>	<b>33.51</b>
<b>Albany, GA</b>	<b>164,069</b>	<b>157,833</b>	<b>3.95</b>	Bennettsville, SC	28,819	28,818	0.00
Albany-Lebanon, OR	113,264	103,069	9.89	Bennington, VT	36,452	36,994	-1.47
<b>Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY</b>	<b>853,358</b>	<b>825,875</b>	<b>3.33</b>	Berlin, NH-VT	39,267	39,570	-0.77
Albemarle, NC	59,195	58,100	1.88	Big Rapids, MI	42,090	40,553	3.79
Albert Lea, MN	31,257	32,584	-4.07	Big Spring, TX	32,295	33,627	-3.96
Albertville, AL	87,644	82,231	6.58	<b>Billings, MT</b>	<b>149,657</b>	<b>138,904</b>	<b>7.74</b>
<b>Albuquerque, NM</b>	<b>835,120</b>	<b>729,649</b>	<b>14.46</b>	<b>Binghamton, NY</b>	<b>246,426</b>	<b>252,320</b>	<b>-2.34</b>
Alexander City, AL	51,611	53,677	-3.85	<b>Birmingham-Hoover, AL</b>	<b>1,108,210</b>	<b>1,052,238</b>	<b>5.32</b>
<b>Alexandria, LA</b>	<b>149,837</b>	<b>145,035</b>	<b>3.31</b>	Bishop, CA	17,449	17,945	-2.76
Alexandria, MN	36,075	32,821	9.91	<b>Bismarck, ND</b>	<b>103,242</b>	<b>94,719</b>	<b>9.00</b>
Alice, TX	41,119	39,326	4.56	Blackfoot, ID	43,466	41,735	4.15
Allegan, MI	112,761	105,665	6.72	<b>Blacksburg-Christiansburg- Radford, VA</b>	<b>157,614</b>	<b>151,272</b>	<b>4.19</b>
<b>Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ</b>	<b>803,844</b>	<b>740,395</b>	<b>8.57</b>	<b>Bloomington, IN</b>	<b>183,733</b>	<b>175,506</b>	<b>4.69</b>
Alma, MI	42,141	42,285	-0.34	<b>Bloomington-Normal, IL</b>	<b>164,209</b>	<b>150,433</b>	<b>9.16</b>
Alpena, MI	29,707	31,314	-5.13	Bloomsburg-Berwick, PA	82,543	82,387	0.19
<b>Altoona, PA</b>	<b>125,527</b>	<b>129,144</b>	<b>-2.80</b>	Bluefield, WV-VA	105,205	107,578	-2.21
Altus, OK	25,778	28,439	-9.36	Blytheville, AR	46,664	51,979	-10.23
<b>Amarillo, TX</b>	<b>242,240</b>	<b>226,522</b>	<b>6.94</b>	Bogalusa, LA	44,920	43,926	2.26
Americus, GA	36,655	36,966	-0.84	<b>Boise City-Nampa, ID</b>	<b>587,689</b>	<b>464,840</b>	<b>26.43</b>
<b>Ames, IA</b>	<b>84,752</b>	<b>79,981</b>	<b>5.97</b>	Bonham, TX	33,067	31,242	5.84
Amsterdam, NY	48,695	49,708	-2.04	Boone, IA	26,391	26,224	0.64
<b>Anchorage, AK</b>	<b>362,340</b>	<b>319,605</b>	<b>13.37</b>	Boone, NC	44,541	42,695	4.32
<b>Anderson, IN</b>	<b>131,312</b>	<b>133,358</b>	<b>-1.53</b>	Borger, TX	21,845	23,857	-8.43
<b>Anderson, SC</b>	<b>179,981</b>	<b>165,740</b>	<b>8.59</b>	<b>Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH</b>	<b>4,482,857</b>	<b>4,391,344</b>	<b>2.08</b>
Andrews, TX	13,140	13,004	1.05	<i>Boston-Quincy, MA</i>	<i>1,858,216</i>	<i>1,812,937</i>	<i>2.50</i>
Angola, IN	33,450	33,214	0.71	<i>Cambridge-Newton- Framingham, MA</i>	<i>1,473,416</i>	<i>1,465,396</i>	<i>0.55</i>
<b>Ann Arbor, MI</b>	<b>350,003</b>	<b>322,895</b>	<b>8.40</b>	<i>Peabody, MA</i>	<i>733,101</i>	<i>723,419</i>	<i>1.34</i>
<b>Anniston-Oxford, AL</b>	<b>113,103</b>	<b>112,249</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<i>Rockingham County-Strafford County, NH</i>	<i>418,124</i>	<i>389,592</i>	<i>7.32</i>
<b>Appleton, WI</b>	<b>218,026</b>	<b>201,602</b>	<b>8.15</b>	<b>Boulder, CO<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>290,262</b>	<b>269,814</b>	<b>7.58</b>
Arcadia, FL	34,675	32,209	7.66	<b>Bowling Green, KY</b>	<b>116,001</b>	<b>104,166</b>	<b>11.36</b>
Ardmore, OK	56,694	54,452	4.12	Bozeman, MT	87,359	67,831	28.79
Arkadelphia, AR	23,585	23,546	0.17	Bradford, PA	43,633	45,936	-5.01
<b>Asheville, NC</b>	<b>404,320</b>	<b>369,171</b>	<b>9.52</b>	Brainerd, MN	90,371	82,249	9.87
Ashland, OH	54,902	52,523	4.53	Branson, MO	77,273	68,361	13.04
Ashtabula, OH	101,141	102,728	-1.54	<b>Bremerton-Silverdale, WA</b>	<b>236,732</b>	<b>231,969</b>	<b>2.05</b>
Astoria, OR	37,364	35,630	4.87	Brenham, TX	32,034	30,373	5.47
Atchison, KS	16,571	16,774	-1.21	Brevard, NC	29,984	29,334	2.22
Athens, OH	63,275	62,223	1.69	<b>Bridgeport-Stamford- Norwalk, CT</b>	<b>895,015</b>	<b>882,567</b>	<b>1.41</b>
Athens, TN	52,131	49,015	6.36	Brigham City, UT	47,846	42,745	11.93
Athens, TX	78,897	73,277	7.67	Brookhaven, MS	34,529	33,166	4.11
<b>Athens-Clarke County, GA</b>	<b>187,405</b>	<b>166,079</b>	<b>12.84</b>	Brookings, OR	21,767	21,137	2.98
<b>Atlanta-Sandy Springs- Marietta, GA</b>	<b>5,278,904</b>	<b>4,247,981</b>	<b>24.27</b>	Brookings, SD	29,241	28,220	3.62
<b>Atlantic City, NJ</b>	<b>270,644</b>	<b>252,552</b>	<b>7.16</b>	Brownsville, TN	19,126	19,797	-3.39
Auburn, IN	41,796	40,285	3.75	<b>Brownsville-Harlingen, TX</b>	<b>387,210</b>	<b>335,227</b>	<b>15.51</b>
Auburn, NY	80,066	81,963	-2.31	Brownwood, TX	38,585	37,674	2.42
<b>Auburn-Opelika, AL</b>	<b>130,516</b>	<b>115,092</b>	<b>13.40</b>	<b>Brunswick, GA</b>	<b>101,792</b>	<b>93,044</b>	<b>9.40</b>
<b>Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC</b>	<b>528,519</b>	<b>499,684</b>	<b>5.77</b>	Bucyrus, OH	44,227	46,966	-5.83
Augusta-Waterville, ME	120,839	117,114	3.18	<b>Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY</b>	<b>1,128,183</b>	<b>1,170,111</b>	<b>-3.58</b>
Austin, MN	38,040	38,603	-1.46	Burley, ID	39,524	41,590	-4.97
<b>Austin-Round Rock, TX</b>	<b>1,598,161</b>	<b>1,249,763</b>	<b>27.88</b>	Burlington, IA-IL	48,288	50,564	-4.50
Bainbridge, GA	28,544	28,240	1.08	<b>Burlington, NC</b>	<b>145,360</b>	<b>130,800</b>	<b>11.13</b>
<b>Bakersfield, CA</b>	<b>790,710</b>	<b>661,645</b>	<b>19.51</b>	<b>Burlington-South Burlington, VT</b>	<b>207,361</b>	<b>198,889</b>	<b>4.26</b>
<b>Baltimore-Towson, MD</b>	<b>2,668,056</b>	<b>2,552,994</b>	<b>4.51</b>	Butte-Silver Bow, MT	32,652	34,606	-5.65
<b>Bangor, ME</b>	<b>148,784</b>	<b>144,919</b>	<b>2.67</b>	Cadillac, MI	46,768	44,962	4.02
Baraboo, WI	58,477	55,225	5.89	Calhoun, GA	52,044	44,104	18.00
<b>Barnstable Town, MA</b>	<b>222,175</b>	<b>222,230</b>	<b>-0.02</b>	Cambridge, MD	31,846	30,674	3.82
Barre, VT	58,926	58,039	1.53	Cambridge, OH	40,409	40,792	-0.94
Bartlesville, OK	49,888	48,996	1.82	Camden, AR	31,603	34,534	-8.49
Bastrop, LA	28,783	31,021	-7.21	Campbellsville, KY	23,917	22,927	4.32
Batavia, NY	58,122	60,370	-3.72	Canon City, CO	47,389	46,145	2.70
Batesville, AR	34,566	34,233	0.97	Canton, IL	36,843	38,250	-3.68
<b>Baton Rouge, LA</b>	<b>770,037</b>	<b>705,973</b>	<b>9.07</b>	<b>Canton-Massillon, OH</b>	<b>407,180</b>	<b>406,934</b>	<b>0.06</b>
<b>Battle Creek, MI</b>	<b>136,615</b>	<b>137,985</b>	<b>-0.99</b>	<b>Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL</b>	<b>590,564</b>	<b>440,888</b>	<b>33.95</b>
<b>Bay City, MI</b>	<b>107,517</b>	<b>110,157</b>	<b>-2.40</b>				
Bay City, TX	37,024	37,957	-2.46				
Beatrice, NE	23,219	22,993	0.98				
<b>Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX</b>	<b>376,241</b>	<b>385,090</b>	<b>-2.30</b>				

### Populations and Areas of States and Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Dept. of Commerce; World Almanac research

Counties are the primary legal divisions of most states and generally are functioning governmental units. In Alaska, however, the chief units of local government are boroughs; outside the boroughs there are "census areas," delineated for statistical purposes. In Louisiana, the primary legal divisions are known as parishes.

State population figures are estimates for July 1, 2007. For counties, July 1, 2007, population estimates and Apr. 1, 2000, decennial census figures are given. Land areas are from 2000 census. County areas may not add to state areas because of rounding.

#### Alabama

(67 counties, 50,744 sq. mi. land; pop. 4,627,851)

County	County seat or courthouse	2007 Pop.	2000 Pop.	Land area sq. mi.
Autauga	Prattville	49,960	43,671	596
Baldwin	Bay Minette	171,769	140,415	1,596
Barbour	Clayton	27,941	29,038	885
Bibb	Centreville	21,535	20,826	623
Blount	Oneonta	56,614	51,024	646
Bullock	Union Springs	10,781	11,714	625
Butler	Greenville	20,157	21,399	777
Calhoun	Anniston	113,103	112,249	608
Chambers	Lafayette	34,764	36,583	597
Cherokee	Centre	24,560	23,988	553
Chilton	Clanton	42,299	39,593	694
Choctaw	Butler	14,173	15,922	914
Clarke	Grove Hill	26,496	27,867	1,238
Clay	Ashland	13,788	14,254	605
Cleburne	Heflin	14,700	14,123	553
Coffee	Elba	46,793	43,615	679
Colbert	Tuscumbia	54,588	54,984	595
Conecuh	Evergreen	13,160	14,089	851
Coosa	Rockford	10,864	12,202	652
Covington	Andalusia	37,007	37,631	1,034
Crawford	Luverne	13,805	13,665	610
Cullman	Cullman	80,554	77,483	738
Dale	Ozark	48,150	49,129	561
Dallas	Selma	43,079	46,365	981
DeKalb	Fort Payne	68,016	64,452	778
Elmore	Wetumpka	77,525	65,874	621
Escambia	Brewton	37,600	38,440	947
Etowah	Gadsden	103,217	103,459	535
Fayette	Fayette	17,648	18,495	628
Franklin	Russellville	30,439	31,223	636
Geneva	Geneva	25,707	25,764	576
Greene	Eutaw	9,201	9,974	646
Hale	Greensboro	18,111	17,185	644
Henry	Abbeville	16,621	16,310	562
Houston	Dothan	97,171	88,787	580
Jackson	Scottsboro	53,030	53,926	1,079
Jefferson	Birmingham	658,779	662,047	1,113
Lamar	Vernon	14,447	15,904	605
Lauderdale	Florence	88,561	87,966	669
Lawrence	Moulton	34,229	34,803	693
Lee	Opelika	130,516	115,092	609
Limestone	Athens	73,898	65,676	568
Lowndes	Hayneville	12,686	13,473	718
Macon	Tuskegee	22,336	24,105	611
Madison	Huntsville	312,734	276,700	805
Marengo	Linden	21,276	22,539	977
Marion	Hamilton	29,580	31,214	741
Marshall	Guntersville	87,644	82,231	567
Mobile	Mobile	404,406	399,843	1,233
Monroe	Monroeville	22,764	24,324	1,026
Montgomery	Montgomery	225,791	223,510	790
Morgan	Decatur	115,050	111,064	582
Perry	Marion	10,602	11,861	719
Pickens	Carrollton	19,651	20,949	881
Pike	Troy	29,925	29,605	671
Randolph	Wedowee	22,425	22,380	581
Russell	Phenix City	50,183	49,756	641
Saint Clair	Ashville & Pell City	78,054	64,742	634
Shelby	Columbiana	182,113	143,293	795
Sumter	Livingston	13,306	14,798	905
Talladega	Talladega	80,255	80,321	740
Tallapoosa	Dadeville	40,747	41,475	718
Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa	177,906	164,875	1,324
Walker	Jasper	68,816	70,713	794
Washington	Chatom	17,226	18,097	1,081
Wilcox	Camden	12,779	13,183	889
Winston	Double Springs	24,240	24,843	614

#### Alaska

(27 divisions, 571,951 sq. mi. land; pop. 683,478)

Borough or Census Division	2007 Pop.	2000 Pop.	Land area sq. mi.
Aleutians East Borough	2,666	2,697	6,988
Aleutians West Census Area	4,824	5,465	4,397
Anchorage Municipality	279,671	260,283	1,697
Bethel Census Area	17,199	16,006	40,633
Bristol Bay Borough	996	1,258	505
Denali Borough	1,838	1,893	12,750
Dillingham Census Area	4,996	4,922	18,675
Fairbanks North Star Borough	97,484	82,840	7,366
Haines Borough	2,285	2,392	2,344
Juneau Borough	30,690	30,711	2,717
Kenai Peninsula Borough	53,097	49,691	16,013

Borough or Census Division	2007 Pop.	2000 Pop.	Land area sq. mi.
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	13,227	14,070	1,233
Kodiak Island Borough	12,997	13,913	6,560
Lake and Peninsula Borough	1,538	1,823	23,782
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	82,669	59,322	24,682
Nome Census Area	9,315	9,196	23,001
North Slope Borough	6,561	7,385	88,817
Northwest Arctic Borough	7,453	7,208	35,898
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	5,544	6,146	7,411
Sitka City and Borough	8,874	8,835	2,874
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area	3,059	3,436	7,896
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	6,840	6,174	24,815
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	9,496	10,195	34,319
Wade Hampton Census Area	7,623	7,028	17,194
Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	6,009	6,684	5,835
Yakutat City and Borough	689	808	7,650
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	5,838	6,551	145,900

#### Arizona

(15 counties, 113,635 sq. mi. land; pop. 6,338,755)

County	County seat or courthouse	2007 Pop.	2000 Pop.	Land area sq. mi.
Apache	Saint Johns	69,980	69,423	11,205
Cochise	Bisbee	127,866	117,755	6,169
Coconino	Flagstaff	127,450	116,320	18,617
Gila	Globe	51,994	51,335	4,768
Graham	Safford	34,769	33,489	4,629
Greenlee	Clifton	7,754	8,547	1,847
La Paz	Parker	20,172	19,715	4,500
Maricopa	Phoenix	3,880,181	3,072,149	9,203
Mohave	Kingman	194,944	155,032	13,312
Navajo	Holbrook	111,273	97,470	9,953
Pima	Tucson	967,089	843,746	9,186
Pinal	Florence	299,246	179,727	5,370
Santa Cruz	Nogales	42,845	38,381	1,238
Yavapai	Prescott	212,635	167,517	8,123
Yuma	Yuma	190,557	160,026	5,514

#### Arkansas

(75 counties, 52,068 sq. mi. land; pop. 2,834,797)

County	County seat or courthouse	2007 Pop.	2000 Pop.	Land area sq. mi.
Arkansas	DeWitt & Stuttgart	19,392	20,749	988
Ashley	Hamburg	22,326	24,209	921
Baxter	Mountain Home	41,950	38,386	554
Benton	Bentonville	203,107	153,406	846
Boone	Harrison	36,672	33,948	591
Bradley	Warren	11,979	12,600	651
Calhoun	Hampton	5,535	5,744	628
Carroll	Berryville & Eureka Springs	27,429	25,357	630
Chicot	Lake Village	12,305	14,117	644
Clark	Arkadelphia	23,585	23,546	865
Clay	Corning & Piggott	16,134	17,609	639
Cleburne	Heber Springs	25,407	24,046	553
Cleveland	Rison	8,769	8,571	595
Columbia	Magnolia	24,351	25,603	766
Conway	Morrilton	20,740	20,336	556
Craighead	Jonesboro & Lake City	91,552	82,148	711
Crawford	Van Buren	59,031	53,247	595
Crittenden	Marion	52,103	50,866	610
Cross	Wynne	18,685	19,526	616
Dallas	Fordyce	8,249	9,210	667
Desha	Arkansas City	13,799	15,341	765
Drew	Monticello	18,745	18,723	828
Faulkner	Conway	104,865	86,014	647
Franklin	Charleston & Ozark	18,157	17,771	610
Fulton	Salem	11,752	11,642	618
Garland	Hot Springs	96,371	88,068	677
Grant	Sheridan	17,460	16,464	632
Greene	Paragould	40,397	37,331	578
Hempstead	Hope	23,226	23,587	729
Hot Spring	Malvern	31,850	30,353	615
Howard	Nashville	13,997	14,300	587
Independence	Batesville	34,566	34,233	764
Izard	Melbourne	12,978	13,249	581
Jackson	Newport	17,219	18,418	634
Jefferson	Pine Bluff	78,986	84,278	885
Johnson	Clarksville	24,747	22,781	662
Lafayette	Lewisville	7,760	8,559	527
Lawrence	Walnut Ridge	16,860	17,774	587
Lee	Marianna	10,859	12,580	602