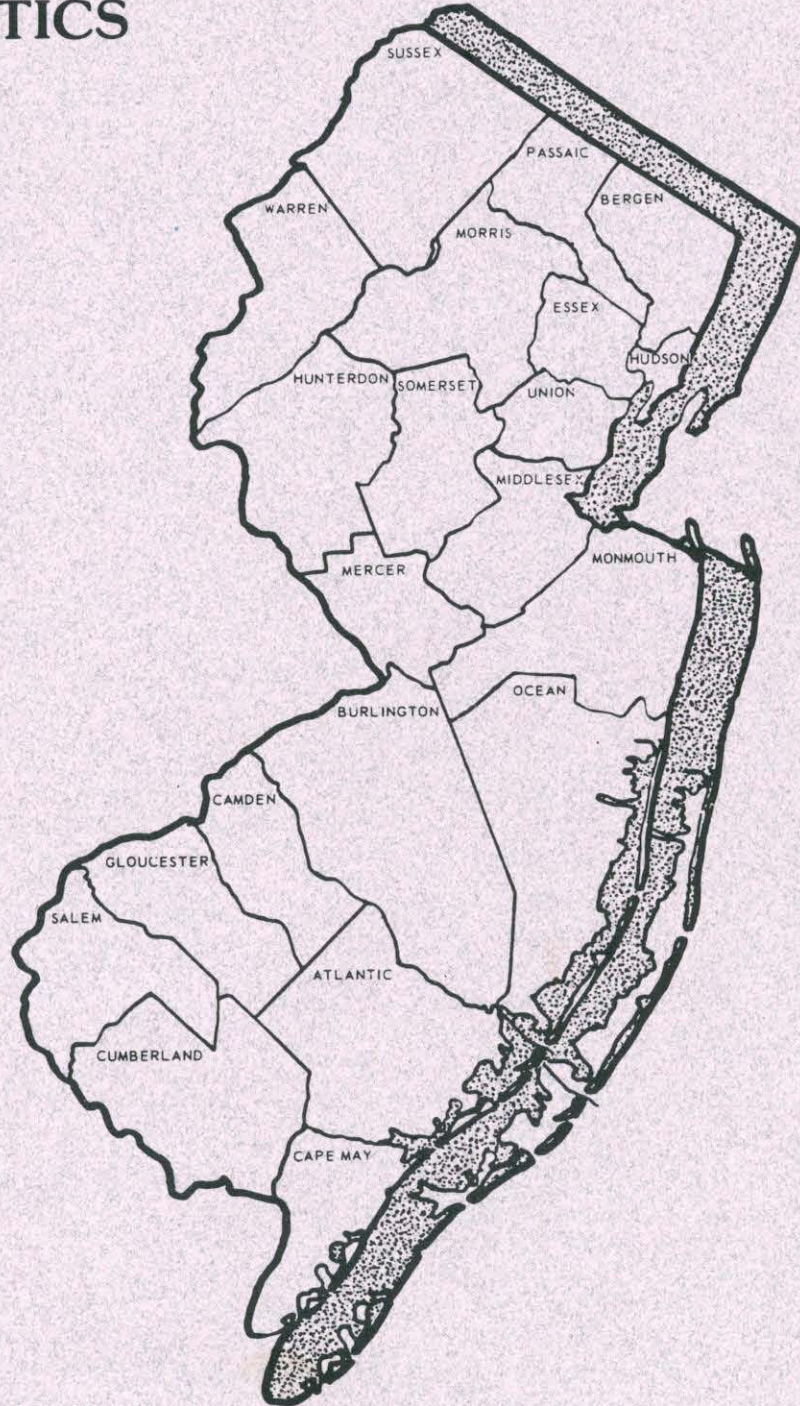


# NEW JERSEY HEALTH STATISTICS

## 1989



Center for Health Statistics

Jim Florio  
Governor

Frances J. Dunston, M.D., M.P.H.  
State Commissioner of Health



State of New Jersey  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

CN 360

TRENTON, N.J. 08625-0360

FRANCES J. DUNSTON, M.D., M.P.H.  
STATE COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH

May 20, 1992

Dear Colleague:

It is with pleasure that I present New Jersey Health Statistics 1989. This is the most recent in a series of annual reports designed to provide health professionals and others with information needed for health promotion, disease prevention, and health care planning.

The format and content of the 1989 report have been modified to expand the reporting of maternal and newborn characteristics, to provide more detailed analysis of cancer mortality by site, and to increase data on HIV infection. In recognition of the relationship of age and health status, emphasis has been placed on trends and patterns in leading causes of death at each stage of life. Throughout the report there is more information on minority health than in the past and, for the first time, some basic data on births and deaths of persons of Hispanic origin. A new feature in this annual report is a health status report encompassing New Jersey's progress toward meeting selected 1990 national health objectives. In subsequent reports, the Year 2000 objectives will be used.

Never before has an understanding of the factors affecting our health and happiness been so critical. It is hoped that you will find this report useful in pursuing our common goal of improving the lives of all New Jerseyans.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Frances J. Dunston M.D.".

Frances J. Dunston, M.D., M.P.H.  
State Commissioner of Health

# **NEW JERSEY HEALTH STATISTICS**

**1989**

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**May, 1992**

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## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

This report was prepared by the staff of the Data Analysis and Evaluation Unit in the Center for Health Statistics, a part of the Office of Health Policy and Research. Staff from other units in the Center as well as others throughout the entire Department provided important assistance in the acquisition, preparation, manipulation, and quality control of the information included in this report. In addition, several individuals in the Office of Health Policy and Research reviewed drafts and provided valuable comments, including Mark C. Fulcomer, Ph.D., Suoqun Liu, Ph.D., Nancy Featherstone, M.A., M.B.A., Maria Morgan, M.A., and Marcia Sass, Sc.D. Debbie Rivera of the Department's Word Processing Center helped prepare the final version.

**NEW JERSEY  
HEALTH STATISTICS  
1989**

**INTRODUCTION**

This report presents selected New Jersey vital and health statistics for the calendar year 1989. The report includes statistics on natality, mortality, marriages, divorces and morbidity, in addition to population estimates for the State and its counties. Except when noted, data on births, deaths and fetal deaths include all reported resident events of these types, regardless of the state of occurrence. Transfer among the states of information on resident births, deaths and fetal deaths is affected through participation in the national Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. Marriage and divorce data encompass all of these events occurring in New Jersey, but do not include marriages and divorces of New Jersey residents that occurred outside the State. Data definitions and limitations are discussed in the Technical Notes section of the report.

Data tables in this report are presented in the most frequently requested formats. Where feasible, the data are distributed by demographic variables such as age, race and sex.

The accuracy of the data contained in this report depends on the completeness and validity of the information recorded on the various vital records. Statistics on births, deaths, fetal deaths and marriages summarize the contents of the respective data files as of September, 1991. Additions, deletions and corrections made after that date will not be reflected in the data presented in the report.

Population estimates for counties included in the report were developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and provided by the Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research in the New Jersey State Department of Labor, which has been assigned responsibility for providing official annual estimates of population for the State's counties and municipalities. The age-race-sex specific estimates presented in the report are provided for use in the computation of health rates. The Population section of this report contains an explanation of the methodology used to develop the population estimates.

The Center for Health Statistics staff is available to answer questions regarding the content and use of the data in the report. Additional statistics not included in this report are available upon request to the Center, although there may be a charge to cover the cost of providing data. Questions or requests should be addressed to the following:

New Jersey Department of Health  
Center for Health Statistics  
Room 405--CN 360  
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0360

Telephone: 609-984-5506





## HIGHLIGHTS

### 1989 Annual Vital Statistics Report

#### Natality

- The 1989 New Jersey resident birth rate was the highest it has been since 1970, but the total fertility rate remained below the minimum replacement rate.
- There were 275 births to females under the age of 15 and 3,803 to females aged 15 through 17. Nine percent of all live births were to teenaged mothers.
- More than 10 percent of births were to females 35 and over, continuing an increasing trend in effect since 1978.
- In 1989, almost one in four resident births was to an unmarried mother. Approximately 80 percent of the births to teenaged mothers were out of wedlock.
- Women who received no prenatal care increased to 1.5 percent of births, while 3.8 percent of teenaged mothers received no prenatal care during their pregnancies. Only about 40 percent of teenaged minority females received prenatal care in the first trimester.
- More than 7 percent of live births were considered to be of low birth weight, weighing less than 2,500 grams (approximately 5 lbs., 8 ozs.) and 1.3 percent were in the very low birth weight category (birth weight less than 1,500 grams or 3 lbs., 5 ozs.). In excess of 10 percent of newborns of teenaged mothers weighed less than 2,500 grams. Low birth weight births occurred two and one-half times more frequently to black than white females.

#### Mortality

- Resident deaths declined slightly in 1989, reversing an increasing trend in existence since 1981.
- The only age group in the state with a higher death rate in 1989 than in 1980 was persons aged 25 through 44. The increase in deaths in this age group was due to HIV infection.
- Deaths from diseases of the heart and unintentional injuries each declined more than 11 percent in the one-year period, 1988-1989. The rate of auto crash deaths, a major part of unintentional injury deaths, decreased 14 percent from the previous year's rate.
- The number of diabetes deaths rose by 38 percent over the previous year, although this may be at least partially a result of the new death certificate format implemented in 1989.
- HIV infection deaths increased by 31 percent over the 1988 figure. Almost all of the increase in deaths occurred in the age group 25 through 44 years which accounted for 79 percent of HIV infection deaths. HIV infection was the leading cause of death in this age group for the second consecutive year.
- The death rate from malignant neoplasms increased 10 percent from 1980 through 1989, although all of the net increase was in the age group 65 years and over.

- Major increases occurred in lung, other hematopoietic tissue, and bone, skin and connective tissue cancer, while lesser increases occurred in death rates from cancer of the breast and genitourinary organs, excluding the cervix uteri.
- Death rates declined over the decade for cervical and colorectal cancer and for malignant neoplasms of other digestive organs and the lip, oral cavity and pharynx.
- After adjustment for differences in the age distribution of the populations, black death rates are higher than white rates and male rates exceed female rates for each of the ten leading causes of death in the state.
- The infant mortality rate declined slightly to 9.3 per 1,000 live births, but the rate of decrease experienced through the decade appears to be slowing. The infant mortality rate among black infants was 2.7 times the white infant mortality rate.

### **Morbidity**

- The number of verified cases of tuberculosis reached a high for the decade in 1989.
- The rates for total reported syphilis cases, as well as for primary and secondary and early latent syphilis, were at their highest levels of the decade in 1989.
- Reported gonorrhea incidence was at its lowest level of the decade in 1989.
- The number of new AIDS cases reported in 1989 was 2,305, a 21 percent increase over the number of cases reported in 1988. A majority of New Jersey's AIDS cases are heterosexual IV drug users, while nationally, 60 percent of AIDS cases are gay or bisexual males who are not IV drug users.
- At the end of 1989, approximately two-thirds of the state's AIDS cases were either black or Hispanic.
- By 1989, the percent of New Jersey's cumulative AIDS cases who were female was 21 percent, as compared to 10 percent nationally.
- Almost two-thirds of the AIDS cases diagnosed in 1989 resided in either Essex, Hudson, Passaic or Union Counties.
- The incidence of measles, mumps and Lyme disease increased in 1989 from 1988 levels. Salmonellosis, shigellosis, amoebiasis and Giardiasis incidence declined.

### **Marriages and Divorces**

- The median age for brides marrying for the first time in 1989 increased to 25.7 years, while for men marrying for the first time the median rose to 27.4 years.
- The number of marriages in 1989 was 2.3 times the number of divorces occurring in the state.

### **Health Status**

- New Jersey appears to be meeting the 1990 national health objectives in the areas of the total neonatal death rate, suicide death rate among the young, the motor vehicle fatality rate, and deaths from fires and drowning.

- The objectives for rates of unintentional deaths from firearms and homicide deaths among 15 through 24 year old black males appear likely to be met.
- Objectives related to gonorrhea, hepatitis B, rubella, diphtheria, polio and pertussis morbidity will likely be met.
- 1990 national health objectives that are unlikely to be met are those related to low birth weight births (total and nonwhite), prenatal care (total, white and nonwhite), nonwhite infant mortality, fetal deaths, maternal mortality and deaths from falls.
- Morbidity objectives that will not likely be met relate to primary and secondary syphilis, tuberculosis, measles and mumps incidence.



## **NATALITY**

**1989**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This report on natality covers births to New Jersey residents during the calendar year 1989 and trends in births to State residents over the twenty-year period since 1970. The birth certificate is the source document for data included in the report. New Jersey law requires that the attending physician, midwife or person acting as midwife file a certificate of birth with the Local Registrar within five days of a birth. Statistics on births to New Jersey residents which occurred in other states are also included in this report. The inclusion of these data is made possible by an agreement among all registration areas in the United States to provide information on births occurring in their areas to the state of residence. Certificates of births occurring in New Jersey and information on resident births which occurred outside the State are forwarded to the State Registrar. To protect the confidentiality of individuals, identifying information was removed from the data files prior to statistical analysis.

**STATISTICAL OVERVIEW**

**Number of Births**

The number of New Jersey resident births in 1989 was 121,594, the largest number of resident births since 1965. An increasing trend in resident births has been in effect since 1976. There were 4,113 more resident births in 1989 than in 1988, an increase of 3.5 percent. The percentage increase slowed from the 3.8 percent rise from 1987 to 1988.

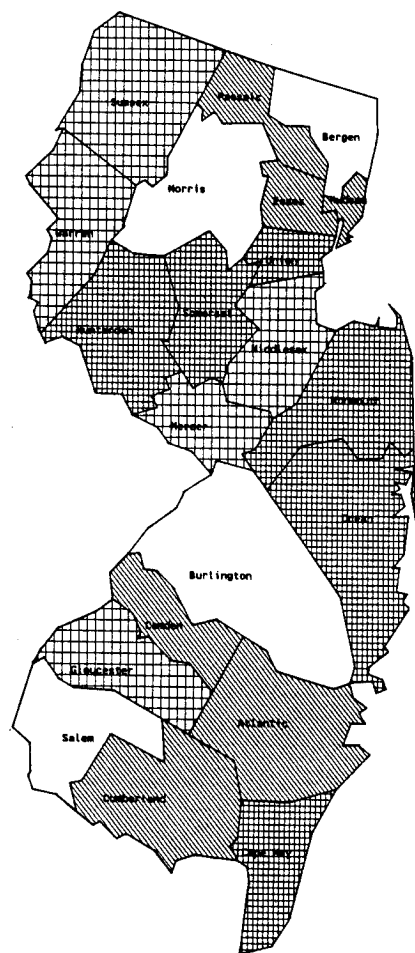
The number of births in the country as a whole has exhibited the same pattern as New Jersey's resident births during the past two decades (Table N7). From 3.73 million births in 1970, the number declined to 3.17 million in 1976, then rose steadily to a total of 4,040,958 in 1989. The 1989 birth figure represents a 3.4 percent increase over the number for 1988.

**FIGURE N1. BIRTH RATE BY COUNTY  
NEW JERSEY, 1989**

**Birth Rate**

The New Jersey resident birth rate per 1,000 population stood at 15.7 in 1989, the highest level for this rate since 1970. The 1988 to 1989 change in birth rate represents a 3.3 percent increase.

Birth rates by county showed considerable variation (Tables N8 and N9). The highest 1989 rate among the twenty-one counties was recorded for Essex County, with a rate of 18.1 per 1,000 population, while the lowest rate was 12.6 per 1,000 in Salem County. Nine counties had birth rates higher than the State rate in 1989; these were Atlantic, Camden, Cumberland, Essex, Hudson, Mercer, Passaic, Sussex and Warren Counties.

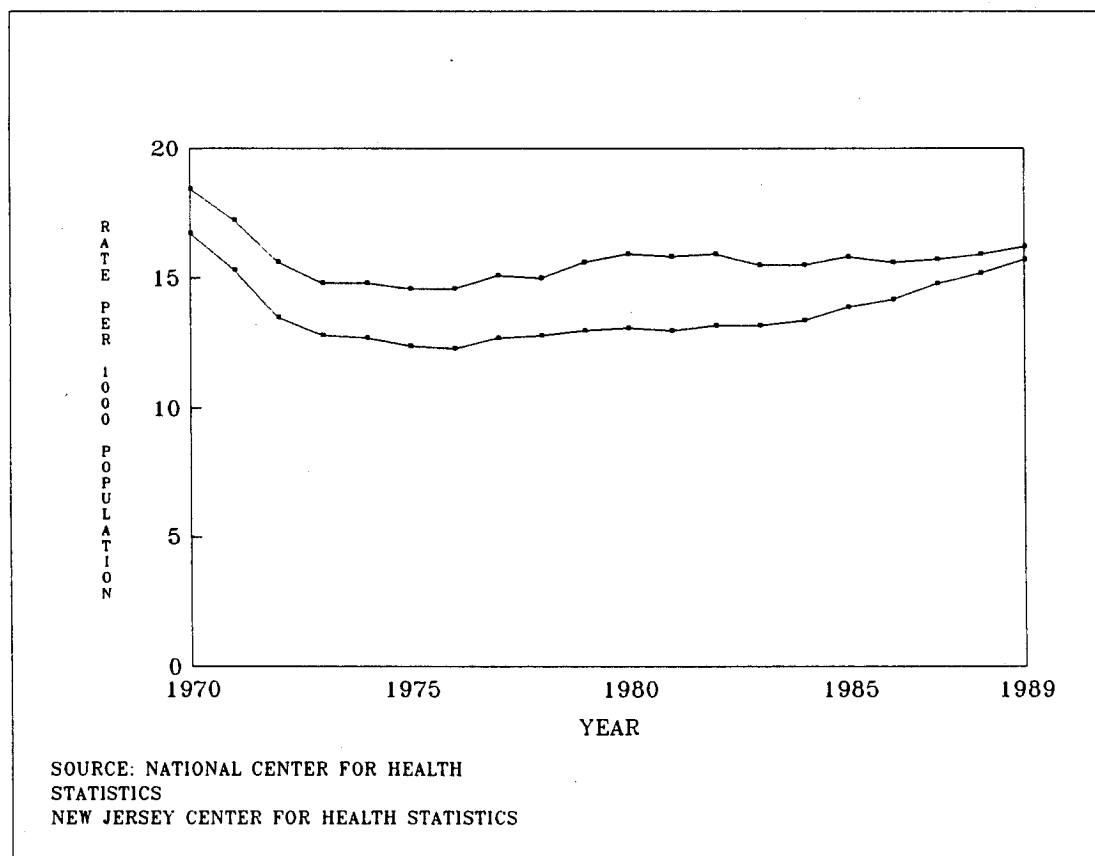


RATE  
 14.0 or Less  
 14.1 - 15.5  
 15.6 - 17.0  
 > 17.0

SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

The United States birth rate has evidenced a pattern very similar to the New Jersey trend since 1970, although the United States rate has consistently exceeded the New Jersey rate. This gap has been as much as 2.8 births per 1,000 population. In recent years, the gap between the New Jersey and United States rates has diminished; in 1989 the New Jersey rate was 0.6 births per 1,000 less than the United States rate.

**FIGURE N2. LIVE BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION  
NEW JERSEY AND THE US, 1970-1989**



**Fertility**

The general fertility rate is defined as the number of births per 1,000 females aged 15 through 44. The 1989 general fertility rate for New Jersey was 66.5 per 1,000 females 15 through 44 years of age, a rate not exceeded since 1971. New Jersey's fertility rate has been increasing since 1984. General fertility rates nationwide have followed the same pattern in recent years, but at levels higher than New Jersey's. In 1989, the U.S. general fertility rate was 69.2, 4.1 percent higher than New Jersey's rate.

Age-specific live birth rates have changed substantially over the past twenty years (Table N1). In only three age groups was the fertility rate higher in 1989 than in 1970: 10 through 14, 30 through 34 and 35 through 39 year olds. The greatest percentage decrease in age-specific fertility occurred in the 20 through 24 year olds, which declined 45.3 percent, as substantial numbers of young women delayed giving birth until later ages.

The total fertility rate estimates the number of children a cohort of 1,000 women would have over their lifetimes at the age-specific birth rates in effect at the time the rate is calculated. The total fertility rate is computed by multiplying the age-specific birth rate for each five-year age group from ages 10 through 49 by five (the number of years in the group) and summing the results. A total fertility rate of 2,110 per 1,000 females aged 10 through 49 is considered the minimum needed for population replacement under current mortality conditions (assuming no net immigration).<sup>(1)</sup> In 1970, the total fertility rate in New Jersey was 2,414 per 1,000, well above the population replacement level. The rate dipped to 1,609 per 1,000 in 1980, but has increased in recent years. In 1989, the total fertility rate was 1,907.0 per 1,000, still 9.6 percent below the minimum population replacement rate.

**TABLE N1. GENERAL FERTILITY, TOTAL FERTILITY AND AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES  
NEW JERSEY, 1970, 1980, 1988 AND 1989**

YEAR	GENERAL FERTILITY RATE	TOTAL FERTILITY RATE	AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES BY AGE OF MOTHER							
			10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1970	81.2	2414.0	0.8	49.8	154.8	155.5	80.3	33.4	7.8	0.4
1980	57.4	1609.5	1.0	35.2	87.0	108.8	66.3	20.0	3.4	0.2
1988	64.8	1869.5	1.0	37.5	80.4	119.8	95.2	34.8	5.0	0.2
1989	66.5	1907.0	1.2	41.1	84.7	116.8	95.2	36.4	5.7	0.3

**Sex and Plurality**

The ratio of male to female New Jersey births was 1.052 males for each female birth (Table N2). The male/female ratio in 1989 was slightly higher than the 1988 male/female ratio of 1.046. The white male/female ratio was 1.048 in 1989, while the ratio was 1.062 in races other than white.

**TABLE N2. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY RACE OF MOTHER AND SEX  
NEW JERSEY, 1989**

RACE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE/FEMALE RATIO
WHITE	46,205	44,086	1.048
BLACK	12,133	11,512	1.054
OTHER	2,169	1,949	1.113
UNKNOWN RACE	1,827	1,710	1.068
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>62,334</b>	<b>59,257</b>	<b>1.052</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1989 (109th edition.) Washington, DC, 1989



Single births accounted for 97.5 percent of live outcomes of pregnancy in 1989. The remaining pregnancies produced multiple births - 2,505 live births were delivered as part of a twin outcome, (2.1 percent of pregnancy outcomes) and 106 were triplets or outcomes of higher multiple births (0.1 percent of pregnancy outcomes).

**Attendant at Birth**

The vast majority of resident births in 1989 were attended by a physician. A physician attended 96.3 percent of births and midwives attended 2.6 percent. These figures are similar to comparable figures for 1988, when 97.0 percent of births were attended by a physician. Certified nurse midwives or other midwives attended 2.2 percent of white births in 1989, 4.5 percent of black births and 1.6 percent of births of other races.

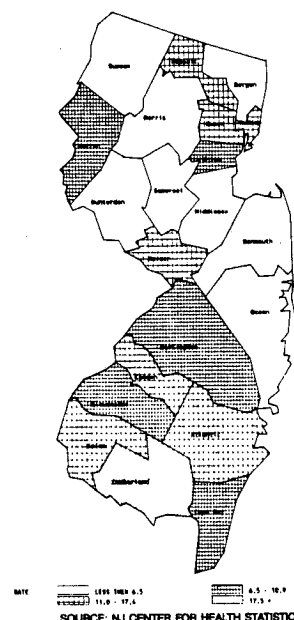
**MATERNAL CHARACTERISTICS**

**Age**

The median and modal age groups for mothers of babies born in 1989 were the same - females aged 25 through 29 years (Table N10). Approximately one-third of the New Jersey resident births were to women in this age group. Women 35 and over delivered 10.7 percent of the resident births in 1989. In 1988, 10.3 percent of resident births were to women 35 years of age and over. The percentage of births to women 35 and over has been increasing since 1978 (Table N11). About nine percent of the 1989 resident births were to teenage females (those under 20 years of age). While the age-specific fertility rates for teenage females have increased in recent years, the fertility rates for females over the age of 19 have increased even more rapidly. As a result, the percentage of all live births born to teenage females has been in a declining trend since 1974.

There are major differences in the percentage of teenage births by county of residence. Teenage births as a percentage of total births were highest in Cumberland (20.6), Salem (16.1), Essex (15.3), and Atlantic (12.9) Counties. The lowest percentage of births to teenagers occurred to residents of Morris (2.1), Bergen (2.3), and Hunterdon (2.7) Counties.

**FIGURE N3. PERCENT OF BIRTHS TO TEENS BY COUNTY NEW JERSEY, 1989**



Distribution of births by county of residence and age of the mother can be found in Table N12.

**Race/Ethnicity**

In 1989, resident births included 90,291 births to white women, 23,648 births to black women, and 4,118 births to women of races other than black or white (Table N10). The remaining 3,537 births were of unknown race. White births represented 74.3 percent of total births, black births comprised 19.4 percent and other births were 3.4 percent of the total. White births increased 3.1 percent in the 1988 to 1989 period, while births of races other than white increased 7.4 percent over the year. Hispanic origin was recorded as a separate, distinct item on New Jersey's birth certificate for the first time in 1989. A total of 17,214 births to Hispanic mothers (regardless of race) was reported in that year or 14.2 percent of the total. Of Hispanic births, 41.9 percent of the mothers reported themselves as Puerto Rican and 23.5 percent as being of Central or South American origin (Table N13). The number and percent of births with the mother of Hispanic origin by county of residence of the mother can be found in Table N14.

**Marital Status of Mother**

In 1989, almost one in four resident births was to an unmarried mother. The percentage of births in which the mother was unmarried has increased gradually over the past two decades (Table N15). In 1970, one in nine births was to an unmarried female; in almost 90 percent of births the mother was reported as married. The percentage of births to unmarried women has increased in both white and all other racial groups over the past twenty years; however, the increase in the rate of births born out of wedlock to women in racial groups other than white has outpaced that of white births. More than 95 percent of white newborns were reported as having married mothers in 1970; this percent had declined to 84.7 by 1989 (Table N16). Over 60 percent of newborns of racial groups other than white had married mothers in 1970 and only 45.2 percent in 1989. The total number of births to unmarried mothers in 1989 was 29,042. Of these, 46.5 percent were born to white and 51.4 percent to black females.

Almost 80 percent of the births to teenage mothers were born out of wedlock (Table N3). In 29.5 percent of the births to unmarried females, the mother was a teenager (under twenty years of age). An additional 34.9 percent of the total births to unmarried females were to females aged 20 through 24. Females under the age of 25 years accounted for 64.4 percent of the children born out of wedlock.

Births by county of residence and marital status of the mother can be found in Table N17.

AGE OF MOTHER	TOTAL BIRTHS	MARITAL STATUS					
		MARRIED		NOT MARRIED		NOT STATED	
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
14 AND UNDER	275	17	6.2	258	93.8	0	0.0
15-19	10,507	2,176	20.7	8,317	79.2	14	0.1
20-24	24,275	14,069	58.0	10,126	41.7	80	0.3
25-34	72,751	63,394	87.1	9,026	12.4	331	0.5
35-44	12,984	11,704	90.1	1,191	9.2	89	0.7
45 AND OVER	71	57	80.3	13	18.3	1	1.4
NOT STATED	731	560	76.6	111	15.2	60	8.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>121,594</b>	<b>91,977</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>29,042</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>0.5</b>

\*AS DETERMINED BY RESPONSE TO THE BIRTH CERTIFICATE ITEM, "MOTHER MARRIED (AT BIRTH, CONCEPTION OR ANY TIME BETWEEN)"

**Prenatal Care**

Approximately three-fourths of the women who gave birth in 1989 began prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy (75.4 %); another 12.7 percent first obtained care in the second trimester. Only 3.1 percent of the women who gave birth in 1989 began prenatal care in the third trimester. Finally, 1.5 percent of the women who delivered in 1989 received no prenatal care during their pregnancies. This is an increase from the 1988 level of 1.2 percent. On the remaining 7.3 percent of certificates, onset of prenatal care was not stated. Onset of prenatal care by county of residence of the mother can be found in Table N18.

Receipt of early prenatal care differed by race and age of the mother. Among white mothers, 81.9 percent received first trimester care; 58.6 percent of black mothers and 82.1 percent of mothers of other races began prenatal care in the first trimester. The percentage of black mothers who received no prenatal care during their pregnancies is almost nine times as high as for white mothers (5.2 percent of black mothers and 0.6 percent of white mothers). Females of other races who gave birth in 1989 failed to obtain prenatal care in 0.3 percent of cases.

**TABLE N4. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY RACE AND AGE OF MOTHER AND TRIMESTER OF FIRST PRENATAL CARE NEW JERSEY, 1989**

RACE/AGE GROUP	TOTAL BIRTHS	TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN									
		FIRST		SECOND		THIRD		NO CARE		NOT STATED	
		NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
<b>White</b>											
<20	5,408	2,918	54.0	1,681	31.1	451	8.3	105	1.9	253	4.7
20-24	18,195	11,736	72.5	2,886	17.8	731	4.5	189	1.2	653	4.0
25 & Over	68,145	59,155	86.8	4,605	6.8	873	1.3	236	0.3	3,276	4.9
Not Stated	543	164	30.2	26	4.8	11	2.0	2	0.4	340	62.6
<b>Black</b>											
<20	5,191	2,258	43.5	1,855	35.7	481	9.3	304	5.9	293	5.6
20-24	7,170	3,977	55.5	1,864	26.0	517	7.2	424	5.9	388	5.4
25 & Over	11,205	7,595	67.8	1,953	17.4	497	4.4	493	4.4	667	6.0
Not Stated	82	32	39.0	13	15.9	7	8.5	3	3.7	27	32.9
<b>Other Races</b>											
<20	75	30	40.0	29	38.7	7	9.3	1	1.3	8	10.7
20-24	512	382	74.6	79	15.4	25	4.9	1	0.2	25	4.9
25 & Over	3,511	2,966	84.5	308	8.8	78	2.3	9	0.3	150	4.4
Not Stated	20	7	35.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	60.0
<b>Race Not Stated</b>											
<20	108	29	26.9	23	21.3	9	8.3	2	1.9	45	41.7
20-24	398	74	18.6	35	8.8	9	2.3	5	1.3	275	69.1
25 & Over	2,945	317	10.8	42	1.4	15	0.5	5	0.2	2,566	87.1
Not Stated	86	4	4.7	2	2.3	0	0.0	1	1.2	79	91.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>121,594</b>	<b>91,644</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>15,402</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>3,711</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1,780</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>9,057</b>	<b>7.4</b>

Fewer than fifty percent of teenage mothers received prenatal care in the first trimester (48.5%). Almost 9 percent first received prenatal care in the third trimester (8.8%) and 3.8 percent of teenage mothers received no prenatal care during pregnancy. These figures represent an improvement in levels of prenatal care received by teenage mothers in 1988 with the exception of an increase in teenage mothers who received no prenatal care (3.1% in 1988). Thus, while a greater proportion of pregnant teenage females are getting early prenatal care, an increase in teenage mothers who received no care during their pregnancies presents a major public health problem. The percentage of mothers who receive early prenatal care rises with maternal age. First trimester care was received by 66.6 percent of mothers aged 20 through 24 and 81.6 percent of mothers who were 25 years of age and older. Both of these rates represent increases from 1988 levels.

Of all age-race groups, the lowest percentages of early prenatal care were experienced by black teenage mothers (43.5%) and teenage mothers of races other than black or white (40.0%). Young black teenage mothers were also more likely than any other race/age group to receive no prenatal care during pregnancy, 5.9% in both the under 20 and 20 through 24 year age groups (Table N4).

**Level of Education**

The highest grade of education (0 - 17 years) completed by the mother was recorded on 89.1 percent of 1989 birth certificates. More than four-fifths of mothers whose educational level was stated were high school graduates (84.7 percent) and 25.4 percent had college degrees.

The mother's level of education was found to be directly related to timeliness in obtaining prenatal care (Table N5). Of women with less than a high school education, 56.0 percent obtained prenatal care in the first trimester, while 94.2 percent of mothers who were at least college graduates received care this early. Almost five percent of mothers who did not earn a high school diploma received no prenatal care during pregnancy (4.7) compared to 0.9 percent of mothers who had a high school diploma or more education.

**TABLE N5. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY MOTHER'S EDUCATION AND PRENATAL CARE  
NEW JERSEY, 1989**

PRENATAL CARE BEGAN	HIGHEST GRADE OF EDUCATION COMPLETED							
	<HIGH SCHOOL		HIGH SCHOOL		SOME COLLEGE		COLLEGE DEGREE+	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
1ST TRIMESTER	9,081	56.0	35,231	80.5	16,687	87.7	25,334	94.2
2ND TRIMESTER	4,906	30.2	6,405	14.6	1,863	9.8	1,290	4.8
3RD TRIMESTER	1,472	9.1	1,421	3.2	365	1.9	222	0.8
NONE	763	4.7	705	1.6	107	0.6	37	0.1
TOTAL	16,222	100.0	43,762	100.0	19,022	100.0	26,883	100.0

**NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Birth Weight**

The most frequent birth weight category (modal weight group) for resident New Jersey newborns is between 3000 and 3499 grams (approximately 6 lbs. 10 ozs. to 7 lbs. 12 ozs.). Of all babies born during 1989, 35.4 percent had a birth weight between these limits. Almost two-thirds of the newborns, 63.7 percent, weighed between 3000 to 3999 grams (approximately 6 lbs. 10 ozs. to 8 lbs. 13 ozs.)

By definition, a low birth weight or immature birth is a baby whose weight at birth is less than 2,500 grams (approximately 5 lbs. 8 ozs.). Low birth weight is highly correlated with infant mortality. Of New Jersey resident births in 1989, 8,674 or 7.1 percent were in the low birth weight category (Table N6). Of the low birth weight infants in 1989, 5,012 were white, 3,295 were black, and 295 were of other races. The percentage of babies in the low birth weight category at birth differed by racial group; 5.6 percent of white, 13.9 percent of black, and 7.2 percent of other race newborns were classified as being of low birth weight.

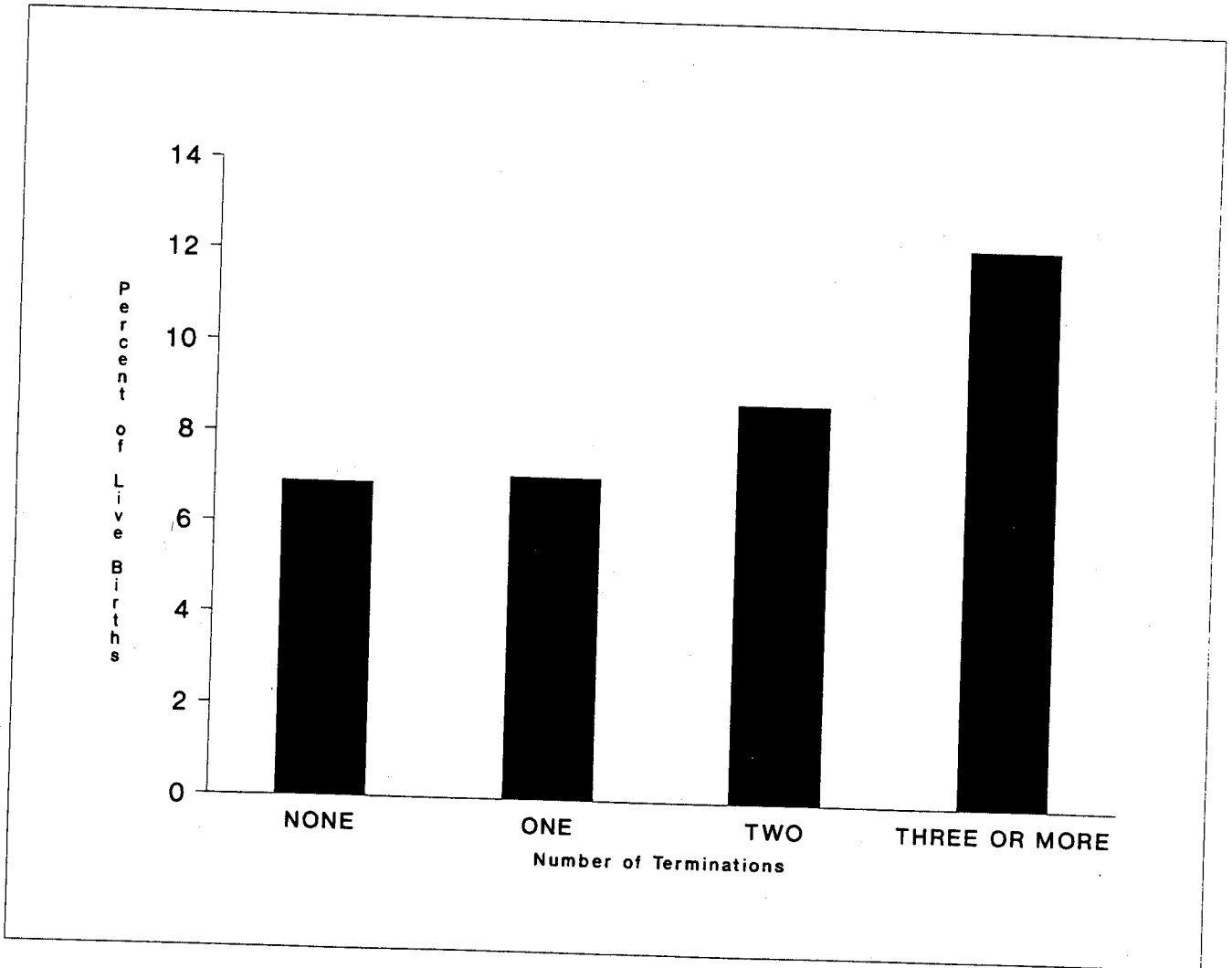
Very low weight births refer to babies whose weight at birth is less than 1,500 grams (about 3 pounds, 5 ounces). In 1989, 1,626 live born infants or 1.3 percent of all births were in the very low birth weight category (Table N19). Of the very low birth weight infants, 865 were white (1.0 percent of total white births), 708 were black (3.0 percent of total black births), and 34 were of other races (0.8 percent of total births to other races).

Teenage females are more likely to give birth to an underweight baby. More than ten percent of newborns of teenage mothers weighed less than 2,500 grams (10.5 percent). The percent of low birth weight babies of teenage mothers differed by racial group. Among white teenage mothers, the percent of low birth weight babies was 8.1. This is in contrast to the 13.3 percent of low birth weight babies born to black teenage females. In births to teenagers of other races, the percent of low birth weight babies was 8.0.

TABLE N6. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY AGE AND RACE OF MOTHER AND LOW BIRTH WEIGHT NEW JERSEY, 1989								
AGE OF MOTHER	TOTAL	BIRTH WEIGHT OF LESS THAN 2500 GRAMS						NOT STATED NUMBER
		WHITE		BLACK		OTHER RACES		
		NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	
UNDER 15	41	18	19.6	23	12.6	0	N/A	0
15-19	1,092	418	7.6	666	13.3	6	8.0	2
20-24	2,087	1,009	6.2	1,018	14.2	53	10.4	7
25-29	2,469	1,478	4.8	867	14.2	105	7.0	19
30-34	1,999	1,389	5.2	499	13.7	94	6.6	17
35-39	773	559	6.2	179	14.4	23	4.6	12
40 & OVER	157	105	8.5	29	12.7	14	16.1	9
NOT STATED	56	36	N/A	14	N/A	0	N/A	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,674</b>	<b>5,012</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>3,295</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>72</b>

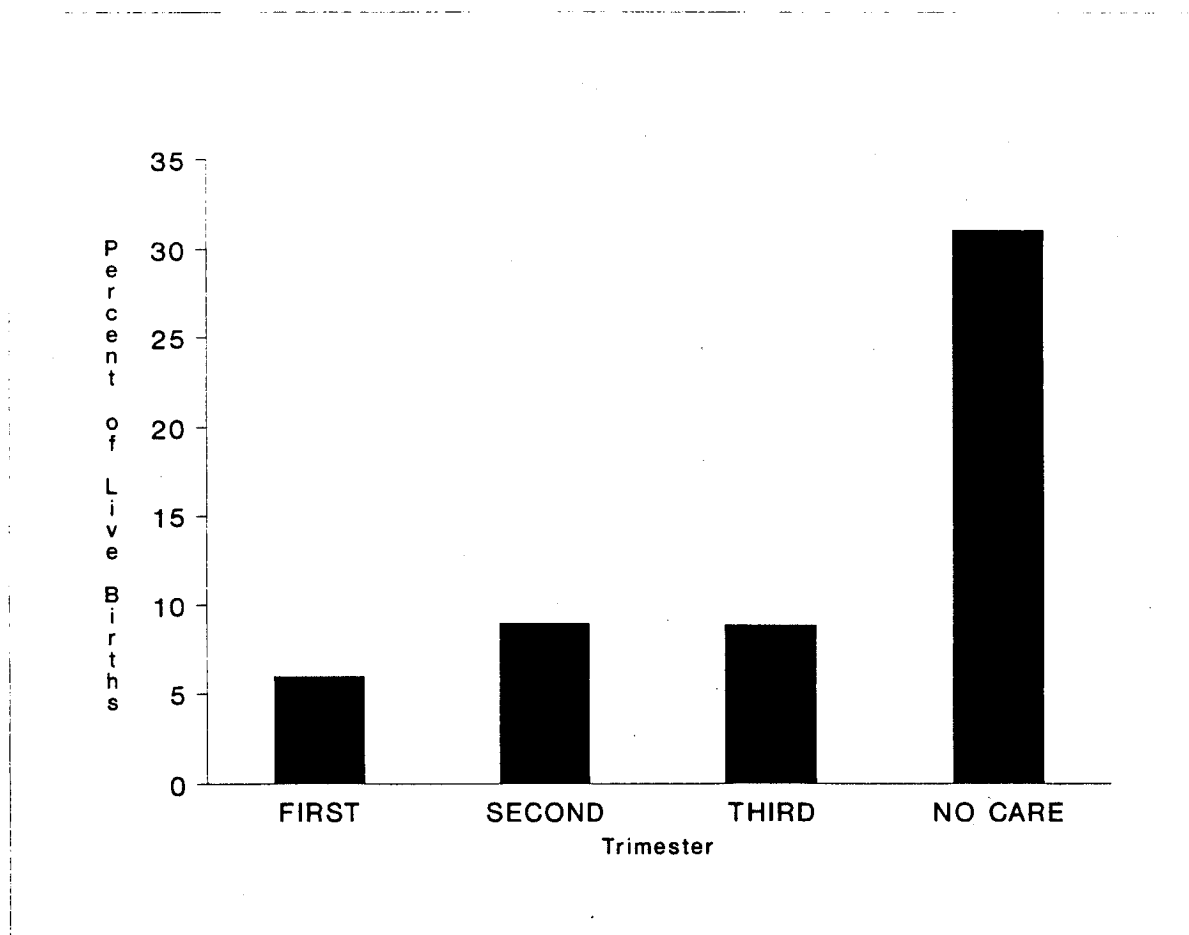
Low birth weight is associated with the number of previous pregnancy terminations (also known as miscarriages, stillbirths, fetal deaths, or abortions), both spontaneous and induced, experienced by the mother (Table N20). Women with no previous pregnancy terminations had a low birth weight rate of 6.9 percent in 1989, while females with three or more prior pregnancy terminations had a low birth weight rate of 12.3 percent.

**FIGURE N4. LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BY PREVIOUS PREGNANCY TERMINATIONS  
NEW JERSEY, 1989**



Low birth weight has also been found to be related to late or no prenatal care (Table N21). Of resident babies born in 1989, those whose mothers began prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy had a low birth weight rate of 6.0 percent. In babies whose mothers first received care in the second trimester, the low birth weight percent was 9.0, while 8.9 percent of babies born to mothers who first received prenatal care in the third trimester were in the low birth weight category. Mothers who received no prenatal care delivered low birth weight babies 31.1 percent of the time in 1989. The relationship between pregnancy duration when prenatal care began and low birth weight remains basically unchanged from the 1988 pattern.

**FIGURE N5. LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BY TRIMESTER OF FIRST PRENATAL CARE  
NEW JERSEY, 1989**



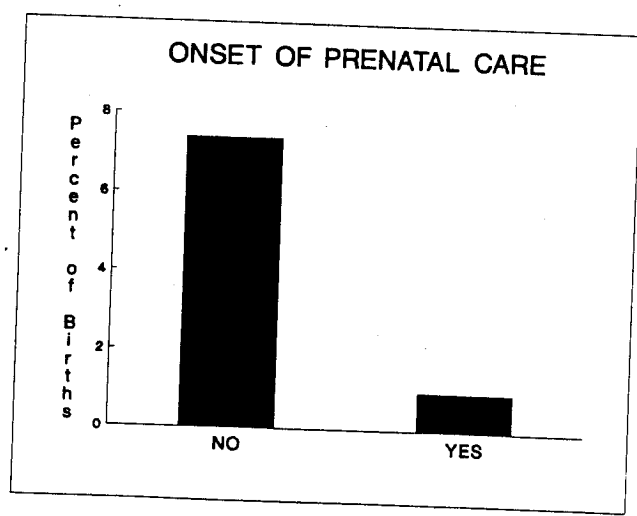
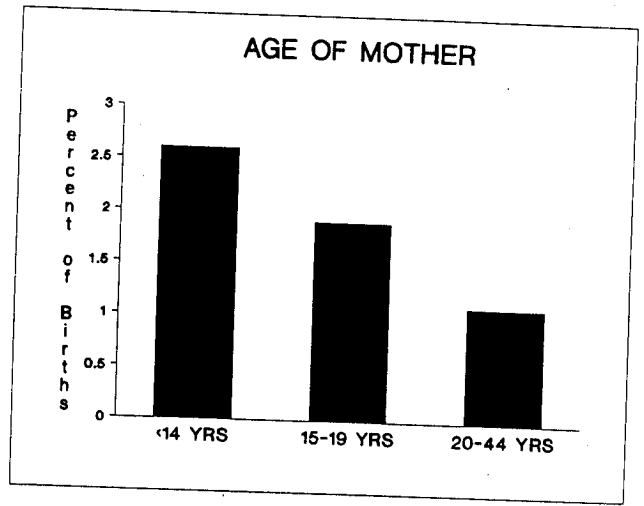
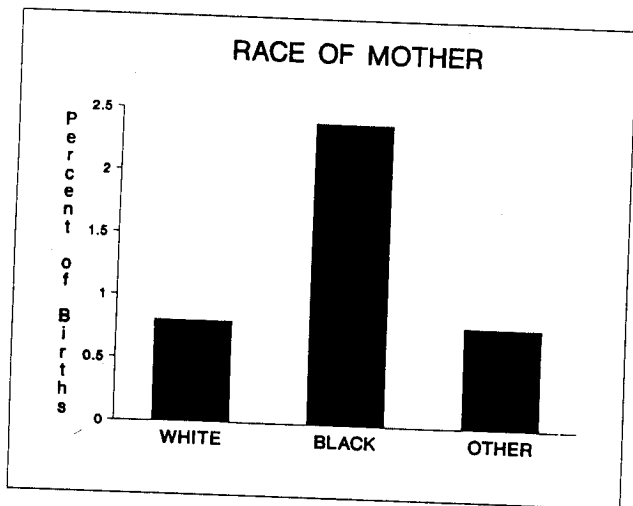
**Apgar Score**

The Apgar score is a composite measure used to evaluate a newborn's general condition. Apgar tests are taken at one and five minutes after birth. Heart rate, respiratory effort, color, muscle tone, and reflex irritability are checked and evaluated. Each of these factors receives a score of 0, 1, or 2 and the sum of the five values is the overall score. A score of 10 is optimum. Newborns with scores less than 7 are at risk of health problems and are observed more closely during the first days of life.

Of newborns for whom a five-minute Apgar score was recorded, 18.8 percent received the maximum score of 10. Of tested babies, 98.8 percent received a score that fell in the 7 through 10 range, while 1.2 percent scored less than 7. Apgar score results were not recorded for 5.2 percent of newborns.

The percentage of newborns who receive a score under 7 on the five-minute Apgar evaluation has been found to be related to the race (Table N22) and age of the mother (Table N23), as well as whether or not she received any prenatal care (Table N24). In 1989, 0.8 percent of white newborns scored less than 7 on the five-minute Apgar, while 2.4 percent of black and 0.8 percent of newborns of other races scored less than 7. Almost 3 percent of babies of mothers 14 years of age and under received Apgar scores under 7, as did 1.8 percent of the babies of mothers aged 15 through 19 years. These figures are in contrast to the 1.1 percent of newborns of mothers aged 20 through 44 who received an Apgar score less than 7. Of births among women who received any prenatal care, 1.0 percent were in the Apgar score 0 through 6 range; among women who reported no prenatal care, 7.0 percent of births received a score under 7.

**FIGURE N6. APGAR SCORES UNDER 7 WITH RELATIONSHIP TO RACE, AGE AND ONSET OF PRENATAL CARE NEW JERSEY, 1989**





**TABLE N7. LIVE BIRTHS AND LIVE BIRTH RATES\*  
NEW JERSEY AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 - 1989**

YEAR	NEW JERSEY		UNITED STATES**	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
1970	120,168	16.7	3,731,386	18.4
1971	111,376	15.3	3,555,970	17.2
1972	99,050	13.5	3,258,411	15.6
1973	94,024	12.8	3,136,965	14.8
1974	94,242	12.7	3,159,958	14.8
1975	91,457	12.4	3,144,198	14.6
1976	90,549	12.3	3,167,788	14.6
1977	83,786	12.7	3,326,632	15.1
1978	93,356	12.8	3,333,279	15.0
1979	95,672	13.0	3,494,398	15.6
1980	96,438	13.1	3,612,258	15.9
1981	96,205	13.0	3,629,238	15.8
1982	98,225	13.2	3,680,537	15.9
1983	98,746	13.2	3,638,933	15.5
1984	100,950	13.4	3,669,141	15.5
1985	105,329	13.9	3,780,561	15.8
1986	108,444	14.2	3,756,547	15.6
1987	113,234	14.8	3,809,394	15.7
1988	117,481	15.2	3,905,510	15.9
1989	121,594	15.7	4,040,958	16.3

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS  
NEW JERSEY CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

\* Birth rate is computed per 1,000 population

\*\* Based on 100 percent of births in selected states and on a 50 percent sample of births in all other states in 1970 and 1972 through 1984; based on a 50 percent sample of births in 1971

<b>TABLE N8. RESIDENT BIRTH RATES, BY COUNTY NEW JERSEY, 1989</b>		
<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>TOTAL BIRTHS</b>	<b>RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION</b>
ATLANTIC	3,891	17.5
BERGEN	10,555	12.7
BURLINGTON	5,452	13.9
CAMDEN	8,886	17.7
CAPE MAY	1,445	15.3
CUMBERLAND	2,405	17.4
ESSEX	14,265	18.1
GLOUCESTER	3,576	15.7
HUDSON	9,571	17.2
HUNTERDON	1,510	14.2
MERCER	5,183	15.9
MIDDLESEX	10,447	15.6
MONMOUTH	8,281	15.0
MORRIS	5,816	13.8
OCEAN	6,043	14.1
PASSAIC	8,141	18.0
SALEM	821	12.8
SOMERSET	3,627	15.3
SUSSEX	2,139	16.4
UNION	7,640	15.4
WARREN	1,525	16.7
MILITARY	391	N/A
UNKNOWN	4	N/A
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>121,594</b>	<b>15.7</b>

COUNTY	TABLE NO. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY RACE AND COUNTY OF MOTHER AND SEX OF CHILD NEW JERSEY, 1989														
	TOTAL			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			RACE NOT STATED		
	MALE	FEMALE	SEX NOT STATED	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
ATLANTIC	1,988	1,893	0	1,418	1,346	2,764	514	487	1,001	58	55	113	8	5	13
BERGEN	5,457	5,098	0	4,281	3,966	8,247	350	350	700	382	367	749	464	415	879
BURLINGTON	2,856	2,596	0	2,328	2,130	4,458	416	367	783	83	51	134	28	18	47
CAMDEN	4,524	4,261	1	3,594	3,310	6,904	1,002	937	1,940	89	71	160	39	43	82
CAPE MAY	743	702	0	664	622	1,286	69	69	138	7	7	14	3	4	7
CUMBERLAND	1,247	1,158	0	899	834	1,733	303	279	582	15	18	33	30	27	57
ESSEX	7,376	6,888	1	3,185	3,101	6,286	3,859	3,491	7,351	170	136	306	182	160	342
GLOUCESTER	1,843	1,733	0	1,608	1,529	3,135	189	180	379	25	17	42	13	7	20
HUDSON	4,926	4,645	0	3,206	3,005	6,211	1,147	1,078	2,225	283	252	535	290	310	600
HUNTERDON	793	717	0	768	692	1,460	7	11	18	9	7	16	9	7	16
MERCER	2,888	2,475	0	1,786	1,652	3,438	778	719	1,497	81	69	150	43	35	78
MIDDLESEX	5,329	5,117	1	4,201	4,062	8,263	557	561	1,118	419	346	765	152	148	300
MONMOUTH	4,270	4,011	0	3,474	3,248	6,722	545	519	1,064	107	119	226	144	125	269
MORRIS	2,946	2,870	0	2,693	2,609	5,302	100	101	201	110	108	218	43	52	95
OCEAN	3,059	2,984	0	2,810	2,748	5,558	130	136	266	25	29	54	94	71	165
PASSAIC	4,084	4,057	0	3,041	2,969	6,010	901	936	1,837	51	50	101	91	102	193
SALEM	380	441	0	311	333	644	84	104	188	3	2	5	2	2	4
SOMERSET	1,856	1,771	0	1,604	1,498	3,102	127	147	274	91	86	177	34	42	76
SUSSEX	1,089	1,050	0	1,043	1,008	2,052	12	6	18	9	8	17	25	27	52
UNION	3,866	3,774	0	2,846	2,594	5,440	969	948	1,917	131	137	268	120	95	215
WARREN	798	727	0	764	700	1,464	16	10	26	10	6	16	8	11	19
MILITARY	202	189	0	120	131	251	66	46	114	11	8	19	3	4	7
COUNTY UNKNOWN	4	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	62,334	59,257	3	46,205	44,086	90,291	12,133	11,512	23,645	2,169	1,949	4,118	1,827	1,710	3,537

AGE OF MOTHER	TOTAL	RACE OF MOTHER			
		WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	NOT STATED
UNDER 15	275	92	182	0	1
15-17	3,803	1,703	2,047	18	35
18-19	6,704	3,613	2,962	57	72
20-24	24,275	16,195	7,170	512	398
25-29	39,590	31,009	6,094	1,493	994
30-34	33,161	26,861	3,639	1,430	1,231
35-39	11,356	9,034	1,243	501	578
40-44	1,628	1,192	216	83	137
45+	71	49	13	4	5
NOT STATED	731	543	82	20	86
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>121,594</b>	<b>90,291</b>	<b>23,648</b>	<b>4,118</b>	<b>3,537</b>

YEAR	TOTAL BIRTHS	BIRTHS TO WOMEN UNDER 20		BIRTHS TO WOMEN 35 AND OVER	
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
1970	120,168	15,326	12.8	9,111	7.6
1971	111,376	14,353	12.9	7,781	7.0
1972	99,050	13,396	13.5	6,507	6.6
1973	94,024	13,247	14.1	5,891	6.3
1974	94,242	13,139	13.9	5,430	5.8
1975	91,457	12,566	13.7	5,348	5.8
1976	90,549	12,167	13.4	5,186	5.7
1977	93,786	12,131	12.9	5,370	5.7
1978	93,356	12,020	12.9	5,499	5.9
1979	95,672	12,097	12.6	5,742	6.0
1980	96,438	11,133	11.5	5,861	6.1
1981	96,205	11,887	12.4	5,732	6.0
1982	98,225	11,309	11.5	6,845	7.0
1983	98,746	10,869	11.0	7,427	7.5
1984	100,950	10,294	10.2	8,099	8.0
1985	105,329	10,191	9.7	9,005	8.5
1986	108,444	10,168	9.4	9,871	9.1
1987	113,234	10,387	9.2	10,652	9.4
1988	117,481	10,472	8.9	12,069	10.3
1989	121,594	10,782	8.9	13,055	10.7

TABLE N12. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE  
NEW JERSEY, 1989

COUNTY	TOTAL	AGE OF MOTHER									NOT STATED
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	
ATLANTIC	3,891	16	197	290	961	1,195	900	280	30	2	20
BERGEN	10,555	2	64	182	1,296	3,539	3,744	1,364	224	7	133
BURLINGTON	5,452	6	140	301	1,121	1,840	1,486	482	59	3	14
CAMDEN	8,886	37	392	683	2,033	2,812	2,125	691	88	7	18
CAPE MAY	1,445	1	40	81	359	514	335	100	12	0	3
CUMBERLAND	2,405	14	183	298	741	688	350	109	19	2	1
ESSEX	14,265	77	817	1,283	3,548	4,044	3,039	1,194	215	10	38
GLOUCESTER	3,576	4	84	198	747	1,281	952	271	30	1	8
HUDSON	9,571	18	392	699	2,338	3,051	2,104	794	117	8	50
HUNTERDON	1,510	1	10	30	138	510	560	230	28	0	3
MERCER	5,163	27	224	352	1,035	1,571	1,355	507	66	4	22
MIDDLESEX	10,447	5	186	372	1,819	3,821	3,140	957	103	3	41
MONMOUTH	8,281	16	162	338	1,297	2,648	2,720	926	143	5	26
MORRIS	5,816	2	31	92	688	1,940	2,164	777	100	5	17
OCEAN	6,043	5	127	251	1,314	2,171	1,581	502	57	5	30
PASSAIC	8,141	24	396	593	1,980	2,558	1,821	585	109	3	72
SALEM	821	4	57	71	239	266	135	42	6	0	1
SOMERSET	3,627	2	43	84	395	1,269	1,311	442	65	0	16
SUSSEX	2,139	2	9	55	289	740	648	184	27	0	185
UNION	7,635	11	209	377	1,518	2,407	2,190	778	114	0	31
WARREN	1,529	1	37	62	274	567	438	129	14	5	2
MILITARY COUNTY UNKNOWN	392	0	3	12	143	158	62	11	2	1	0
	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	121,594	275	3,803	6,704	24,275	39,590	33,161	11,356	1,628	71	731

<b>TABLE N13. NUMBER OF BIRTHS WITH MOTHER OF HISPANIC ORIGIN BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN NEW JERSEY, 1989</b>		
<b>COUNTRY OF ORIGIN</b>	<b>NUMBER OF BIRTHS</b>	<b>PERCENT OF HISPANIC BIRTHS</b>
MEXICO	630	3.7
PUERTO RICO	7,208	41.9
CUBA	904	5.3
CENTRAL/SOUTH AMERICA	4,046	23.5
OTHER & UNKNOWN HISPANIC ORIGIN	4,428	25.7
<b>TOTAL HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>	<b>17,214</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<b>TABLE N14. BIRTHS OF HISPANIC ORIGIN BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF MOTHER NEW JERSEY, 1989</b>		
<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>BIRTHS TO HISPANIC MOTHERS</b>	<b>BIRTHS OF HISPANIC ORIGIN AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS</b>
ATLANTIC	405	10.4
BERGEN	915	8.7
BURLINGTON	184	3.0
CAMDEN	949	10.7
CAPE MAY	47	3.3
CUMBERLAND	461	19.2
ESSEX	3,018	21.2
GLOUCESTER	57	1.6
HUDSON	3,675	38.4
HUNTERDON	29	1.9
MERCER	491	9.5
MIDDLESEX	1,412	13.5
MONMOUTH	410	5.0
MORRIS	385	6.6
OCEAN	281	4.7
PASSAIC	2,661	32.7
SALEM	20	2.4
SOMERSET	196	5.4
SESSEX	50	2.3
UNION	1,525	20.0
WARREN	34	2.2
MILITARY	29	7.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17,214</b>	<b>14.2</b>

**TABLE N15. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY MARITAL STATUS\* OF MOTHER  
NEW JERSEY, 1970-1989**

YEAR	TOTAL BIRTHS	MARITAL STATUS					
		MARRIED		NOT MARRIED		NOT STATED	
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
1970	120,168	107,070	89.1	13,098	10.9		
1971	111,376	98,502	88.4	12,874	11.6		
1972	99,050	86,240	87.1	12,805	12.9	5	0.0
1973	94,024	80,483	85.6	13,526	14.4	5	0.0
1974	94,242	80,409	85.3	13,825	14.7	8	0.0
1975	91,457	77,119	84.3	14,333	15.7	5	0.0
1976	90,549	75,428	83.3	15,115	16.7	6	0.0
1977	93,786	77,258	82.4	16,524	17.6	4	0.0
1978	93,356	75,048	80.4	18,273	19.6	35	0.0
1979	95,672	76,226	79.7	19,411	20.3	35	0.0
1980	96,438	76,033	78.8	20,371	21.1	34	0.0
1981	96,205	75,872	78.9	20,297	21.1	36	0.0
1982	98,225	76,847	78.2	21,354	21.7	24	0.0
1983	98,746	77,060	78.0	21,663	21.9	23	0.0
1984	100,950	78,445	77.7	22,437	22.2	68	0.1
1985	105,329	81,214	77.1	23,044	21.9	1,071	1.0
1986	108,444	83,686	77.2	24,632	22.7	126	0.1
1987	113,234	86,594	76.5	26,396	23.3	244	0.2
1988	117,481	88,054	75.0	28,316	24.1	1,111	0.9
1989	121,594	91,977	75.6	29,042	23.9	575	0.5

\*MARITAL STATUS WAS DETERMINED BY RESPONSE TO:  
 FOR YEARS 1970-1978 - ITEM #20 - LEGITIMATE?  
 FOR YEARS 1979-1988 - ITEM #18 - IS MOTHER MARRIED?  
 FOR YEAR 1989 - ITEM #22- MOTHER MARRIED? (AT BIRTH, CONCEPTION  
 OR ANY TIME BETWEEN)

**TABLE N16. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY RACE AND MARITAL STATUS\* OF MOTHER  
NEW JERSEY, 1989**

RACE	TOTAL NUMBER	MARITAL STATUS				
		MARRIED		NOT MARRIED		NOT STATED
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER
WHITE	90,291	76,505	84.7	13,506	15.0	280
BLACK	23,848	8,670	36.7	14,838	63.2	40
OTHER	4,118	3,885	94.3	224	5.4	9
NOT STATED	3,537	2,917	82.5	374	10.6	246
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>121,584</b>	<b>91,977</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>29,042</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>575</b>

\*AS DETERMINED BY RESPONSE TO THE BIRTH CERTIFICATE ITEM, "MOTHER MARRIED (AT BIRTH, CONCEPTION OR ANY TIME BETWEEN)"

**TABLE N17. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY MOTHER'S MARITAL STATUS\* AND COUNTY  
NEW JERSEY, 1989**

COUNTY	TOTAL	MARITAL STATUS		
		MARRIED	UNMARRIED	NOT STATED
ATLANTIC	3,891	2,515	1,366	10
BERGEN	10,555	9,625	855	75
BURLINGTON	5,452	4,408	1,005	39
CAMDEN	8,886	6,023	2,780	83
CAPE MAY	1,445	1,116	321	8
CUMBERLAND	2,405	1,329	1,066	10
ESSEX	14,265	7,935	6,297	33
GLOUCESTER	3,576	2,853	693	30
HUDSON	9,571	6,148	3,366	57
HUNTERDON	1,510	1,399	98	13
MERCER	5,183	3,564	1,584	15
MIDDLESEX	10,447	8,837	1,583	27
MONMOUTH	8,281	6,907	1,350	24
MORRIS	5,816	5,324	479	13
OCEAN	6,043	5,136	891	16
PASSAIC	8,141	5,773	2,351	17
SALEM	821	510	277	34
SOMERSET	3,627	3,263	355	9
SUSSEX	2,139	1,946	171	22
UNION	7,640	5,697	1,924	19
WARREN	1,525	1,298	206	21
MILITARY	391	368	23	0
COUNTY UNKNOWN	4	3	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>121,584</b>	<b>91,977</b>	<b>29,042</b>	<b>575</b>

\*AS DETERMINED BY RESPONSE TO THE BIRTH CERTIFICATE ITEM, "MOTHER MARRIED (AT BIRTH, CONCEPTION OR ANY TIME BETWEEN)"



**TABLE N18. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY ONSET OF PRENATAL CARE BY COUNTY  
NEW JERSEY, 1989**

COUNTY	TOTAL BIRTHS	ONSET OF PRENATAL CARE				
		1ST TRIMESTER	2ND TRIMESTER	3RD TRIMESTER	NO CARE	NOT STATED
ATLANTIC	3,891	2,399	930	214	44	304
BERGEN	10,555	8,489	595	155	52	1,264
BURLINGTON	5,452	4,255	499	135	46	517
CAMDEN	8,886	6,000	1,128	306	217	1,235
CAPE MAY	1,445	937	355	85	11	57
CUMBERLAND	2,405	1,444	672	141	52	96
ESSEX	14,265	10,397	2,142	380	690	676
GLOUCESTER	3,576	2,643	364	93	38	438
HUDSON	9,571	6,517	1,517	373	136	1,028
HUNTERDON	1,510	1,299	94	19	3	95
MERCER	5,163	3,678	759	200	50	476
MIDDLESEX	10,447	8,640	1,002	290	76	439
MONMOUTH	8,281	6,782	795	212	79	413
MORRIS	5,816	5,282	295	46	14	179
OCEAN	6,043	4,805	816	148	32	242
PASSAIC	8,141	5,614	1,583	425	132	387
SALEM	821	375	170	52	5	219
SOMERSET	3,627	3,162	185	25	12	243
SUSSEX	2,139	1,730	159	40	5	205
UNION	7,640	5,737	1,142	329	81	351
WARREN	1,525	1,188	121	35	4	177
MILITARY	391	271	79	28	1	12
NOT STATED	4	0	0	0	0	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>121,594</b>	<b>91,644</b>	<b>15,402</b>	<b>3,711</b>	<b>1,780</b>	<b>9,057</b>

**TABLE N19. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY BIRTH WEIGHT OF BABY  
AND AGE AND RACE OF MOTHER  
NEW JERSEY, 1989**

AGE OF MOTHER	RACE	TOTAL BIRTHS	WEIGHT AT BIRTH			
			<1500 GRAMS	1500-2499 GRAMS	2500 GRAMS & OVER	NOT STATED*
14 OR LESS	WHITE	92	2	16	74	0
	BLACK	183	6	17	159	1
15-19	WHITE	5,316	79	339	4,896	0
	BLACK	5,009	143	523	4,341	2
	OTHER	75	1	5	69	0
	UNKNOWN	107	1	1	105	0
20-24	WHITE	16,195	187	822	15,183	3
	BLACK	7,170	217	801	6,145	7
	OTHER	512	5	48	459	0
	UNKNOWN	398	2	5	391	0
25-29	WHITE	31,009	239	1,239	29,528	3
	BLACK	6,094	176	691	5,224	3
	OTHER	1,493	9	96	1,388	0
	UNKNOWN	994	2	17	975	0
30-34	WHITE	26,861	231	1,158	25,467	5
	BLACK	3,639	124	375	3,134	6
	OTHER	1,430	14	80	1,336	0
	UNKNOWN	1,231	5	12	1,214	0
35-39	WHITE	9,034	97	462	8,475	0
	BLACK	1,243	32	147	1,064	0
	OTHER	501	1	22	478	0
	UNKNOWN	578	3	9	566	0
40-44	WHITE	1,192	18	82	1,092	0
	BLACK	216	7	21	188	0
	OTHER	83	4	10	69	0
	UNKNOWN	137	2	7	128	0
45+	WHITE	49	3	2	44	0
	BLACK	13	0	1	12	0
	OTHER	4	0	0	4	0
	UNKNOWN	5	0	0	5	0
NOT STATED	WHITE	543	9	27	506	1
	BLACK	82	3	11	68	0
	OTHER	20	0	0	20	0
	UNKNOWN	86	4	2	80	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>121,594</b>	<b>1,626</b>	<b>7,048</b>	<b>112,889</b>	<b>31</b>

\*Live births with a reported birth weight of less than 300 grams were considered not classifiable and were included in the "Not Stated" birth weight category

TABLE N20. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY BIRTH WEIGHT AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS PREGNANCY TERMINATIONS NEW JERSEY, 1989					
NUMBER OF PREVIOUS PREGNANCY TERMINATIONS	TOTAL	WEIGHT AT BIRTH			PERCENT LOW BIRTH WEIGHT*
		LESS THAN 2500 GRAMS	2500 GRAMS OR MORE	NOT STATED	
0	87,725	6,076	81,629	20	6.9
1	17,230	1,226	16,000	4	7.1
2	6,393	565	5,827	1	8.8
3 OR MORE	3,043	374	2,667	2	12.3
NOT STATED	7,203	433	6,767	3	6.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>121,594</b>	<b>8,674</b>	<b>112,890</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7.1</b>

\* PERCENT OF LIVE BIRTHS WEIGHING LESS THAN 2500 GMS (5 LBS 8 OZS)

TABLE N21. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY BIRTH WEIGHT AND TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN NEW JERSEY, 1989					
TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN	TOTAL	WEIGHT AT BIRTH			PERCENT LOW BIRTH WEIGHT
		LESS THAN 2500 GRAMS	2500 GRAMS OR MORE	NOT STATED	
FIRST	91,644	5,531	86,102	11	6.0
SECOND	15,402	1,390	14,010	2	9.1
THIRD	3,711	331	3,380	0	8.9
NO CARE	1,780	553	1,220	7	31.1
NOT STATED	9,057	869	8,177	11	9.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>121,594</b>	<b>8,674</b>	<b>112,890</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>7.1</b>

**TABLE N22. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY FIVE-MINUTE APGAR SCORE AND RACE OF MOTHER  
NEW JERSEY, 1989**

APGAR SCORE	TOTAL	RACE OF MOTHER							
		WHITE		BLACK		OTHER		NOT STATED	
0-6	1,351	747	0.8	559	2.4	35	0.8	10	0.3
7-10	113,871	86,467	95.8	22,649	95.8	4,006	97.3	749	21.2
NOT STATED	6,372	3,077	3.4	440	1.9	77	1.9	2,778	78.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>121,594</b>	<b>90,291</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23,648</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,118</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,537</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**TABLE N23. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY FIVE-MINUTE APGAR SCORE AND AGE OF MOTHER  
NEW JERSEY, 1989**

APGAR SCORE	TOTAL	AGE OF MOTHER								NOT STATED
		<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	
0-6	1,351	7	193	328	401	289	101	24	1	7
7-10	113,871	264	10,142	23,259	37,365	30,750	10,318	1,449	67	257
NOT STATED	6,372	4	172	688	1,824	2,122	937	155	3	467
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>121,594</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>10,507</b>	<b>24,275</b>	<b>39,590</b>	<b>33,161</b>	<b>11,356</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>731</b>

**TABLE N24. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY FIVE-MINUTE APGAR SCORE AND PRENATAL CARE  
NEW JERSEY, 1989**

APGAR SCORE	TOTAL	TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN					NOT STATED
		FIRST TRIMESTER	SECOND TRIMESTER	THIRD TRIMESTER	NO CARE		
0-6	1,351	857	202	33	125	134	
7-10	113,871	90,220	15,085	3,660	1,564	3,342	
NOT STATED	6,372	567	115	18	91	5,581	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>121,594</b>	<b>91,644</b>	<b>15,402</b>	<b>3,711</b>	<b>1,780</b>	<b>9,057</b>	

## MORTALITY

1989

### INTRODUCTION

This report on mortality presents information on deaths of New Jersey residents during the calendar year 1989 and trends in deaths of State residents over the ten-year period 1980 through 1989. The certificate of death is the source document for the data included in this report. New Jersey law requires the filing of a death certificate by the proper authority in the event of a death within the State. Statistics on deaths which occurred in other states to New Jersey residents are also included in this report. The exchange of information on deaths of residents is facilitated by participation in the national Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. Certificates for deaths which occurred in New Jersey and information on resident deaths which occurred outside the State are transmitted to the State Registrar.

All causes of death included in the report are underlying causes and were coded by the Bureau of Vital Statistics in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, adapted for use in the United States. Analysis of the death files by all of the causes of death contained on the death certificates (multiple causes of death) could lead to somewhat different results. The death data are maintained on computer files, from which identifying information has been removed in order to protect confidentiality.

## **STATISTICAL OVERVIEW**

### **Number of Deaths**

The number of resident deaths in New Jersey in calendar year 1989 was 70,756, a decrease of 1,932 over the 1988 number. After decreasing 2.5 percent from 1980 to 1981, resident deaths have increased steadily during the decade, reaching the highest level ever in 1988. A growing state population and, in particular, the rapidly increasing number of residents 65 years of age and over had contributed to the rising number of deaths. The reversal in the trend in rising deaths represented a 2.7 percent decline in deaths over the one-year period. By race, there were 61,199 white, 8,996 black, 389 deaths of persons of other races and 172 deaths to persons whose race was not stated on the death certificate. Deaths of males slightly outnumbered female deaths by 35,516 to 35,238. There were 3,266 deaths of residents of Hispanic origin (of any race) in 1989 (Tables M17A and M17B). Of the deaths of Hispanic origin, 1,796 were male and 1,470 were female.

### **Mortality Rate**

The New Jersey resident crude death rate per 1,000 population was 9.2 in 1989 (Table M15). The U.S. death rate was 8.7 per 1,000 in 1989, 5.7 percent lower than the New Jersey rate. One of the major factors affecting the death rate is the age distribution of the population. Older populations in general have higher crude death rates. As New Jersey's population is older on average than the nation's, at least some of the discrepancy in the two death rates is due to the differences in the age distributions of the populations. A technique for eliminating the effect of age on death rates is age-adjustment. In the direct method of age-adjustment, age-specific death rates of the populations to be compared are applied to a standard population. The resulting death rates are said to be age-adjusted. After age adjustment, the death rates for New Jersey and the country as a whole were very similar; New Jersey's age-adjusted rate was 5.1 and the U.S. age-adjusted rate was 5.2 per 1,000 population.

Mortality rates differed in New Jersey for the major race-sex groups. The highest death rate in 1989 was experienced by black males (10.0 per 1,000), followed by the rates for white males (9.8 per 1,000), white females (9.4 per 1,000) and black females (7.1 per 1,000). These rates were not adjusted for differences in age distributions of the affected populations.

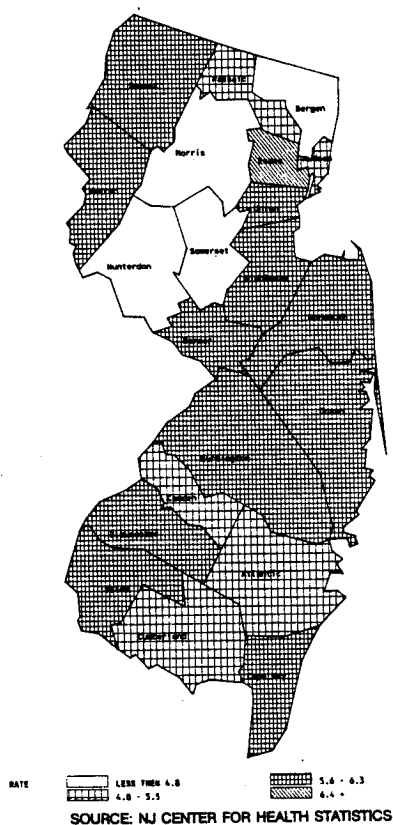
In most age groups, the death rate has remained stable since 1980 (as in the 5 through 14 year age group) or declined (as in 15 through 24 year olds and for persons 45 years and older). The only age group with a higher age-specific death rate in 1989 than in 1980 was the 25 through 44 year olds. This rate has increased from 1.5 to 1.9 per 1,000 over the decade, a 26.7 percent increase (Table M1).

TABLE M1. DEATH RATES* BY AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1980 AND 1989				
AGE GROUP	1980		1989	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
UNDER 5	1,391	3.0	1,322	2.4
5-14	273	0.2	179	0.2
15-24	1,255	1.0	817	0.7
25-44	3,125	1.5	4,885	1.9
45-64	15,154	9.3	12,671	8.1
65 AND OVER	47,498	55.2	50,849	50.0

\*RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 1,000 AGE-SPECIFIC POPULATION  
NOTE: AGE WAS NOT STATED ON 33 DEATH RECORDS IN 1989

Mortality rates vary considerably by county. To eliminate the effect of differing age distributions on the death rates for counties, the rates were age-adjusted. After adjustment for age, the counties with the highest death rates per 1,000 population were Essex (7.0), Hudson (6.2), and Atlantic (5.8). Areas with the lowest age-adjusted rates were Hunterdon (4.1), Bergen (4.3), and Morris and Somerset Counties (4.4). Deaths by major cause groups by county of residence are provided in Table M26.

FIGURE M1. AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATES BY COUNTY  
NEW JERSEY, 1989

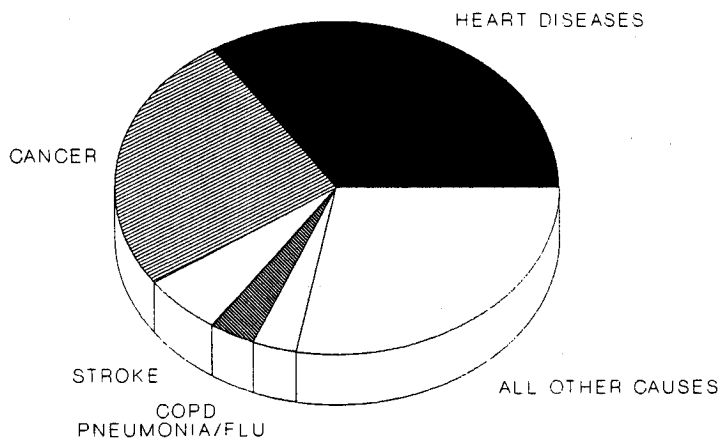


**LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH**

**Total Mortality**

Diseases of the heart, malignant neoplasms and cerebrovascular diseases, in that order, were the leading underlying causes of death among New Jersey residents in 1989 and together accounted for almost two-thirds (65.4 percent) of all resident deaths. Fourth as a cause of death in 1989 was the grouped cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions (COPD), which includes chronic bronchitis, emphysema, asthma and unspecified chronic airways obstruction. Pneumonia and influenza ranked fifth as a cause of death, followed by diabetes mellitus, unintentional injuries, HIV infection, septicemia and chronic liver disease/cirrhosis. Tables M16 and M16A through M16J provide a complete distribution of deaths by cause group, age and race/sex category.

**FIGURE M2. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH  
NEW JERSEY, 1989**



SOURCE: CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

The largest percentage decreases in deaths in the 1988-1989 period occurred in deaths due to diseases of the heart and unintentional injuries (each decreasing 11 percent, Table M2). Deaths from diseases of the heart declined by 3,020 from 1988 to 1989, continuing the long-term declining trend of the past two decades. Unintentional injuries include both automobile crashes and other unintentional injuries, both categories of which had fewer attributed deaths in 1989 than in 1988. The rate of decrease in auto crash deaths exceeded that due to other unintentional injuries (13.6% and 9.4% decreases, respectively).



Major increases in numbers of deaths were recorded for diabetes mellitus and HIV infection. The number of diabetes deaths rose by 37.5 percent (an additional 565 deaths). This change should be interpreted with caution, as the new death certificate implemented in 1989 may have affected the reporting of diabetes as the underlying cause of death. There were 374 more deaths from HIV infection in 1989 than in 1988, an increase of 30.9 percent. Specific ICD-9 codes for HIV infection were first created in 1987 and 1988 was the first year in which this cause group was tabulated as a separate, distinct cause of death in New Jersey. In that year, HIV infection ranked ninth as a leading cause of death and increased to a rank of eight in 1989.

**TABLE M2. THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH RANKED IN ORDER  
NEW JERSEY, 1988 AND 1989**

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	1989		1988		1989-1988	
	RANK	NUMBER OF DEATHS	RANK	NUMBER OF DEATHS	CHANGE IN DEATHS	
					NUMBER	PERCENT
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429)	1	24,319	1	27,339	-3,020	-11.0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	2	17,835	2	17,073	762	4.5
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	3	4,129	3	4,261	-132	-3.1
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	4	2,376	6	2,245	131	5.8
PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA (480-487)	5	2,315	4	2,469	-154	-6.2
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	6	2,072	7	1,507	565	37.5
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E949)	7	2,052	5	2,308	-256	-11.1
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	8	1,586	9	1,212	374	30.9
SEPTICEMIA (38)	9	1,083	8	1,216	-133	-10.9
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE AND CIRRHOSIS (571)	10	1,049	10	1,015	34	3.3

Deaths due to malignant neoplasms warrant special attention, both because of the major role cancer plays in premature death in the state (cancer was the leading cause of years of potential life lost to age 65 in the state in 1989) and because of the changing survival probabilities for various types of cancer. The crude overall death rate from cancer increased by 9.6 percent from 1980 to 1989, from 210.5 to 230.8 per 100,000 population (Table M3). Only the 65 and over population experienced an increase in the overall cancer mortality rate over the period, although the age-specific death rates for certain types of cancer may have risen within other age groups. Death rates of some cancer types were lower in 1989 than at the beginning of the decade, while rates of other types were dramatically higher. Specifically, while the mortality rate for leukemia declined 4 percent over the decade, the death rate for cancer of the hematopoietic tissue increased 22.5 percent. Hematopoietic tissue cancer includes lymphosarcoma, multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms, as well as Hodgkin's disease. Lung cancer was the major cause of death from malignant neoplasms in both 1980 and 1989, however, the mortality rate was 15.2 percent higher in 1989 than in 1980. Cancer of the genitourinary system, excluding the cervix uteri, evidenced a 5.2 percent rise over the decade, while the cervical cancer death rate fell by 18.0 percent. The colorectal cancer mortality rate also declined over the period (by 9.3%). The use of screening tests to detect and treat both cervical and colorectal cancers at early stages may be a factor in the decline of deaths from these two types of cancer. At the same time, female breast cancer, which can also be detected at early stages, had a 3.4 percent higher mortality rate in 1989 than in 1980.

**TABLE M3. MALIGNANT NEOPLASM DEATHS, BY SITE  
NEW JERSEY, 1980 AND 1989**

SITE (ICD-9 CODES)	1989		1980		PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE
	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	1980-1989
LUNG INCLUDING BRONCHUS (162.2-162.9)	4,617	59.8	3,819	57.9	15.2
GENITOURINARY ORGANS, EXC. CERVIX UTERI (179, 181-189)	2,632	34.1	2,388	32.4	5.2
CERVIX UTERI (180)	165	4.1	190	5.0	-18.0
COLORECTAL (153.0-154.3, 154.8, 159.0)	2,265	29.3	2,382	32.3	-9.3
OTHER DIGESTIVE ORGANS, EXC. COLORECTAL (150.0-152.9, 155.0-158.9, 159.1, 159.8-159.9)	2,271	29.4	2,243	30.5	-3.6
FEMALE BREAST (174)	1,710	42.8	1,585	41.4	3.4
LEUKEMIA (204-208)	557	7.2	554	7.5	-4.0
OTHER HEMATOPOIETIC TISSUE (200-203)	969	12.5	749	10.2	22.5
BONE, SKIN, CONNECTIVE TISSUE (170-173)	476	6.2	333	4.5	37.8
LIP, ORAL CAVITY AND PHARYNX (140-149)	289	3.7	319	4.3	-14.0
OTHER AND UNSPECIFIED SITE	1,884	24.4	940	12.8	90.6
<b>TOTAL (140-208)</b>	<b>17,835</b>	<b>230.8</b>	<b>15,502</b>	<b>210.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>

\*RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 POPULATION, EXCEPT FOR CERVIX UTERI AND FEMALE BREAST CANCER FOR WHICH THE RATE IS COMPUTED PER 100,000 FEMALE POPULATION.

**MORTALITY BY AGE GROUP**

A distribution of the ten leading causes of death among the population over the age of one by age group can be found in Chart M1.

**Mortality Among 1 through 4 Year Olds**

In 1989, there were 188 deaths of New Jersey children aged one through four. The leading cause of death in this age group was unintentional injuries, which were responsible for the deaths of 41 children (Table M18). Of the unintentional injury deaths, 10 were due to motor vehicle accidents and 31 were caused by other non-motor vehicle injuries. The number of unintentional injury deaths of children has declined since 1980, both in absolute number and as a percentage of the total deaths in the age group. In 1980, there were 80 unintentional injury deaths of children in this age group, accounting for 42.1 percent of total deaths of one through four year olds; in 1989, these deaths comprised 21.8 percent of young childhood deaths. Deaths from motor vehicle and other unintentional injuries have each declined over the decade. The 10 motor vehicle deaths of young children in 1989 was a low for the decade. Deaths from unintentional injuries other than those caused by motor vehicles also recorded the lowest number of deaths in the decade in 1989.

CHART M1. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE GROUP  
NEW JERSEY, 1989

RANK	AGE GROUP					TOTAL*
	1-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	
1	UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES 105	UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES 310	HIV INFECTION 1,245	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS 4,857	DISEASES OF THE HEART 20,225	DISEASES OF THE HEART 24,319
2	CONGENITAL ANOMALIES 40	HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION 132	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS 714	DISEASES OF THE HEART 3,565	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS 12,152	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS 17,835
3	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS 39	SUICIDE 90	UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES 693	CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES 492	CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES 3,510	CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES 4,130
4	HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION 27	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS 72	DISEASES OF THE HEART 470	CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS 437	CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES 2,023	CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES 2,376
5	HIV INFECTION 17	HIV INFECTION 31	SUICIDE 233	DIABETES MELLITUS 420	PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA 1,984	PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA 2,315
6	DISEASES OF THE HEART 14	DISEASES OF THE HEART 26	HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION 219	UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES 348	DIABETES MELLITUS 1,575	DIABETES MELLITUS 2,072
7	PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA 13	CONGENITAL ANOMALIES 15	CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS 180	CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES 316	SEPTICEMIA 885	UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES 2,052
8		PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA 10	CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES 115	PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA 207	NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS 671	HIV INFECTION 1,586
9			PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA 80	HIV INFECTION 205	ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASES 666	SEPTICEMIA 1,083
10			DIABETES MELLITUS 73	SEPTICEMIA 118	UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES 565	CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS 1,049
RESIDUAL**	112	131	850	1,706	6,603	11,939
TOTAL	387	817	4,885	12,671	50,849	70,756

\* THE TOTAL FIGURES INCLUDE DEATHS OF PERSONS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE AND OF UNKNOWN AGE.  
\*\* THE RESIDUAL CATEGORY INCLUDES DEATHS FROM ALL OTHER CAUSES IN THE SPECIFIC AGE GROUP.

The second most frequent cause of death among one through four year olds was congenital anomalies. There were 27 deaths attributed to this cause group in 1989, a decrease of 6 deaths from the 1988 level. The percent of total deaths due to congenital anomalies in this age group has evidenced a modest rise from 13.2 in 1980 to 14.4 in 1989.

Malignant neoplasms were the third most frequent cause of death in New Jersey's one through four year olds, causing 14 deaths in 1989 (Table M4). This was a decrease of 7 deaths from the 1988 figure. The number of cancer deaths, as well as the percentage of total deaths in the age group, had been rising steadily throughout the decade until the trend reversed in 1989.

<b>TABLE M4. MALIGNANT NEOPLASM DEATHS AMONG 1-4 YEAR OLDS, BY SITE NEW JERSEY, 1989</b>	
<b>SITE (ICD-9 CODES)</b>	<b>NUMBER OF DEATHS</b>
LEUKEMIA (204-208)	5
GENITOURINARY ORGANS, EXC. CERVIX UTERI (179, 181-189)	2
OTHER HEMATOPOIETIC TISSUE (200-203)	2
BONE, SKIN, CONNECTIVE TISSUE (170-173)	1
OTHER AND UNSPECIFIED SITE	4
<b>TOTAL (140-208)</b>	<b>14</b>

HIV infection has been distributed as a separate, identifiable cause of death only since 1988. In that year there were 13 deaths of children in this age group due to HIV infection; this figure decreased to 11 in 1989. HIV infection was the fourth most frequent cause of death among young children in both 1988 and 1989.

Fifth among the leading causes of death in children aged one through four was diseases of the heart, which caused 10 deaths of young children in 1989. This was an increase of 1 death over the 1988 figure. Although the number of deaths from heart disease remains relatively low, deaths from this cause have been higher in the second half than in the first half of the decade.

The sixth ranking cause of death among young children in 1989 was homicide. There were 9 homicide deaths among children in this age group in 1989, an increase over the 6 homicide deaths in 1988. Homicide deaths have exhibited considerable fluctuation during the decade, with the highest number of the decade, 16, occurring in 1982 and the lowest figure of 4 in 1986.

**Mortality Among 5 through 14 Year Olds**

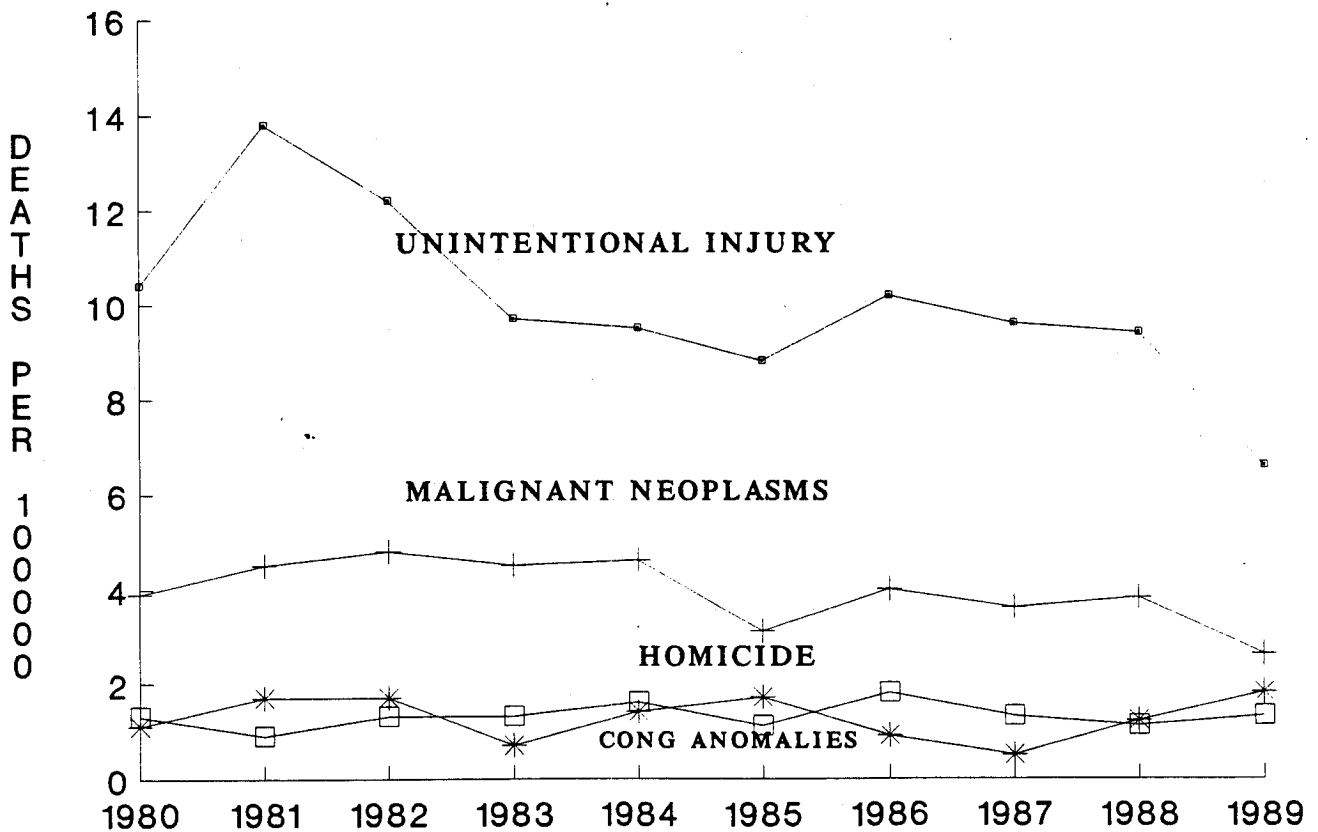
There were 179 deaths among residents aged 5 through 14 in 1989. The death rate from all causes in the 5 through 14 age group has exhibited little change over the decade. The leading cause of death was unintentional injuries, which accounted for 35.8 percent of deaths in this age group in 1989 (Table M19). The number of deaths from motor vehicle crashes has decreased from 51 in 1980 to 39 in 1989, with a corresponding 13.0 percent decline in the death rate. More dramatically, deaths from other types of unintentional injuries fell from 65 in 1980 to 25 in the most recent year while the rate declined by more than half from 5.8 to 2.6 per 100,000 population.

Malignant neoplasms were the second most frequent cause of death among 5 through 14 year olds with 25 recorded deaths (Table M5). The annual number of deaths attributable to cancer has fallen over the decade; the death rate in 1989 was one-third less than in 1980.

SITE (ICD-9 CODES)	NUMBER OF DEATHS
LEUKEMIA (204-208)	6
GENITOURINARY ORGANS, EXC. CERVIX UTERI (179, 181-189)	4
OTHER HEMATOPOIETIC TISSUE (200-203)	3
OTHER AND UNSPECIFIED SITE	12
<b>TOTAL (140-208)</b>	<b>25</b>

Only two other cause groups were responsible for more than 10 deaths among 5 through 14 year olds in 1989. The number of homicide deaths had varied from a low of 5 in 1987 to 17 deaths in each of the years 1981, 1982 and 1985 and then reached a decade high 18 deaths in 1989. Congenital anomalies, which have fluctuated very little as a cause of death in this age group, were reported as the underlying cause in 13 deaths in 1989.

FIGURE M3. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG 5-14 YEAR OLDS  
NEW JERSEY, 1980-1989



**Mortality Among 15 through 24 Year Olds**

In 1989 there were 817 deaths of New Jersey residents between the ages of 15 and 24 years. The death rate per 1,000 population in the age group has declined slightly over the decade, from 1.0 in 1980 to 0.7 in 1989. Unintentional injuries, homicide and suicide were the three leading causes of death, in that order, throughout the decade (Table M20). Together these three violent types of death accounted for approximately two-thirds of the 1989 deaths in this age group (65.1 percent). Unintentional injuries alone were responsible for 310 deaths or almost 40 percent of the adolescent/young adult deaths in 1989. Each of the two major components of the unintentional injury death rate--motor vehicle and other unintentional injury deaths--had lower rates at the end of the decade than at the beginning. The death rate from unintentional injuries not related to motor vehicles has declined steadily over the past ten years from 15.3 in 1980 to 9.5 in 1989, a decrease of 37.9 percent, while the motor vehicle death rate reached its lowest point for the decade in 1989 when it fell to 18.6 per 100,000 population.

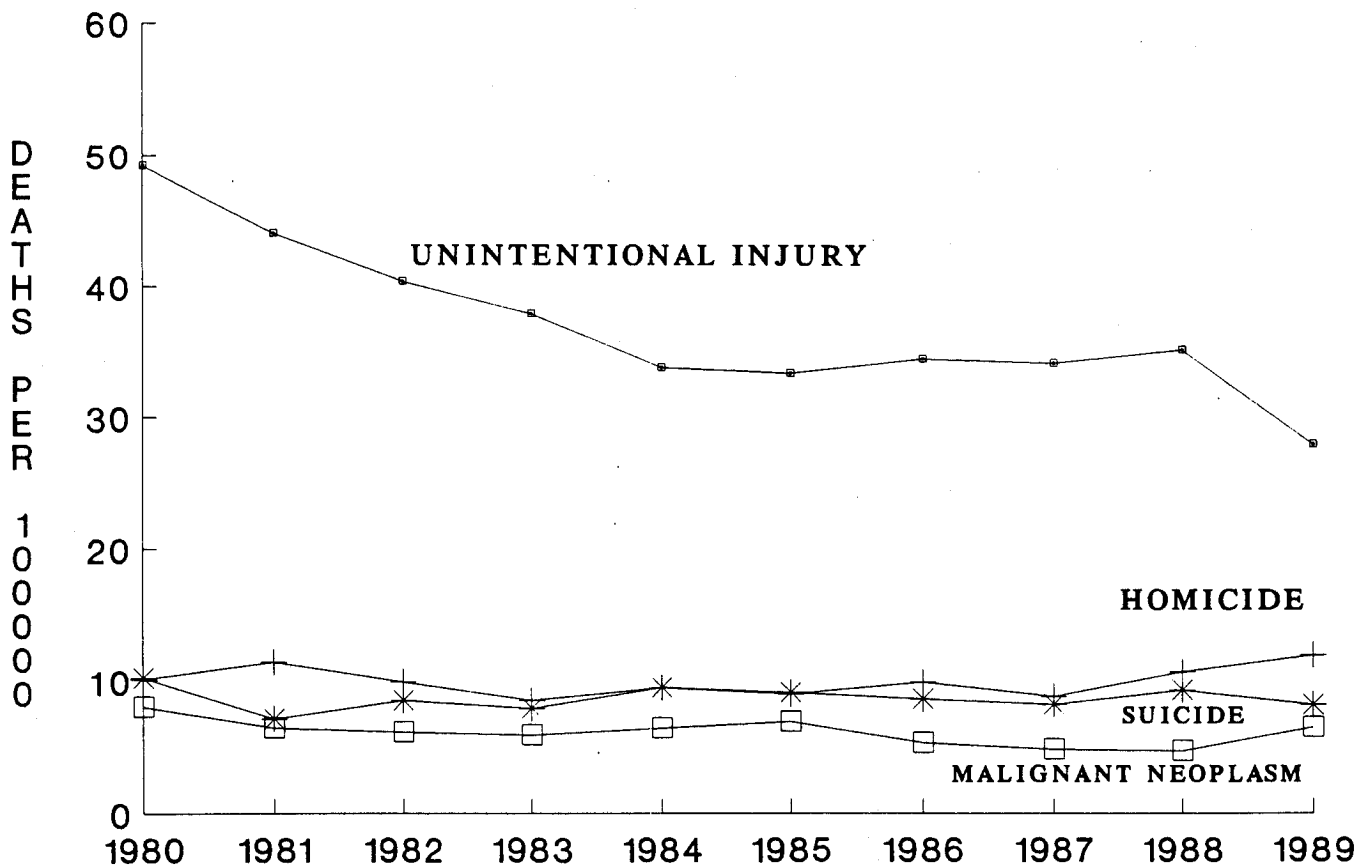
The homicide death rate among adolescents and young adults has fluctuated throughout the 1980s. The number of homicide deaths in 1989, 132, was exceeded during the 1980s only by the 147 deaths recorded in 1981. The number of suicide deaths reached a maximum for the decade in 1980 and has shown no clear pattern during the remainder of the decade. The number of suicide deaths in 1989 among 15 through 24 year olds, 90, was the lowest such figure during the 1980s. Homicide and suicide deaths effect specific race-sex population subgroups; 64 of the 132 homicide victims aged 15 through 24 were black males (48.5%), while 63 of the 90 suicide deaths were among white males (70.0%).

The fourth leading cause of death among adolescents and young adults in 1989 was malignant neoplasms (Table M6). Contrary to the upward trend in the cancer death rate for the total population, the death rate for cancer in this age group has exhibited a downward trend over the past ten years. In 1989 there were 72 cancer deaths among persons aged 15 through 24 years, as opposed to 103 deaths in 1980. However, the 1989 rate, 6.5 per 100,000 was the highest rate for deaths from malignant neoplasms in this age group since 1985.

<b>TABLE M6. MALIGNANT NEOPLASM DEATHS AMONG 15-24 YEAR OLDS, BY SITE NEW JERSEY, 1989</b>	
<b>SITE (ICD-9 CODES)</b>	<b>NUMBER OF DEATHS</b>
LEUKEMIA (204-208)	19
OTHER HEMATOPOIETIC TISSUE (200-203)	18
BONE, SKIN, CONNECTIVE TISSUE (170-173)	12
GENITOURINARY ORGANS, EXC. CERVIX UTERI (179, 181-189)	5
OTHER DIGESTIVE ORGANS, EXC. COLORECTAL (150.0-152.9, 155.0-158.9, 159.1, 159.8-159.9)	4
OTHER AND UNSPECIFIED SITE	14
<b>TOTAL (140-208)</b>	<b>72</b>

In 1989, HIV infection caused 31 deaths among individuals aged 15 through 24 years in New Jersey, an increase of 3 deaths over the 1988 figure. The rank of HIV infection as a leading cause of death also increased from sixth in 1988 to fifth in 1989.

**FIGURE M4. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG 15-24 YEAR OLDS  
NEW JERSEY, 1980-1989**



**Mortality Among 25 through 44 Year Olds**

There were 4,885 deaths of New Jersey residents aged 25 through 44 in 1989. This number is a 56.3 percent increase from the 3,125 deaths of adults in this age group in 1980. The age-specific death rate increased from 1.5 to 1.9 per 1,000 over the decade for a 26.7 percent increase in rate. The major reason for the increase in the death rate in this age group is deaths due to HIV infection.

The leading cause of death among individuals aged 25 through 44 in 1989, as well as in 1988, was HIV infection (Table M21). There were 919 HIV infection deaths in 1988 and 1,245 in 1989, an increase of 35.5 percent. The rate per 100,000 population increased from 37.6 to 49.1 over the year. Approximately 79 percent of the statewide resident deaths from HIV infection occurred among 25 through 44 year olds in 1989.

The second most frequent cause of death among persons aged 25 through 44 was malignant neoplasms, which accounted for 714 deaths in 1989 (Table M7). In most of the earlier years of the decade, malignant neoplasms were the leading cause of death among this population. The rise in HIV infection deaths (and the ability to classify these deaths as a separate group), as well as a slight decrease in the malignant neoplasm death rate have caused the rank of malignant neoplasm deaths to fall to second. Although the number of deaths from malignant neoplasm was higher in 1989 than in 1980 (714 vs. 607 deaths), the death rate has actually fallen 6.3 percent, from 30.1 to 28.2 deaths per 100,000 population due to growth in the population in this age group.

<b>SITE (ICD-9 CODES)</b>	<b>NUMBER OF DEATHS</b>
FEMALE BREAST (174)	136
LUNG EXCLUDING BRONCHUS (162.2-162.9)	96
GENITOURINARY ORGANS, EXC. CERVIX UTERI (179, 181-189)	54
CERVIX UTERI (180)	34
BONE, SKIN, CONNECTIVE TISSUE (170-173)	64
COLORECTAL (153.0-154.3, 154.8, 159.0)	42
OTHER DIGESTIVE ORGANS, EXC. COLORECTAL (150.0-152.9, 155.0-158.9, 159.1, 159.8-159.9)	68
LEUKEMIA (204-208)	45
OTHER HEMATOPOIETIC TISSUE (200-203)	74
LIP, ORAL CAVITY AND PHARYNX (140-149)	13
OTHER AND UNSPECIFIED SITE	88
<b>TOTAL (140-208)</b>	<b>714</b>

The third leading cause of death among adults in this age group was unintentional injuries. The death rates from both categories of unintentional injury declined over the decade. Deaths from motor vehicle crashes fell from a rate of 19.0 to 11.5 per 100,000 from 1980 to 1989 and other types of unintentional injury death rates fell less dramatically from 20.6 to 15.8 per 100,000. Of the 693 unintentional injury deaths in the age group in 1989, 292 were involved with motor vehicles and 401 were due to other types of unintentional injuries.

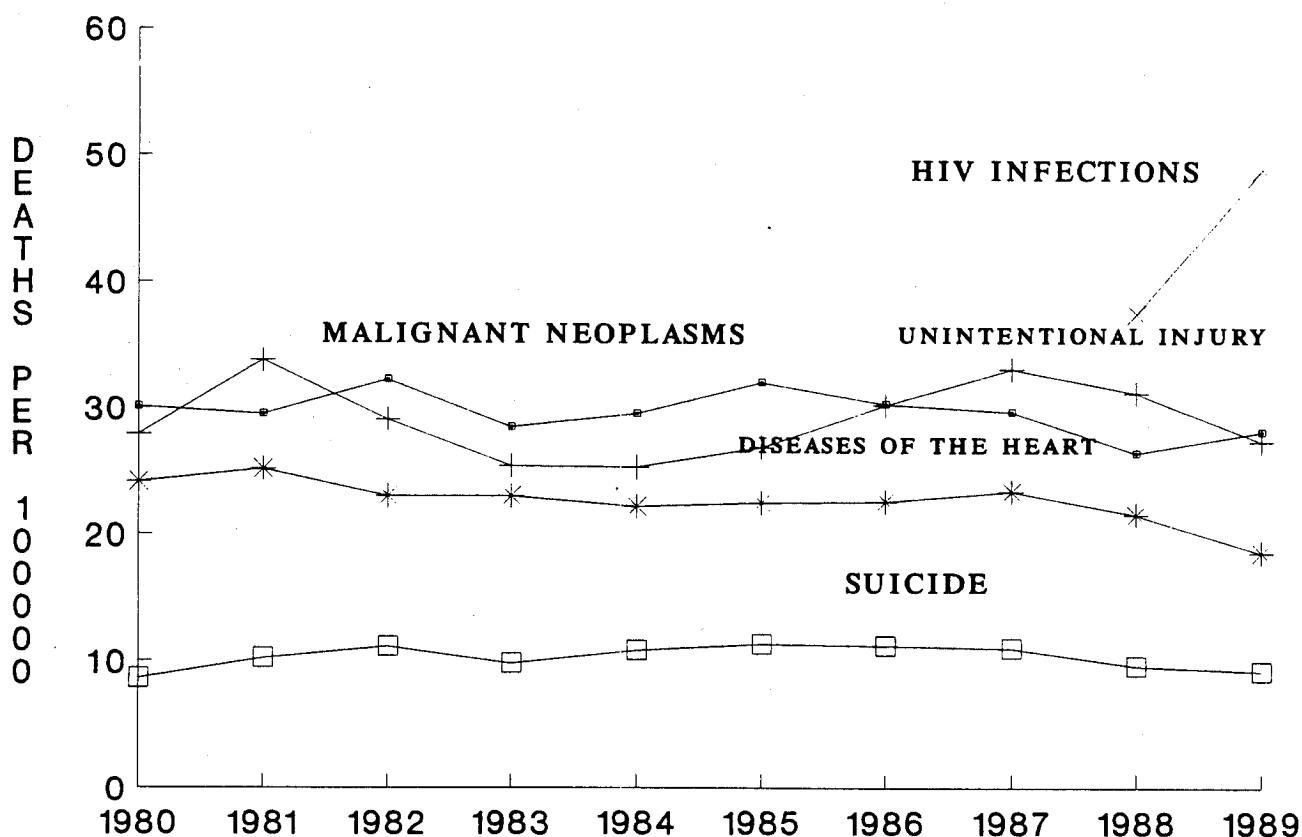
Diseases of the heart were the fourth leading cause of death among adults in this age group. In 1989, diseases of the heart were responsible for 470 deaths and a death rate of 18.6 per 100,000 persons aged 25 through 44. The death rate from diseases of the heart has exhibited a steadily declining trend over the decade. The 1989 figure represents a 10.8 percent decrease in the number of deaths over that experienced in 1988 and a 13.9 percent decrease over the 1988 heart diseases death rate in the age group.



Suicide and homicide ranked fifth and sixth, respectively, as leading causes of death among adults in this age group. In 1989, there were 233 suicide deaths and 219 deaths from homicide in this population. There has been a slight upward trend in suicide deaths over the decade and a concurrent downward pattern in deaths from homicide.

Seventh among leading causes of death in these adults in 1989 was chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, which accounted for 180 deaths in 1989. The death rate from this cause group has varied over the decade with little clear evidence of a trend. However, the number of deaths from this cause group was lower in 1989 than it had been since 1986.

**FIGURE M5. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG 25-44 YEAR OLDS  
NEW JERSEY, 1980-1989**



#### Mortality Among 45 through 64 Year Olds

In 1989, there were 12,671 deaths of New Jersey residents aged 45 through 64 years. The trend in the number of deaths in this age group has been downward over the decade; the number of deaths in 1989 represents a 16.4 percent decline from the 15,154 resident deaths recorded in 1980. The age-specific death rate has also declined over the past ten years, from 9.3 per 1,000 population in 1980 to 8.1 in 1989, a 12.9 percent decrease.

Approximately two-thirds (66.5%) of the deaths in 1989 of persons 45 through 64 years of age were due to malignant neoplasms or diseases of the heart (Table M22). In the earlier years of the decade, deaths from heart diseases outnumbered cancer deaths. Since 1983, however, the number of cancer deaths has been greater than those from heart diseases and the discrepancy between the two cause groups has widened as the decade progressed. The explanation for the growing disparity between the deaths due to the two causes lies, for the most part, in the decline of deaths from heart diseases over the decade in this age group. The death rate from heart diseases in 1980, 350.3 per 100,000, declined to 228.7 per 100,000 in 1989, a 34.7 percent decrease. The death rate from malignant neoplasms has also trended downward, but neither as regularly nor as sharply as the heart diseases death rate. The cancer death rate in this age group was 319.2 per 100,000 in 1980 and 311.5 per 100,000 in 1989, a 2.4 percent decrease. The total number of deaths from malignant neoplasms among 45 through 64 year olds was 4,857 in 1989 (Table M8).

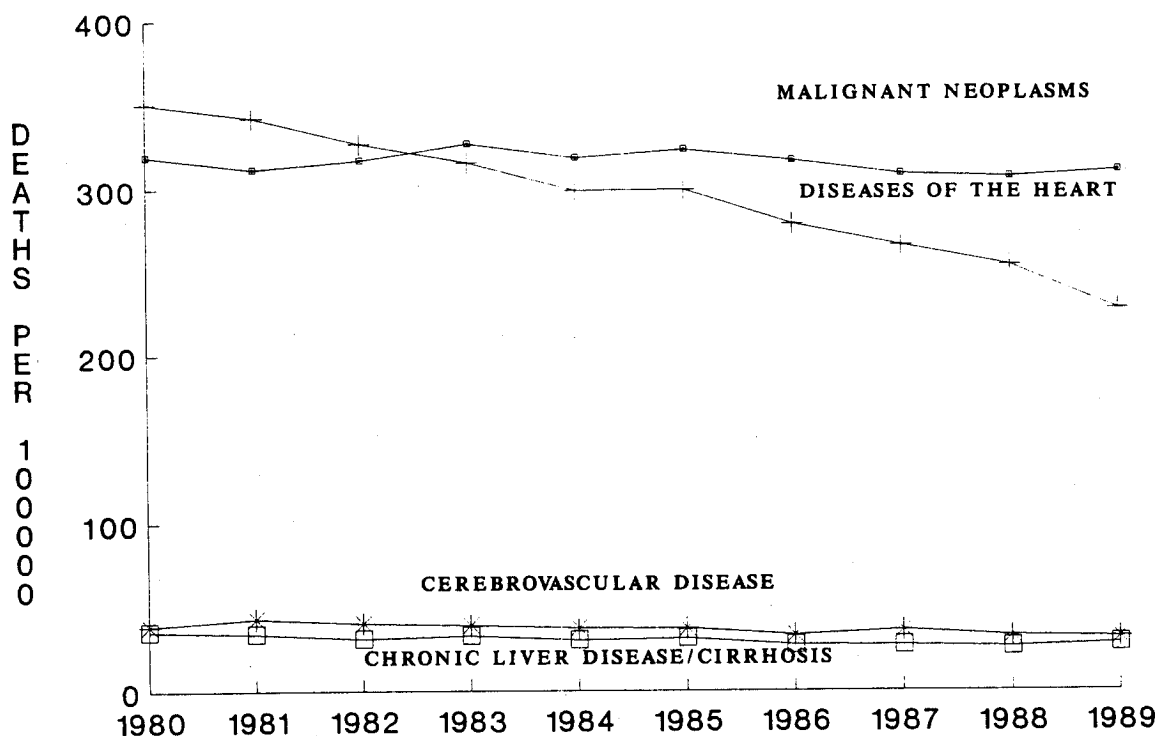
<b>TABLE M8. MALIGNANT NEOPLASM DEATHS AMONG 45-64 YEAR OLDS, BY SITE NEW JERSEY, 1989</b>	
<b>SITE (ICD-9 CODES)</b>	<b>NUMBER OF DEATHS</b>
LUNG INCLUDING BRONCHUS (162.2-162.9)	1,522
FEMALE BREAST (174)	582
COLORECTAL (153.0-154.3, 154.8, 159.0)	493
OTHER DIGESTIVE ORGANS, EXC. COLORECTAL (150.0-152.9)	554
GENITOURINARY ORGANS, EXC. CERVIX UTERI (179, 181-189)	510
CERVIX UTERI (180)	63
BONE, SKIN, CONNECTIVE TISSUE (170-173)	152
LEUKEMIA (204-208)	129
OTHER HEMATOPOIETIC TISSUE (200-203)	231
LIP, ORAL CAVITY & PHARYNX (140-149)	101
OTHER AND UNSPECIFIED SITE	520
<b>TOTAL (140-208)</b>	<b>4,857</b>

The third ranking cause of death in 1989 among middle-aged adults was cerebrovascular diseases (stroke). The death rate from stroke has also declined over the past ten years. From a high of 700 deaths in 1981, the number fell to 492 in 1989. The stroke death rate declined from 42.9 in 1981 to 31.6 per 100,000 in 1989, a 26.3 percent decrease. The 1989 rate was the lowest of the decade. Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis are the next most frequent cause of death in this age group, with death rates only slightly lower than those from stroke. From a high of 579 chronic liver disease/cirrhosis deaths in 1980, the number declined by 24.5 percent to 437 in 1989. The death rate fell by 21.3 percent over the same period.

Diabetes mellitus is the fifth leading cause of death among middle-aged adults. In 1989, diabetes was the underlying cause in 420 deaths in this age group. The death rate was 26.9 per 100,000 in 1989, a sharp increase from the rate in 1988 which was 20.4. This major upturn may be a result of a change in format of the death certificate which was implemented in 1989 or it may point to worsened outcomes for persons with diabetes. This situation will be monitored as additional years of death data under the revised death certificate format are available.

Deaths due to unintentional injuries ranked sixth among all causes in this age group in 1989. Unintentional injury deaths have declined slightly over the past decade, both in number and rate. The highest annual number of deaths for the period, 426, occurred in 1981; this figure fell to 348 in 1989. The death rate decreased over the same time period by 11.2 percent, from 25.1 in 1980 to 22.3 per 100,000 in 1989. The decline in the unintentional injury death rate is a result of the falling death rate from injuries other than those involving motor vehicles. The motor vehicle death rate remained essentially stable over the decade in this age group.

**FIGURE M6. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATHS AMONG 45-64 YEAR OLDS  
NEW JERSEY, 1980-1989**



#### Mortality among the Population Aged 65 and Older

There were 50,849 deaths in 1989 of New Jersey residents 65 years of age and over. This figure is a 2.2 percent decrease from the number of deaths in 1988. The trend in the number of deaths among the elderly has been upward over the decade; there were 3,351 more deaths of members of this age group in 1989 than in 1980. Due to growth in the elderly population, the age-specific death rate declined over the same period. In 1980, the death rate among persons 65 and over was 55.2 per 1,000 population; by 1989, the rate had fallen to 50.0 per 1,000. More than seventy percent of resident deaths in 1989 (71.9%) occurred among individuals aged 65 years and over.

In 1989, diseases of the heart accounted for almost 4 of 10 deaths among the elderly (39.8%) (Table M23). In 1980, 48.7 percent of deaths among persons 65 years and older were attributed to heart diseases. Both the number of deaths due to diseases of the heart and the death rate per 100,000 population have declined over the decade. The heart diseases death rate among the elderly has fallen from 2,689.6 in 1980 to 1,989.9 in 1989, a decrease of 26.0 percent and the number of deaths due to diseases of the heart was 2,899 less in 1989 than in 1980.

The second leading cause of death among the elderly was malignant neoplasms (Table M9). The number of deaths due to cancer increased during the past decade, rising over the period from 9,542 in 1980 to 12,152 in 1989 (27.4%). Because of the growth in population of this age group, the cancer death rate has increased more slowly--7.7 percent between 1980 and 1989.

<b>SITE (ICD-9 CODES)</b>	<b>NUMBER OF DEATHS</b>
LUNG INCLUDING BRONCHUS (162.2-162.9)	2,999
GENITOURINARY ORGANS, EXC. CERVIX UTERI (179, 181-189)	2,057
CERVIX UTERI (180)	68
COLORECTAL (153.0-154.3, 154.8, 159.0)	1,729
OTHER DIGESTIVE ORGANS EXC. COLORECTAL (150.0-152.9, 155.0-158.9, 159.1, 159.8-159.9)	1,646
FEMALE BREAST (174)	992
LEUKEMIA (204-208)	353
OTHER HEMATOPOIETIC TISSUE (200-203)	641
BONE, SKIN, CONNECTIVE TISSUE (170-173)	245
LIP, ORAL CAVITY & PHARYNX (140-149)	175
OTHER AND UNSPECIFIED SITE	1,247
<b>TOTAL (140-208)</b>	<b>12,152</b>

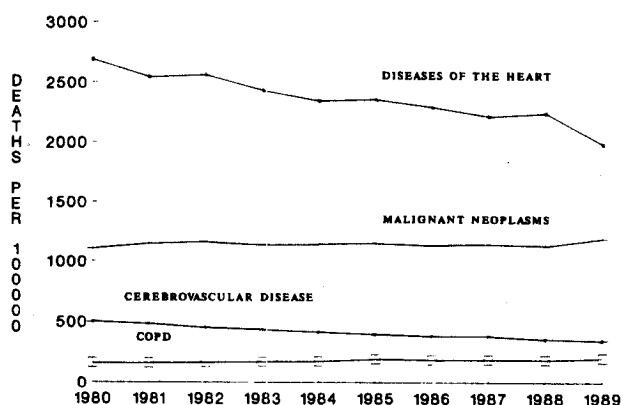
The third most frequent cause of death among the elderly was cerebrovascular diseases. The number of deaths and the death rate from stroke in this age group have declined over the decade. The stroke death rate has decreased 30.3 percent since 1980 and stood at its lowest level of the decade, 345.3 per 100,000 population aged 65 and over in 1989.

The fourth leading cause of death among 65 year olds and older in 1989 was COPD. The death rate per 100,000 from COPD has increased from 159.7 in 1980 to 199.0 in 1989, a rise of 24.0 percent.

The fifth leading cause of death among the elderly was pneumonia and influenza. The death rate from pneumonia and influenza has increased 25.3 percent over the decade, from 153.4 in 1980 to 193.2 per 100,000 in 1989. Death rates for pneumonia and influenza vary with the climatic severity, the intensity of the infective strains and the degree of immunization against these conditions. Although the death rates have varied over the decade, the rates have consistently been at high levels since 1985.

The sixth leading cause of death in 1989 among the elderly was diabetes mellitus. The number of deaths from diabetes has risen during the past ten years to 1,575 in 1989 and the death rate has risen by 24.6 percent. The major increase in the death rate occurred between 1988 and 1989, however, and may be related to the changes in the death certificate format implemented in 1989.

**FIGURE M7. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG RESIDENTS 65 YEARS AND OVER  
NEW JERSEY, 1980-1989**



Within the population aged 65 and over, the risk of dying within any year is not uniform over the entire age span. The age-specific death rates rise with increasing age, as a result of vulnerability to certain causes, particularly those due to infectious agents, among the "old elderly" aged 85 and over. The ten leading causes of death were similar in both groups, but the ranks for pneumonia/influenza, septicemia and atherosclerosis were higher among the population aged 85 and over than in those aged 65 through 84 years (the "young elderly") in 1989 (Table M10). The death rate for atherosclerosis among the "old elderly" was almost 11 times the rate among the "young elderly" while the overall mortality rate was only 4 times as high. The death rate for pneumonia/influenza was 9 times and for septicemia was almost 7 times as high in the "old elderly" as among the "young elderly". Diseases of the heart, nephritis, nephrosis and cerebrovascular diseases exact a relatively higher toll among the "old elderly", while the malignant neoplasm death rate among the population 85 and over was only 1.8 times that of the 65 through 84 year olds.

**TABLE M10. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AND DEATH RATES AMONG RESIDENTS 65-84 AND 85+  
NEW JERSEY, 1989**

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	65-84 YEARS			85 YEARS & OVER		
	DEATHS	RATE*	RANK	DEATHS	RATE*	RANK
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429)	13,436	1,453.2	1	6,789	7,394.9	1
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	10,346	1,119.0	2	1,806	1,967.2	2
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	2,227	240.9	3	1,283	1,397.5	3
COPD (490-496)	1,628	176.1	4	395	430.3	5
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	1,232	133.2	5	343	373.6	7
PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA (480-487)	1,055	114.1	6	909	990.1	4
SEPTICEMIA (38)	538	58.2	7	357	388.9	6
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (444-448)	515	55.7	8	151	164.5	10
NEPHRITIS, NEPHROSIS (580-589)	444	48.0	9	227	247.3	9
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E949)	415	44.9	10	150	163.4	11
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	213	23.0	12	229	249.4	8
<b>TOTAL ALL DEATHS</b>	<b>36,155</b>	<b>3,910.3</b>		<b>14,694</b>	<b>16,005.3</b>	

\*RATES COMPUTED PER 100,000 AGE-SPECIFIC POPULATION

**Mortality by Sex and Race/Ethnicity**

Crude, cause-specific mortality rates differ substantially by sex, although the three leading causes of death are the same, by rank, among both males and females (Table M11). Unintentional injuries and HIV infection death rates ranked fourth and fifth, respectively, among causes of death in males in 1989, but ranked much lower in terms of female mortality. Pneumonia/influenza, diabetes and septicemia each ranked higher as a cause of death among females than males. Suicide was the tenth leading cause of death among males; the suicide death rate among females was about one-fifth as high as that for males and this cause ranked twentieth among females as a cause of death. Overall, the crude death rate for males remained higher than the comparable female rate, 9.5 to 8.8 per 1,000 population.

**TABLE M11. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX  
NEW JERSEY, 1989**

CAUSE GROUPS (ICD-9 CODES)	MALES			FEMALES		
	DEATHS	RANK	RATE*	DEATHS	RANK	RATE*
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429)	11,873	1	318.2	12,439	1	311.4
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	9,132	2	244.7	8,703	2	217.9
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	1,662	3	44.5	2,467	3	61.8
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E949)	1,361	4	36.5	687	7	17.2
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	1,237	5	33.2	346	11	8.7
COPD (490-496)	1,235	6	33.1	1,140	6	28.5
PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA (480-487)	1,054	7	28.2	1,259	4	31.5
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	880	8	23.6	1,192	5	29.8
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	667	9	17.9	382	10	9.6
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	493	10	13.2	109	20	2.7
SEPTICEMIA (38)	431	12	11.6	652	8	16.3
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	393	13	10.5	429	9	10.7

\*RATES COMPUTED PER 100,000 SEX-SPECIFIC POPULATION

Diseases of the heart and malignant neoplasms ranked first and second, respectively, as leading causes of death of both males and females of Hispanic origin (Table 17C). Cause patterns among males and females diverge thereafter, with HIV infection ranking third among males and fourth among females. Stroke was the third leading cause of female Hispanic deaths. Fourth as a cause of male Hispanic deaths was unintentional injuries, which ranked seventh as a cause of female Hispanic deaths.

Crude death rates and the rankings of various cause groups differed greatly between white and black races (Table M12). Although diseases of the heart and malignant neoplasms were the two leading causes within both race groups in 1989, HIV infection was the third leading cause of death among blacks and the tenth in the white population. Other major differences in death rates and relative ranking between the races existed for COPD (fourth among whites and tenth among blacks), chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (ninth among whites and eleventh among blacks), homicide (ninth among blacks and eighteenth among whites) and early infant mortality (eighth among blacks and fifteenth among whites).

TABLE M12. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH BY RACE  
NEW JERSEY, 1989

CAUSE GROUP	WHITE			BLACK		
	DEATHS	RANK	RATE*	DEATHS	RANK	RATE*
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429)	22,018	1	344.6	2,139	1	201.8
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	15,786	2	247.1	1,902	2	179.6
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE (430-438)	3,603	3	56.4	489	4	46.2
COPD (490-496)	2,192	4	34.3	179	10	16.9
PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA (480-487)	2,043	5	32.0	261	7	24.6
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	1,729	6	27.1	336	6	31.7
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E949)	1,624	7	25.4	397	5	37.4
SEPTICEMIA (38)	911	8	14.3	166	12	15.7
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	866	9	13.6	178	11	16.8
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	743	10	11.6	826	3	77.8
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	336	15	5.3	255	8	24.0
HOMICIDE (E950-E978)	224	18	3.5	236	9	22.3

\*RATES COMPUTED PER 100,000 RACE-SPECIFIC POPULATION

It should be noted that differences in age structure of the population affect the crude rates by cause. Age-adjusted rates are used to eliminate the effects of age upon the mortality rates in different populations (Table M13). Deaths from unintentional injuries and HIV infection rise sharply in rank when the crude death rates are age-adjusted. Pneumonia/influenza fell to the 8th rank when age-adjusted (from fifth when the crude rate was ranked). When the effect of age is eliminated from the population's mortality experience, each of the black death rates is greater than comparable white rates. In some cases, the discrepancy is quite high; the ratio of black to white age-adjusted death rates for HIV infection is almost 7 and for diabetes mellitus and septicemia, the ratio is 2.3. Age-adjusted death rates for males were higher than comparable female rates for each of the ten leading causes of death in 1989. The cause groups with the greatest male/female ratios were HIV infection (3.7) unintentional injuries (2.6), and chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (2.3).

**TABLE M13. CRUDE AND AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATES FOR LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH, BY RACE AND SEX  
NEW JERSEY, 1989**

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL				AGE-ADJUSTED RACE/SEX DEATH RATES			
					RACE		SEX	
	CRUDE RATE	RANK	AGE-ADJUSTED	RANK	WHITE	BLACK	MALE	FEMALE
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429)	314.7	1	156.5	1	153.0	190.4	211.1	114.2
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	230.8	2	144.3	2	141.3	182.2	173.7	124.3
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	53.4	3	25.4	3	23.4	43.1	28.1	23.6
COPD (490-496)	30.7	4	16.0	6	16.0	16.7	20.6	13.4
PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA (480-487)	29.9	5	13.7	8	12.6	22.5	17.7	10.8
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	26.8	6	15.3	7	13.8	31.1	16.5	14.2
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E949)	26.5	7	23.0	4	21.4	36.5	33.7	13.0
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	20.5	8	19.3	5	10.9	75.4	30.8	8.4
SEPTICEMIA (38)	14.0	9	6.8	10	6.0	14.0	7.6	6.0
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE AND CIRRHOSIS (571)	13.6	10	10.6	9	9.8	17.9	15.1	6.6

**INFANT MORTALITY**

**Overview**

Infant mortality refers to death within the first year of life. The infant mortality rate is expressed as the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births. The number of resident infant deaths in 1989 was 1,134, a decrease of 1.5 percent from the 1,151 infant deaths in 1988. The general trend of the infant mortality rate for the state has been downward over the past decade, but the rate of decline appears to be slowing. The 1989 infant mortality rate, 9.3 per 1,000 live births, was identical to the rate in 1987 (Table M24).

Infant mortality rates differ widely by race. In 1989, there were 639 white and 459 black infant deaths, as well as 18 infant deaths of races other than white or black. An additional 18 infant deaths had no race recorded on the certificate. Infant mortality rates were 7.1, 19.4 and 4.4, respectively, per 1,000 births among white, black and other race infants.

The infant mortality rates for both white and black infants declined from 1988 levels. The decline was much more dramatic among white than black infants. The black infant mortality rate decreased from 19.5 in 1988 to 19.4 in 1989, while the white infant mortality rate fell from 7.8 to 7.1 per 1,000 births. The gap between black and white infant mortality widened in 1989; the infant mortality rate among black infants was 2.7 times the white infant mortality rate.



### Neonatal Deaths

Almost two-thirds of the 1989 infant deaths (65.9%) occurred within the first 27 days of life. Deaths that occur to infants less than 28 days of age are termed neonatal deaths. There were 747 neonatal deaths in 1989 for a rate of 6.1 per 1,000 births. The rate decreased 9.0 percent from the 1988 rate. The neonatal mortality rate varied by race; the rate among white babies in 1989 was 4.9 per 1,000 births, while among black babies the rate was 11.5 per 1,000, a ratio of 2.3. In babies of races other than white or black, the neonatal mortality rate was 3.6 per 1,000.

### Postneonatal Deaths

The remaining 34.0 percent of infant deaths occurred at ages 28 through 364 days of life, the postneonatal period. There were 385 deaths at these ages in 1989. Of the postneonatal deaths, 192 were white, 185 were black and 3 were of races other than white or black. The respective death rates were 2.1, 7.8, and 0.7 per 1,000 births in the racial groups. The black postneonatal mortality rate was 3.7 times the white rate.

### Leading Causes of Death

The leading causes of neonatal and postneonatal deaths are somewhat different (Table M14). Among neonatal deaths, the most frequent causes were (1) disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birth weight, (2) congenital anomalies, and (3) respiratory distress syndrome. Postneonatal deaths were most often attributed to (1) sudden infant death syndrome, and (2) congenital anomalies.

CAUSE OF DEATH (ICD-9 CODES)	INFANT DEATHS		NEONATAL DEATHS		POSTNEONATAL DEATHS	
	NUMBER	RANK	NUMBER	RANK	NUMBER	RANK
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	213	1	136	2	75	2
RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME (769)	145	2	133	3	12	
DISORDERS RELATING TO SHORT GESTATION & UNSPECIFIED LOW BIRTH WEIGHT (765)	137	3	137	1	0	
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS OF NEWBORNS (770)	101	4	83	4	18	5
SUDDEN INFANT DEATH SYNDROME (798.0)	93	5	3		90	1
PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA (480-487)	26		2		24	4
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E949)	27		1		26	3
NEWBORN AFFECTED BY MATERNAL COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY (761)	52		52	5	0	

NOTE: Neonatal and postneonatal deaths by cause do not add to total infant deaths by cause in those cases where exact age at death was not recorded (2 deaths).

### **FETAL DEATHS**

A fetal death is defined as a death occurring prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception. Fetal deaths are also referred to as stillbirths or abortions. Fetal deaths occurring after the completion of twenty or more weeks of gestation are required by New Jersey law to be reported to the State Registrar. Induced abortions of 20 weeks or more gestation are encompassed by this requirement but are not included in the fetal death count. Thus, fetal death figures presented in this report contain only spontaneous abortions beyond 19 weeks of gestation.

There were 1,051 reported spontaneous fetal deaths in 1989 for a rate of 8.6 per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths. In 1989 there were 647 fetal deaths in which the mother was white and 369 with mothers of races other than white and fetal death rates of 7.1 and 13.1, respectively, per 1,000 fetal deaths plus live births.

### **PERINATAL DEATHS**

Perinatal mortality is a composite measure used to assess the volume of deaths in the period prior to birth and shortly thereafter. Perinatal mortality as defined for these purposes includes all spontaneous fetal deaths of 20 or more weeks of gestation and infant deaths within the first 27 days of life (neonatal deaths). The number of perinatal deaths in 1989 was 1,798, for a rate of 14.7 per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths.

### **MATERNAL DEATHS**

The annual number of resident maternal deaths (ICD-9 codes 630- 676) during the past decade has varied from 3 to 14. In 1989 there were 7 deaths due to maternal causes, which resulted in a rate of 5.8 per 100,000 live births. Because of the small number of maternal deaths the rate tends to fluctuate from year to year. Six of the 7 females who died of maternal causes in 1989 were white and one was black. The numbers of infant, neonatal, postneonatal, fetal and maternal deaths by county are shown in Table M25.

The Office of Maternal and Child Health Services of the New Jersey Department of Health reviews all pertinent death certificates for purposes of maternal mortality surveillance. The number of maternal deaths resulting from this process is higher than the figure resulting from the use of ICD-9 codes 630-676 alone to define maternal mortality.

**TABLE M15. RESIDENT DEATH RATES\* BY RACE, SEX AND AGE  
NEW JERSEY, 1980 - 1989**

YEAR	RACE			SEX		AGE GROUP					
	TOTAL	WHITE	OTHER RACES	MALE	FEMALE	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-84	85+
1980	9.3	10.0	6.0	10.2	8.6	0.2	1.0	1.5	9.3	44.7	169.8
1981	9.1	9.7	5.8	9.8	8.4	0.3	0.9	1.6	9.1	43.1	167.3
1982	9.1	9.7	6.0	9.8	8.4	0.2	0.8	1.6	8.9	43.5	169.0
1983	9.2	9.7	6.6	9.9	8.6	0.2	0.8	1.5	9.0	42.2	157.1
1984	9.2	9.7	6.6	9.8	8.6	0.2	0.8	1.5	8.8	41.4	158.6
1985	9.3	9.8	6.8	10.1	8.6	0.2	0.8	1.7	8.9	41.7	159.8
1986	9.4	9.9	6.8	9.9	8.8	0.2	0.8	1.8	8.5	40.9	160.0
1987	9.3	9.9	6.9	10.0	8.8	0.2	0.8	2.0	8.4	40.2	158.6
1988	9.4	10.0	6.8	10.0	8.9	0.2	0.8	2.0	8.3	40.6	157.5
1989	9.2	9.6	7.0	9.5	8.8	0.2	0.7	1.9	8.1	39.1	160.1

\*DEATH RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 1,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION IN SPECIFIC RACE, SEX, OR AGE GROUP

**New Jersey Health Statistics/1989**

**TABLE M16. TOTAL RESIDENT DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP  
NEW JERSEY, 1989**

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL	UNDER 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	NOT STATED
TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (10-12)	65	0	0	0	2	13	15	35	0
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	18	0	0	0	0	5	5	8	0
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	9	1	2	2	0	1	1	2	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	1,083	13	3	3	3	48	118	895	0
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	8	3	0	0	0	1	2	2	0
INFEC/PARA DISEASE	258	7	4	3	5	60	57	122	0
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	1,586	11	11	6	31	1,245	250	29	3
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	17,835	1	14	25	72	714	4,857	12,152	0
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	253	3	2	5	4	19	41	179	0
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	2,072	0	0	2	2	73	420	1,575	0
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	83	0	0	0	0	3	7	73	0
ANEMIAS (280-285)	161	0	2	1	5	16	17	120	0
MENINGITIS (320-322)	44	8	6	0	1	7	13	9	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	24,319	12	10	4	26	470	3,565	20,225	7
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	229	0	0	0	1	6	37	185	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	4,130	3	0	0	9	115	492	3,510	1
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	487	0	0	0	0	1	44	442	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE	814	0	0	1	1	23	123	666	0
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	27	5	2	0	0	2	2	16	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	2,315	26	7	6	10	93	207	1,964	2
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	2,376	2	2	5	5	22	316	2,023	1
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	189	0	0	0	1	7	25	156	0
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	16	0	0	0	0	0	7	9	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	204	5	2	0	0	6	17	174	0
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	1,049	0	1	0	3	180	437	428	0
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575)	103	0	1	0	0	2	6	94	0
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	823	12	1	0	2	24	112	671	1
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	24	1	0	0	0	1	3	19	0
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600)	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
COMP OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM	7	0	0	0	2	4	0	1	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	343	213	27	13	15	19	28	28	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	608	601	3	0	1	0	0	0	3
MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES (E810-E825)	897	8	10	39	205	292	155	186	2
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E849)	1,155	19	31	25	105	401	193	379	2
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	602	0	0	2	90	233	155	122	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	474	10	9	18	132	219	58	26	2
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	127	4	3	0	11	66	24	17	2
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	372	112	9	1	12	67	45	122	4
RESIDUAL	5,581	54	26	18	61	427	817	4,175	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>70,756</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>4,885</b>	<b>12,671</b>	<b>50,849</b>	<b>33</b>

TABLE M16A. TOTAL RESIDENT WHITE MALE DEATHS BY AGE AND CAUSE GROUP  
NEW JERSEY, 1989

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL	UNDER 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	NOT STATED
TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (10-12)	21	0	0	0	0	0	5	16	0
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	350	6	0	1	1	12	48	282	0
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-3,5,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139)	93	4	2	2	2	18	24	41	0
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	623	1	1	0	12	468	124	17	0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	7,994	0	7	13	31	266	2,094	5,583	0
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	104	1	1	2	1	9	21	69	0
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	737	0	0	2	0	30	176	529	0
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	22	0	0	0	0	0	3	19	0
ANEMIAS (280-285)	55	0	0	0	1	1	4	49	0
MENINGITIS (320-322)	18	3	3	0	0	1	6	5	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	10,687	3	1	0	11	244	2,093	8,334	1
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	86	0	0	0	0	1	14	71	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	1,440	0	0	0	5	32	177	1,225	1
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	196	0	0	0	0	0	24	172	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	430	0	0	1	0	11	74	344	0
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	9	2	1	0	0	0	1	5	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	899	7	2	2	7	28	102	751	0
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	1,140	1	0	2	2	2	119	1,013	1
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	70	0	0	0	0	5	6	59	0
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	64	2	1	0	0	1	4	56	0
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	551	0	1	0	2	100	234	214	0
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575)	31	0	0	0	0	1	1	29	0
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	314	3	1	0	1	6	43	260	0
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600)	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
COMP OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	130	78	11	3	9	6	13	10	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	195	193	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES (E810-E825)	486	3	2	14	121	163	85	98	0
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E949)	575	8	13	10	66	228	108	142	0
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	445	0	0	1	63	167	120	94	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	154	1	3	3	39	73	24	11	0
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	60	1	0	0	6	33	12	7	1
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	148	31	2	1	3	41	20	49	1
RESIDUAL	2,014	13	12	9	25	136	343	1,475	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30,168</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>2,086</b>	<b>6,127</b>	<b>21,047</b>	<b>8</b>

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**TABLE M16B. TOTAL RESIDENT WHITE FEMALE DEATHS BY AGE AND CAUSE GROUP  
NEW JERSEY, 1989**

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL	UNDER 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	NOT STATED
TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (10-12)	10	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	0
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	6	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	561	2	2	1	0	13	31	512	0
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INFECTION/PARA DISEASE (1-3,5,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139)	93	0	2	1	1	8	14	67	0
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	120	1	3	2	5	96	9	4	0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	7,792	0	5	11	23	293	1,966	5,494	0
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	125	1	1	2	2	6	14	99	0
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	992	0	0	0	1	18	132	841	0
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	51	0	0	0	0	1	4	46	0
ANEMIAS (280-285)	64	0	1	1	0	2	4	56	0
MENINGITIS (320-322)	7	1	1	0	0	1	0	4	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	11,331	3	3	0	7	83	810	10,421	4
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	98	0	0	0	0	3	10	85	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	2,163	2	0	0	0	33	178	1,950	0
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	256	0	0	0	0	0	12	244	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	300	0	0	0	1	5	24	270	0
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	13	1	1	0	0	2	1	8	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	1,144	6	1	2	1	13	56	1,065	0
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	1,052	0	1	1	0	8	152	890	0
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	97	0	0	0	1	2	7	87	0
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	111	1	0	0	0	1	7	102	0
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	315	0	0	0	1	23	117	174	0
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575)	63	0	0	0	0	0	3	60	0
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	352	4	0	0	1	3	27	317	0
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	17	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	0
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMP OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	6	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	120	71	6	5	3	9	12	14	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	141	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES (E810-E825)	264	3	5	12	58	64	49	73	0
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E949)	298	3	8	2	10	37	36	202	0
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	98	0	0	0	7	40	27	24	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	70	1	0	4	13	33	10	8	1
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	36	0	0	0	3	18	9	6	0
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	103	21	1	0	1	11	9	60	0
RESIDUAL	2,751	14	8	4	19	94	250	2,361	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31,030</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>3,985</b>	<b>25,579</b>	<b>6</b>

TABLE M16C. TOTAL RESIDENT BLACK MALE DEATHS BY AGE AND CAUSE GROUP  
NEW JERSEY, 1989

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL	UNDER 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	NOT STATED
TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (10-12)	27	0	0	0	1	10	9	7	0
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	79	3	1	0	1	15	28	31	0
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	5	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
INFECTION/PARA DISEASE (1-3,5,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139)	40	2	0	0	2	21	9	6	0
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	600	4	4	2	10	480	90	8	2
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	1,064	0	2	1	5	58	408	590	0
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	10	1	0	1	0	2	3	3	0
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	140	0	0	0	0	13	55	72	0
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
ANEMIAS (280-285)	13	0	1	0	1	3	4	4	0
MENINGITIS (320-322)	14	3	1	0	1	4	5	0	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	1,098	3	3	2	6	82	392	609	1
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	21	0	0	0	1	1	11	8	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	204	1	0	0	2	19	66	116	0
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	20	0	0	0	0	1	5	14	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	48	0	0	0	0	5	18	25	0
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	148	8	3	0	1	31	29	75	1
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	95	0	0	2	3	7	25	58	0
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	10	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	0
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	13	1	1	0	0	1	3	7	0
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	113	0	0	0	0	39	53	21	0
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575)	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	75	2	0	0	0	8	24	40	1
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
COMP OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	35	21	5	5	2	0	1	1	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	151	147	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES (E810-E825)	87	0	2	6	18	39	14	7	1
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E949)	193	4	5	7	19	108	35	15	0
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	41	0	0	1	14	18	5	3	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	178	2	3	6	64	81	20	2	0
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	19	2	3	0	0	9	2	3	0
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	67	36	3	0	5	9	11	1	2
RESIDUAL	411	9	4	2	6	124	127	138	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,036</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>1,876</b>	<b>10</b>

**New Jersey Health Statistics/1989**

**TABLE M16D. TOTAL RESIDENT BLACK FEMALE DEATHS BY AGE AND CAUSE GROUP  
NEW JERSEY, 1989**

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL	UNDER 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	NOT STATED
TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (10-12)	5	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	4	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	87	2	0	1	1	6	11	66	0
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INFECTION/PARA DISEASE (1-3,5,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139)	26	1	0	0	0	12	7	6	0
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	226	5	3	2	4	187	25	0	0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	838	1	0	0	10	75	338	414	0
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	11	0	0	0	1	2	2	6	0
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	196	0	0	0	1	12	56	127	0
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (280-289)	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
ANEMIAS (280-285)	28	0	0	0	3	10	4	11	0
MENINGITIS (320-322)	5	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	1,041	3	2	2	2	52	225	754	1
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	23	0	0	0	0	1	2	20	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	285	0	0	0	2	26	59	198	0
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	14	0	0	0	0	0	2	12	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	33	0	0	0	0	2	7	24	0
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (486)	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	113	5	1	2	1	20	18	66	0
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-498)	84	1	1	0	0	5	20	57	0
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	10	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	0
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	14	0	0	0	0	3	2	9	0
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	65	0	0	0	0	17	30	18	0
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575)	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	77	2	0	0	0	7	17	51	0
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMP OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	46	33	4	0	0	4	2	3	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	103	102	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES (E810-E825)	41	2	1	7	6	16	3	6	0
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E849)	76	3	5	6	8	24	12	18	0
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	10	0	0	0	3	4	2	1	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	58	6	2	5	13	24	3	5	0
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	8	0	0	0	1	4	1	1	1
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	42	24	3	0	2	4	0	9	0
RESIDUAL	371	14	2	2	9	66	85	193	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,959</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>2,094</b>	<b>2</b>



TABLE M16E. TOTAL RESIDENT OTHER RACES MALE DEATHS BY AGE AND CAUSE GROUP  
NEW JERSEY, 1989

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL	UNDER 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	NOT STATED
TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (10-12)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INFECTION/PARA DISEASE (1-3,5,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139)	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	52	0	0	0	1	9	14	28	0
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANEMIAS (280-285)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
MENINGITIS (320-322)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	72	0	1	0	0	4	26	41	0
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	18	0	0	0	0	2	6	10	0
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMP OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES (E810-E825)	11	0	0	0	1	7	3	0	0
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E949)	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	5	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	6	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RESIDUAL	13	1	0	0	0	3	7	2	0
TOTAL	217	8	1	0	6	39	67	96	0

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**TABLE M16F. TOTAL RESIDENT OTHER RACES FEMALE DEATHS BY AGE AND CAUSE GROUP  
NEW JERSEY, 1989**

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL	UNDER 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	NOT STATED
TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (10-12)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-3,5,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139)	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	39	0	0	0	0	3	15	21	0
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANEMIAS (280-285)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MENINGITIS (320-322)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	56	0	0	0	0	1	9	46	0
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	16	0	0	0	0	2	4	10	0
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMP OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES (E810-E825)	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E949)	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	4	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
RESIDUAL	12	0	0	0	1	2	5	4	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>0</b>

TABLE M16G. TOTAL RESIDENT MALE DEATHS, RACE NOT STATED  
NEW JERSEY, 1989

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL	UNDER 1	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	NOT STATED
SEPTICEMIA (38)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-3, 5,20-35)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	13	0	0	0	10	2	0	1
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	22	0	0	1	2	10	9	0
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	18	0	0	0	2	8	8	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES (E810-E825)	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E949)	4	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	1
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	6	0	0	1	1	2	1	1
RESIDUAL	7	2	1	1	2	0	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5</b>

TABLE M16H. TOTAL RESIDENT FEMALE DEATHS, RACE NOT STATED NEW JERSEY, 1989							
CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL	UNDER 1	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	NOT STATED
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	34	0	1	8	12	13	0
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 400, 404-429)	16	0	0	2	2	12	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	3	0	0	1	1	1	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553, 560)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES (E810-E825)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E949)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	5	0	0	1	2	2	0
RESIDUAL	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>

TABLE M16I. TOTAL RESIDENT DEATHS, WHITE RACE, SEX NOT STATED NEW JERSEY, 1989	
CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	AGE NOT STATED
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E949)	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>

TABLE M16J. TOTAL RESIDENT DEATHS, BLACK RACE, SEX NOT STATED NEW JERSEY, 1989	
CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	UNDER 1
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>

TABLE M17A. TOTAL RESIDENT HISPANIC MALE DEATHS BY AGE AND CAUSE GROUP  
NEW JERSEY, 1989

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL	UNDER 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	NOT STATED
TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (10-12)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	19	2	0	0	0	6	3	8	0
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-3,5,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139)	17	1	0	1	1	7	5	2	0
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	185	1	1	0	5	152	24	2	0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	345	0	0	2	3	34	109	197	0
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	51	0	0	0	0	2	20	29	0
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
ANEMIAS (280-285)	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
MENINGITIS (320-322)	5	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	418	2	0	0	0	22	120	274	0
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	69	0	0	0	0	7	15	47	0
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	8	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	24	0	0	1	0	1	6	16	0
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	44	0	0	0	0	4	13	27	0
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	49	1	0	1	1	0	5	41	0
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	61	0	0	0	2	20	26	13	0
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	25	0	0	0	1	0	6	18	0
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
COMP OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	17	11	1	1	1	0	2	1	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES (E810-E825)	53	1	1	2	20	23	5	1	0
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E949)	80	1	4	2	16	43	6	8	0
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	25	0	0	0	5	16	2	2	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	65	0	2	2	18	34	7	2	0
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	7	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	14	10	0	0	0	1	0	3	0
RESIDUAL	148	2	2	4	5	38	37	59	1
TOTAL	1,796	76	11	16	80	418	422	772	1

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**TABLE M17B. TOTAL RESIDENT HISPANIC FEMALE DEATHS BY AGE AND CAUSE GROUP  
NEW JERSEY, 1989**

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL	UNDER 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	NOT STATED
TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (10-12)	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	19	0	0	0	0	1	5	13	0
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-3,5,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139)	6	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	61	0	1	1	2	50	7	0	0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	351	0	1	1	5	23	119	202	0
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	49	0	0	0	0	1	9	39	0
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
ANEMIAS (280-285)	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
MENINGITIS (320-322)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	436	1	1	0	4	10	72	348	0
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	87	1	0	0	0	7	16	63	0
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	13	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	0
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	41	4	1	1	1	3	3	28	0
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	60	0	0	0	0	4	11	45	0
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	25	0	0	0	0	2	12	11	0
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	21	1	0	0	1	1	3	15	0
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMP OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	18	14	1	0	0	1	2	0	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	41	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES (E810-E825)	25	1	1	4	4	10	2	3	0
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E949)	17	2	5	0	0	3	2	5	0
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	6	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	22	0	0	0	5	13	3	1	0
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	9	3	1	0	0	2	0	3	0
RESIDUAL	127	5	1	1	3	11	22	84	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,470</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>0</b>

TABLE M17C. FIVE LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AMONG PERSONS OF HISPANIC ORIGIN NEW JERSEY, 1989				
CAUSE GROUP	MALES		FEMALES	
	DEATHS	RANK	DEATHS	RANK
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429)	418	1	436	1
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	345	2	351	2
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	185	3	61	4
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E949)	133	4	42	7
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	69	5	87	3
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	49	9	60	5

TABLE M18. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG 1 THROUGH 4 YEAR OLDS  
NEW JERSEY, 1980 - 1989

YEAR	UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES						CONGENITAL ANOMALIES		MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS		HIV INFECTION		DISEASES OF THE HEART	
	TOTAL		MOTOR VEHICLE		OTHER		NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT								
1980	80	42.1	20	10.5	60	31.6	25	13.2	14	7.4	NOT AVAILABLE	6	3.2	
1981	79	38.2	14	6.8	65	31.4	21	10.1	15	7.2	NOT AVAILABLE	3	1.4	
1982	59	30.9	21	11.0	38	19.9	26	13.6	16	8.4	NOT AVAILABLE	7	3.7	
1983	57	35.0	16	9.8	41	25.2	22	13.5	17	10.4	NOT AVAILABLE	6	3.7	
1984	59	34.7	12	7.1	47	27.8	25	14.7	15	8.8	NOT AVAILABLE	8	4.7	
1985	53	29.8	14	7.9	39	21.9	22	12.4	16	9.0	NOT AVAILABLE	10	5.8	
1986	54	29.7	13	7.1	41	22.5	30	16.5	18	9.9	NOT AVAILABLE	9	4.9	
1987	61	29.8	17	8.3	44	21.5	27	13.2	21	10.2	NOT AVAILABLE	11	5.4	
1988	63	30.0	12	5.7	51	24.3	33	15.7	21	10.0	13	6.2	4.3	
1989	41	21.8	10	5.3	31	16.5	27	14.4	14	7.4	11	5.9	5.3	



TABLE M19. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AND DEATH RATES* AMONG 5 THROUGH 14 YEAR OLDS NEW JERSEY, 1980 - 1989																			
YEAR	UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES													MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS		HOMICIDE		CONGENITAL ANOMALIES	
	TOTAL		MOTOR VEHICLE		OTHER														
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	
1980	116	10.4	51	4.6	65	5.8	44	3.9	12	1.1	14	1.3	44	3.9	12	1.1	14	1.3	
1981	135	13.8	64	6.6	71	7.3	44	4.5	17	1.7	9	0.9	44	4.5	17	1.7	9	0.9	
1982	120	12.2	68	6.9	52	5.3	47	4.8	17	1.7	13	1.3	47	4.8	17	1.7	13	1.3	
1983	101	9.7	51	4.9	50	4.8	47	4.5	7	0.7	13	1.3	47	4.5	7	0.7	13	1.3	
1984	97	9.5	49	4.8	48	4.7	47	4.6	14	1.4	16	1.6	47	4.6	14	1.4	16	1.6	
1985	89	8.8	43	4.2	46	4.5	31	3.1	17	1.7	11	1.1	31	3.1	17	1.7	11	1.1	
1986	102	10.2	66	6.6	36	3.6	40	4.0	9	0.9	18	1.8	40	4.0	9	0.9	18	1.8	
1987	95	9.6	50	5.0	45	4.5	36	3.6	5	0.5	13	1.3	36	3.6	5	0.5	13	1.3	
1988	92	9.4	42	4.3	50	5.1	37	3.8	12	1.2	11	1.1	37	3.8	12	1.2	11	1.1	
1989	64	6.6	39	4.0	25	2.6	25	2.6	18	1.8	13	1.3	25	2.6	18	1.8	13	1.3	

\*DEATH RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION AGED 5 THROUGH 14 YEARS.

TABLE M20. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AND DEATH RATES\* AMONG 15 THROUGH 24 YEAR OLDS  
NEW JERSEY, 1980-1989

YEAR	UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES												SUICIDE		MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS		HIV INFECTION	
	TOTAL		MOTOR VEHICLE		OTHER		HOMICIDE		SUICIDE		MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS		HIV INFECTION					
	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE				
1980	633	49.2	436	33.9	197	15.3	130	10.1	131	10.2	103	8.0		NOT AVAILABLE				
1981	574	44.1	381	29.5	193	14.9	147	11.4	92	7.1	83	6.4		NOT AVAILABLE				
1982	525	40.4	371	28.6	154	11.9	129	9.9	111	8.5	79	6.1		NOT AVAILABLE				
1983	485	37.9	323	26.3	142	11.8	104	8.5	97	7.9	72	5.9		NOT AVAILABLE				
1984	411	33.8	279	23.0	132	10.9	115	9.5	115	9.5	78	6.4		NOT AVAILABLE				
1985	403	33.4	276	22.9	127	10.5	109	9.0	110	9.1	83	6.9		NOT AVAILABLE				
1986	411	34.5	288	24.2	123	10.3	118	9.9	102	8.8	63	5.3		NOT AVAILABLE				
1987	403	34.2	281	23.9	122	10.4	103	8.8	97	8.2	57	4.8		NOT AVAILABLE				
1988	408	35.2	298	25.8	109	9.4	124	10.7	108	9.3	55	4.7	28	2.4				
1989	310	28.1	205	18.6	105	9.5	132	12.0	90	8.2	72	6.5	31	2.8				

\*DEATH RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION AGED 15 THROUGH 24 YEARS.

TABLE M21. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AND DEATH RATES\* AMONG 25 THROUGH 44 YEAR OLDS  
NEW JERSEY, 1980 - 1989

YEAR	HIV INFECTION		MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS		UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES		DISEASES OF THE HEART		SUICIDE		HOMICIDE		CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE/CIRRHOSIS	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
1980	NOT AVAILABLE		607	30.1	562	27.9	487	24.1	173	8.6	238	11.8	186	9.2
1981	NOT AVAILABLE		598	29.5	685	33.8	510	25.1	207	10.2	238	11.7	163	8.0
1982	NOT AVAILABLE		659	32.3	594	29.1	469	23.0	227	11.1	240	11.8	153	7.5
1983	NOT AVAILABLE		623	28.5	555	25.4	502	23.0	214	9.8	212	9.7	175	8.0
1984	NOT AVAILABLE		661	29.6	566	25.3	496	22.2	242	10.8	169	7.6	176	7.9
1985	NOT AVAILABLE		736	32.1	616	28.9	515	22.5	259	11.3	181	8.3	225	9.8
1986	NOT AVAILABLE		712	30.4	710	30.3	530	22.6	262	11.2	214	9.1	177	7.8
1987	NOT AVAILABLE		713	29.8	794	33.2	561	23.4	263	11.0	188	7.9	230	9.6
1988	919	37.6	647	28.5	764	31.3	527	21.6	234	9.6	219	9.0	205	8.4
1989	1,245	49.1	714	28.2	683	27.4	470	18.6	233	9.2	219	8.6	180	7.1

\*DEATH RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION AGED 25 THROUGH 44 YEARS.

TABLE M22. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AND DEATH RATES\* AMONG 45 THROUGH 64 YEAR OLDS  
NEW JERSEY, 1980 - 1989

YEAR	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS		DISEASES OF THE HEART		CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES		CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE/CIRRHOSIS		DIABETES MELLITUS		UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
1980	5,184	319.2	5,689	350.3	628	38.7	579	35.6	323	19.9	408	25.1
1981	5,090	311.7	5,590	342.3	700	42.9	559	34.2	288	17.6	426	26.1
1982	5,198	316.9	5,363	326.9	656	40.1	508	31.0	287	17.5	401	24.4
1983	5,241	326.9	5,060	315.6	625	39.0	527	32.9	309	19.3	373	23.3
1984	5,116	318.4	4,803	298.9	601	37.4	469	30.4	308	19.2	357	22.2
1985	5,169	323.2	4,792	296.6	593	37.1	500	31.3	310	19.4	363	22.7
1986	5,073	317.0	4,462	278.9	531	33.2	437	27.3	331	20.7	345	21.6
1987	4,840	308.8	4,257	266.1	573	35.8	433	27.1	356	22.3	372	23.3
1988	4,908	307.1	4,063	254.3	521	32.6	417	26.1	326	20.4	360	22.5
1989	4,857	311.5	3,565	228.7	492	31.6	437	26.0	420	26.9	348	22.3

\*DEATH RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION AGED 45 THROUGH 64 YEARS.

TABLE M23. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AND DEATH RATES\* AMONG RESIDENTS AGED 65 AND OVER  
NEW JERSEY, 1980 - 1989

YEAR	DISEASES OF THE HEART		MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS		CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES		COPD		PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA		DIABETES MELLITUS	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
1980	23,124	2,889.8	9,542	1,104.0	4,267	483.7	1,380	159.7	1,326	153.4	1,069	123.7
1981	21,982	2,543.2	9,904	1,145.8	4,123	477.0	1,356	156.9	1,289	149.1	1,030	119.2
1982	22,216	2,558.5	10,084	1,161.3	3,869	445.6	1,419	163.4	1,189	136.9	919	105.8
1983	22,463	2,431.1	10,475	1,133.7	3,980	430.7	1,531	165.7	1,400	151.5	1,048	113.4
1984	22,081	2,344.1	10,738	1,139.9	3,870	410.8	1,599	169.7	1,629	172.9	1,057	112.2
1985	22,511	2,359.8	10,957	1,148.6	3,742	392.3	1,799	188.6	1,779	186.5	1,024	107.3
1986	22,516	2,295.4	11,092	1,130.8	3,703	377.5	1,797	183.2	1,905	194.2	1,054	107.4
1987	22,032	2,216.6	11,352	1,142.1	3,768	379.1	1,842	185.3	1,809	182.0	1,124	113.1
1988	22,869	2,246.8	11,401	1,130.0	3,579	354.7	1,848	183.2	2,097	207.8	1,108	109.8
1989	20,225	1,989.9	12,152	1,195.6	3,510	345.3	2,023	199.0	1,964	183.2	1,575	155.0

\*DEATH RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER

**TABLE M24. INFANT, NEONATAL, AND MATERNAL DEATHS AND DEATH RATES\*  
NEW JERSEY, 1980 - 1989**

YEAR	INFANT DEATHS		NEONATAL DEATHS		MATERNAL DEATHS	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
1980	1,201	12.5	829	8.8	5	5.2
1981	1,016	10.6	700	7.3	7	7.3
1982	1,153	11.7	800	8.1	11	11.2
1983	1,115	11.3	755	7.6	5	5.1
1984	1,090	10.8	744	7.4	11	10.9
1985	1,113	10.6	759	7.2	3	2.8
1986	1,005	9.7	708	6.5	10	9.2
1987	1,057	9.3	719	6.3	14	12.4
1988	1,151	9.8	784	6.7	6	5.1
1989	1,134	9.3	747	6.1	7	5.8

\*INFANT AND NEONATAL DEATH RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.  
MATERNAL DEATH RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

**TABLE M25. RESIDENT INFANT, NEONATAL, POSTNEONATAL, FETAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS BY COUNTY  
NEW JERSEY, 1989**

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	NUMBER OF DEATHS				
	INFANT	NEONATAL	POST-NEONATAL	FETAL	MATERNAL
ATLANTIC	53	35	18	25	1
BERGEN	58	43	15	81	1
BURLINGTON	47	33	14	45	0
CAMDEN	95	60	35	60	0
CAPE MAY	14	10	4	12	1
CUMBERLAND	27	17	10	30	0
ESSEX	207	125	82	164	1
GLOUCESTER	30	22	8	20	0
HUDSON	86	42	44	103	0
HUNTERDON	7	7	0	6	0
MERCER	67	46	21	36	0
MIDDLESEX	85	67	18	71	1
MONMOUTH	68	45	23	73	0
MORRIS	41	27	14	47	0
OCEAN	50	29	21	60	1
PASSAIC	74	53	21	86	1
SALEM	10	5	5	8	0
SOMERSET	23	17	6	17	0
SUSSEX	9	6	3	16	0
UNION	65	43	22	63	0
WARREN	11	10	1	12	0
INSTITUTIONS	0	0	0	1	0
MILITARY	1	1	0	1	0
OUT-OF-STATE	0	0	0	14	0
NOT STATED	6	6	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>7</b>

NOTE: THE SUM OF NEONATAL AND POSTNEONATAL DEATHS IS INFANT DEATHS.

INFANT DEATHS REFER TO DEATHS WITHIN ONE YEAR FOLLOWING BIRTH.

NEONATAL DEATHS OCCUR DURING THE FIRST 27 DAYS OF LIFE.

POSTNEONATAL DEATHS REFER TO DEATHS FROM THE 28TH DAY THROUGH THE 364TH DAY OF LIFE.

MATERNAL DEATHS ARE THOSE WHEREIN THE PHYSICIAN HAS DESIGNATED A MATERNAL CONDITION AS THE CAUSE OF DEATH. (ICD-9 CODES 630-676)

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**TABLE M26. TOTAL DEATHS BY CAUSE GROUP AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE  
NEW JERSEY, 1989**

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL	ATLANTIC	BERGEN	BURLINGTON	CAMDEN	CAPE MAY	CUMBERLAND	ESSEX
TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (10-12)	65	3	3	5	1	3	2	16
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	18	1	2	0	0	0	3	5
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	9	0	1	0	0	2	0	2
SEPTICEMIA (38)	1,081	33	92	33	76	28	19	164
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-3,5,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139)	258	9	21	7	12	2	0	36
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	1,584	39	94	14	29	6	11	548
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	17,822	564	2,003	740	1,159	319	294	1,921
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	253	6	39	8	16	2	3	14
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	2,069	59	199	61	146	21	35	273
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	81	4	2	9	8	6	7	10
ANEMIAS (280-285)	161	3	13	5	11	3	3	35
MENINGITIS (320-322)	44	2	3	1	2	2	1	9
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	24,304	799	2,786	1,097	1,510	418	457	2,510
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	229	9	11	6	16	3	8	30
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	4,125	137	454	160	256	87	86	475
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	487	18	36	23	27	12	11	31
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	813	20	84	35	50	20	21	86
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	27	2	0	3	3	0	0	5
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	2,313	75	222	126	142	44	54	256
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	2,374	81	253	106	171	44	60	206
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	189	2	26	11	10	2	4	25
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	16	1	0	0	1	1	0	3
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	204	2	17	5	12	1	2	32
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	1,049	35	93	30	61	19	14	172
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575)	102	2	10	4	7	3	2	10
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	822	35	74	29	44	19	17	127
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	24	1	3	0	1	0	0	3
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600)	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMP OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	7	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	342	16	19	16	29	6	2	48
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	603	31	32	24	51	7	19	108
MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES (E810-E825)	893	42	64	50	63	9	31	91
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E849)	1,149	47	79	43	62	22	21	204
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	599	25	52	45	49	8	16	44
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	471	17	26	7	34	7	5	144
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	125	2	32	1	9	0	0	25
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	370	21	39	15	25	11	9	52
RESIDUAL	5,574	165	511	234	408	101	114	741
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>70,674</b>	<b>2,310</b>	<b>7,396</b>	<b>2,953</b>	<b>4,501</b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>8,466</b>

NOTE: THERE WERE 82 DEATH RECORDS WITH COUNTY OF RESIDENCE NOT STATED.



TABLE M26. TOTAL DEATHS BY CAUSE GROUP AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE (CONTINUED)  
NEW JERSEY, 1989

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	GLOU- CESTER	HUDSON	HUNTERDON	MERCER	MIDDLE- SEX	MON- MOUTH	MORRIS	OCEAN
TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (10-12)	1	6	0	1	7	1	0	3
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	1
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	30	80	6	42	65	84	29	87
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-3,5,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139)	9	30	0	15	24	14	16	16
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	13	251	3	33	86	74	43	32
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	468	1,267	186	680	1,368	1,252	794	1,477
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	6	19	4	11	18	19	9	26
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	54	200	17	75	158	172	73	142
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	1	3	1	6	6	3	3	0
ANEMIAS (280-285)	2	18	0	5	9	11	1	14
MENINGITIS (320-322)	1	3	0	3	4	2	1	2
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	622	1,859	193	1,046	1,641	1,666	950	2,110
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	12	20	2	21	10	17	13	11
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	86	271	35	171	263	289	203	320
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	23	27	8	23	97	61	12	24
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	23	64	5	38	59	49	30	76
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	1	1	0	3	1	1	0	2
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	48	150	25	123	159	151	151	187
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	74	187	23	104	141	151	109	236
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	5	7	2	8	9	14	14	20
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	0	2	0	0	3	2	0	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	7	8	3	8	22	16	8	14
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	30	104	8	31	91	67	48	58
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575)	2	8	0	3	7	4	6	16
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	19	70	7	30	43	71	17	61
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	1
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600)	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	0
COMP OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	12	30	1	14	23	23	21	22
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	15	32	7	42	59	35	17	20
MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES (E810-E825)	33	48	12	37	69	47	52	56
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E949)	21	119	20	62	104	55	42	49
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	22	33	14	30	55	27	39	38
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	5	74	1	26	22	9	13	6
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	2	6	1	3	4	3	1	2
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	10	33	4	9	23	13	16	18
RESIDUAL	145	413	43	263	431	386	224	385
TOTAL	1,802	5,452	631	2,968	5,083	4,795	2,956	5,534

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**TABLE M26. TOTAL DEATHS BY CAUSE GROUP AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE (CONTINUED)  
NEW JERSEY, 1989**

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	PASSAIC	SALEM	SOMERSET	SUSSEX	UNION	WARREN	INSTIT	MILIT
TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (10-12)	7	2	0	0	4	0	0	0
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	61	5	23	11	98	15	0	0
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-3,5,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139)	16	2	5	3	17	4	0	0
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	148	5	23	4	124	3	0	1
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	1,024	144	445	216	1,262	218	0	1
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	15	2	14	3	17	2	0	0
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	157	15	40	26	136	10	0	0
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	5	1	1	0	4	1	0	0
ANEMIAS (280-285)	8	5	2	1	9	3	0	0
MENINGITIS (320-322)	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	1,525	218	545	318	1,723	307	1	3
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	15	2	3	5	13	2	0	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	261	41	102	60	302	65	1	0
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	20	3	9	4	16	2	0	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	39	5	22	13	65	9	0	0
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	131	14	50	36	149	19	1	0
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	120	25	46	31	160	46	0	0
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	15	1	1	3	7	3	0	0
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	13	1	7	2	20	4	0	0
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	77	7	17	12	70	5	0	0
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575)	8	0	2	2	5	1	0	0
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	64	8	21	8	47	11	0	0
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	2	1	4	2	1	0	0	0
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600)	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
COMP OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUÉRPERIUM (630-676)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	23	2	6	6	19	4	0	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	37	3	14	4	36	7	0	1
MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES (E810-E825)	42	20	27	23	57	20	0	0
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E949)	50	15	29	15	70	17	0	3
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	17	6	20	11	43	5	0	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	25	5	4	3	35	3	0	0
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	15	0	3	3	11	2	0	0
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	23	7	6	1	32	3	0	0
RESIDUAL	314	48	122	78	385	63	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,289</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>1,614</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>4,968</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>

## **MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES**

**1989**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Information on marriages presented in this report was tabulated from items reported on marriage certificates filed with the New Jersey State Registrar for calendar year 1989. Divorce information was obtained from the New Jersey Superior Court, Chancery Division. Marriages and divorces are recorded by place of occurrence or judgment, respectively; all marriage and divorce data presented in this report encompass events that occurred in New Jersey, regardless of the place of residence of the participants. Because no mechanism for interstate exchange of resident marriage and divorce data is in existence, out-of-state events involving New Jersey residents are not included in the report.

**MARRIAGES**

**Number of Marriages**

The number of marriage certificates issued in New Jersey during 1989 was 60,076. The number of certificates issued in 1989 resumed the declining trend that has existed since 1985, interrupted by slight upturns in 1986 and 1988. The number of marriages in 1989 was 1.6 percent less than in 1988.

The 1989 marriage rate per 1,000 population decreased 1.3 percent from the 1988 rate to 7.8 per 1,000 population. Among the counties, the highest number of marriages in 1989 occurred in Bergen County (6,604), while the lowest number was recorded in Salem County (471) (Table MD7). Six counties accounted for more than half of the marriages in the State in 1989. These six counties and the number of marriages recorded in each were Bergen (6,604), Essex (6,467), Middlesex (5,041), Monmouth (4,571), Hudson (4,232), and Union (3,903). Cape May County had the highest marriage rate in 1989 (9.3 per 1,000 population) and Ocean County had the lowest (6.4 per 1,000 population).

**Age**

For all marriage certificates issued in 1989, the median age of the brides was 27.4 years and of the grooms was 29.1 years (Table MD1). Since 1980, the median age at marriage among brides has increased almost three years or 11.8 percent. The median age at marriage has also increased since 1980 among grooms, but not as dramatically. The increase over the ten-year period, 2 years, represents a 7.4 percent increase in the age at marriage of grooms.

TABLE MD1. MEDIAN AGE AT MARRIAGE FOR BRIDES AND GROOMS MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES ISSUED IN NEW JERSEY, 1980-1989				
YEAR	MARRIAGES		MEDIAN AGE	
	NUMBER	RATE	BRIDES	GROOMS
1980	55,794	7.6	24.5	27.1
1981	58,010	7.8	24.9	27.4
1982	59,949	8.1	25.3	27.8
1983	61,798	8.3	25.7	28.0
1984	62,654	8.3	26.1	28.3
1985	61,189	8.1	26.4	28.5
1986	61,362	8.1	26.7	28.6
1987	60,550	7.9	26.9	28.8
1988	61,063	7.9	27.2	29.0
1989	60,076	7.8	27.4	29.1

The ages of brides and grooms marrying for the first time in each year, 1980 through 1989, have increased consistently throughout the decade (Table MD2). Brides marrying for the first time in 1980 had a median age of 23.2; by 1989 the median had risen to 25.7. The median age of grooms marrying for the first time exhibited the same pattern over the ten years. The median age for first-time grooms marrying in 1980 was 24.8 years, while the median was 27.4 for first-time grooms in 1989. In 1980, 69.2 percent of first-time brides were under the age of 25 (Table MD3). This percentage had fallen to 44.9 by 1989. In that year, 29.2 percent of grooms marrying for the first time were under 25 years of age, a dramatic decrease from the 51.5 percent of first-time grooms under the age of 25 in 1980.

The distribution of groom's age by bride's age in marriages that occurred in New Jersey in 1989 is given in Table MD4.

TABLE MD2. MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE NEW JERSEY, 1980 - 1989		
YEAR	MEDIAN AGE	
	BRIDES	GROOMS
1980	23.2	24.8
1981	23.4	25.3
1982	23.7	25.6
1983	23.9	26.0
1984	24.2	26.3
1985	24.4	26.5
1986	24.8	26.9
1987	24.9	27.0
1988	25.4	27.2
1989	25.7	27.4

**Previous Marital Status**

Approximately three-fourths of the brides who married in any year of the past decade were marrying for the first time and the percentage remained essentially stable over the decade (Table MD5). The percentage of grooms who had never previously married was slightly lower than the comparable percentage of women in each of the ten years. In 1989, 74.9 percent of brides and 73.6 percent of grooms who married during the year were marrying for the first time. In 1989, 4.9 percent of brides and 5.0 percent of grooms were widowed at the time of remarriage, both sharp increases from 1988, while 20.2 percent of brides and 21.3 percent of grooms were remarrying after divorce. The percentages of both brides and grooms who were remarrying after divorce were lower than any point in the decade. A comparison of marital status of brides and grooms for 1989 marriages can be found in Table MD6.

**DIVORCES AND ANNULMENTS**

The ratio of marriages occurring in New Jersey to divorces and annulments occurring in the state was 2.3 in 1989. There were 26,059 divorces and annulments in New Jersey during calendar year 1989, 838 fewer than in 1988. The 1989 divorce and annulments rate per 1,000 population was 3.4, a decrease from the 1988 rate of 3.5 per 1,000 population. The number of divorces and annulments in 1989 was the second lowest this figure has been since 1980. The number and rate of divorces and annulments by county are provided in Table MD7.

<b>TABLE MD3. PERCENT OF FIRST MARRIAGES UNDER 25 AND UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE NEW JERSEY, 1980 - 1989</b>					
<b>YEAR</b>	<b>NUMBER OF MARRIAGES</b>	<b>BRIDES</b>		<b>GROOMS</b>	
		<b>PERCENT UNDER 25</b>	<b>PERCENT UNDER 20</b>	<b>PERCENT UNDER 25</b>	<b>PERCENT UNDER 20</b>
1980	55,794	69.2	16.1	51.5	5.9
1981	58,010	66.2	14.8	48.8	5.4
1982	59,949	63.2	13.4	45.5	4.8
1983	61,798	60.2	11.9	42.6	4.2
1984	62,654	57.3	10.7	40.2	3.6
1985	61,189	55.1	9.6	37.8	3.3
1986	61,362	52.0	8.9	35.4	3.2
1987	60,550	50.0	8.1	33.3	2.7
1988	61,063	47.5	7.0	30.8	2.4
1989	60,076	44.9	6.8	29.2	2.3

TABLE MD4. MARRIAGES BY AGE OF BRIDE AND GROOM  
NEW JERSEY, 1989

AGE OF BRIDE	AGE OF GROOM												TOTAL	
	<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+		
<15	0	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
15-19	0	649	1,816	470	97	25	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	3,064
20-24	2	302	7,832	7,432	1,658	373	120	40	15	5	1	1	1	17,781
25-29	0	42	1,930	10,197	4,864	1,444	475	151	52	14	2	1	1	19,172
30-34	0	18	377	2,113	3,380	1,849	856	376	119	54	18	9	9	9,169
35-39	0	5	101	463	1,014	1,311	912	482	220	77	37	12	12	4,634
40-44	0	1	28	108	269	454	671	552	313	173	63	39	39	2,671
45-49	0	1	5	22	54	118	232	370	323	208	125	56	56	1,514
50-54	0	1	0	7	15	29	61	114	195	209	134	92	92	857
55-59	0	0	0	3	2	3	3	21	45	125	115	108	108	425
60-64	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	6	13	36	97	185	185	341
65+	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	2	10	49	371	371	437
TOTAL	2	1,024	12,093	20,817	11,354	5,607	3,341	2,114	1,288	911	641	874	874	60,076

YEAR	NUMBER OF MARRIAGES	BRIDES			GROOMS		
		PERCENT NEVER MARRIED	PERCENT WIDOWED	PERCENT DIVORCED	PERCENT NEVER MARRIED	PERCENT WIDOWED	PERCENT DIVORCED
1980	55,794	75.3	3.6	21.2	72.6	3.7	23.7
1981	58,010	74.4	3.3	22.0	71.9	3.5	24.4
1982	59,949	73.9	3.2	22.4	71.2	3.4	25.2
1983	61,798	74.0	3.0	22.7	71.5	3.2	25.1
1984	62,654	73.9	3.0	22.8	71.8	3.1	24.8
1985	61,189	74.2	2.7	23.0	72.0	2.8	25.1
1986	61,362	74.4	2.5	23.0	72.4	2.6	25.0
1987	60,550	74.6	2.6	22.8	72.9	2.6	24.5
1988	61,063	74.6	2.5	22.9	73.0	2.6	24.4
1989	60,076	74.9	4.9	20.2	73.6	5.0	21.3

PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDE	TOTAL		PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF GROOM						
			NEVER MARRIED		WIDOWED		DIVORCED		NOT STATED
	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT	NO.
NEVER MARRIED	44,993	74.9	38,177	86.3	941	31.2	5,874	45.9	1
WIDOWED	2,951	4.9	952	2.2	1,404	46.5	594	4.8	1
DIVORCED	12,131	20.2	5,116	11.6	676	22.4	6,338	49.5	1
NOT STATED	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60,076</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>44,245</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,021</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,806</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4</b>



**Marriages and Divorces/1989**

<b>TABLE MD7. MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES BY COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE NEW JERSEY, 1989</b>				
<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>NUMBER OF MARRIAGES</b>	<b>RATE*</b>	<b>NUMBER OF DIVORCES**</b>	<b>RATE*</b>
ATLANTIC	1,921	8.6	406	1.8
BERGEN	6,604	8.0	2,864	3.4
BURLINGTON	2,932	7.5	1,489	3.8
CAMDEN	3,465	6.9	1,733	3.5
CAPE MAY	878	9.3	341	3.6
CUMBERLAND	1,044	7.6	556	4.0
ESSEX	6,467	8.2	2,454	3.1
GLOUCESTER	1,630	7.1	903	4.0
HUDSON	4,232	7.6	1,830	3.3
HUNTERDON	789	7.4	356	3.3
MERCER	2,538	7.8	1,230	3.8
MIDDLESEX	5,041	7.5	2,449	3.7
MONMOUTH	4,571	8.3	1,974	3.6
MORRIS	3,416	8.1	1,599	3.8
OCEAN	2,729	6.4	773	1.8
PASSAIC	3,845	8.5	1,611	3.5
SALEM	471	7.2	230	3.5
SOMERSET	1,966	8.3	784	3.3
SUSSEX	829	7.1	546	4.2
UNION	3,903	7.9	1,602	3.2
WARREN	667	7.3	329	3.6
MILITARY	38	N/A	0	N/A
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60,076</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>26,059</b>	<b>3.4</b>
*RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 1,000 RESIDENT POPULATION				
**FIGURES INCLUDE BOTH DIVORCES AND ANNULMENTS				



## **MORBIDITY**

**1989**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This report is based on cases of reportable diseases transmitted by health care providers to the New Jersey Department of Health. The summary information on communicable diseases presented in this report was provided by the various units responsible for the collection and maintenance of the data within the Department of Health. The New Jersey Sanitary Code and the New Jersey Administrative Code 8:57 require that the Department of Health be notified of cases of communicable diseases. AIDS and AIDS Related Complex (ARC) were added to the list of legally reportable diseases on October 6, 1986, under State Regulation 8:57-1.14.

The Tuberculosis Program collects information on tuberculosis cases occurring in New Jersey through its monitoring and surveillance activities. Incidence data on syphilis and gonorrhea are collected by the Sexually Transmitted Disease Program. AIDS and ARC cases are reported to the AIDS Surveillance Program within the Division of AIDS Prevention and Control. Data on other communicable diseases are reported to the Communicable Diseases Program within the Division of Epidemiology and Communicable Disease Control.

## **COMMUNICABLE DISEASES**

### **Tuberculosis**

The annual number of verified cases of active tuberculosis in the state increased steadily after 1985, when a new case definition was implemented, to 949 cases in 1989 (Table C3). Verified tuberculosis cases are active cases which meet specific criteria set by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC). The 1989 incidence represents a 19.7 percent increase over 1988 figures. Total cases include verified cases and additional cases which do not meet the CDC criteria because old disease was present, rather than new disease. Total cases also rose in the 1986 through 1989 period, from 949 to 1,243. Eighty-three residents died of tuberculosis in 1989, which was 21 more deaths than occurred in 1985. This represents a 33.9 percent increase over the five year period.

### **Venereal Diseases**

The total number of reported syphilis cases, encompassing all stages of the disease, surged sharply upward in 1988 (Table C4). The rate per 100,000 population increased 29.5 percent between 1987 and 1988 and 16.6 percent from 1988 to 1989. The number of cases of all stages in 1989 was 3,361, a 16.8 percent increase over 1988 incidence. A chief contributor to the increase in total syphilis cases was primary and secondary syphilis, with a rise of 44.9 percent in rate per 100,000 between 1987 and 1988 and a 38.0 percent increase between 1988 and 1989. The rates for total syphilis cases, as well as for primary and secondary and early latent syphilis, were at their highest levels of the decade in 1989.

Reported cases of gonorrhea have declined steadily since 1982. The number of reported cases in 1989, 14,174, represents a 13.7 percent decrease from the 1988 level and the rate per 100,000 population in 1989, 183.5, is the lowest this rate has been during the 1980s.

The highest rates of primary and secondary syphilis cases by age are reported in the 20 through 24 and 25 through 29 year age groups, 63.9 and 58.5 per 100,000, respectively (Table C5). The median age of reported syphilis cases in 1989 was 27.6 years. Individuals reported to have gonorrhea were, on average, younger than those reported with syphilis; the highest gonorrhea infection rates were in the 20 through 24 year age group followed by the 15 through 19 year olds, with rates of 693.5 and 660.6 per 100,000, respectively. The median age of gonorrhea cases in 1989 was 24.1 years.

Males had higher reported rates of both syphilis and gonorrhea than females. The syphilis rate for males was 1.2 times as great as the rate for females in 1989, while the male gonorrhea case rate was 2.2 times the female rate.

A wide disparity exists in reported rates of both syphilis and gonorrhea in whites and persons of other races. The syphilis rate per 100,000 population for nonwhite males (219.2) was more than twenty times the rate in white males (10.2). The syphilis rate for nonwhite females was almost twenty-three times the rate in white females (183.9 and 7.7 per 100,000, respectively).

The gonorrhea rate for nonwhite males (747.9 per 100,000) was nearly sixty-two times the rate for white males (11.9 per 100,000), while the rate for females of races other than white was more than thirty-nine times that of white females (327.2 and 8.3 per 100,000, respectively).

**Hepatitis**

The numbers of reported cases of hepatitis Types A and B and Type non-A and non-B have each declined during the decade (Table C6). However, in 1989 the number of reported hepatitis B cases reported rose sharply to 597, 100 more than were reported in 1988. The rate of hepatitis B cases stood at 7.7 per 100,000 in 1989, a 20.1 percent increase from the previous year. Infectious or Type A hepatitis reached its low for the decade in 1987 and has increased since to 469 cases in 1989. The volume of Type non-A, non-B hepatitis is small relative to hepatitis Types A and B, with 37 cases in 1989 (hepatitis Type non-A, non-B has been reported only since 1982). Unspecified hepatitis is no longer a reportable disease in New Jersey.

Hepatitis Type A rates were highest in 20 through 29 year olds (10.2 per 100,000) and next highest in 10 through 14 year olds (8.0 per 100,000) in 1989 (Table C1). Hepatitis Type B rates were also highest among 20 through 29 year olds, (16.1 per 100,000) followed by 30 through 39 year olds. (13.4 per 100,000)

There is an acknowledged problem of underreporting of both Type A and Type B hepatitis cases. In this state, resources available for follow-up verification of cases have diminished over the decade, which has resulted in substantial understatement of cases. For that reason, caution should be exercised in interpreting the trends in hepatitis incidence in the state.

<b>AGE GROUP</b>	<b>HEPATITIS A</b>		<b>HEPATITIS B</b>	
	<b>CASES</b>	<b>RATE*</b>	<b>CASES</b>	<b>RATE*</b>
<1	0	0.0	7	6.2
1-4	8	1.9	3	0.7
5-9	35	7.3	2	0.4
10-14	40	8.0	4	0.8
15-19	40	7.3	32	5.8
20-29	130	10.2	205	16.1
30-39	93	7.4	168	13.4
40-49	42	4.2	72	7.3
50-59	26	3.4	30	4.0
60 AND OVER	40	2.9	50	3.6
NOT STATED	15	N/A	24	N/A
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>0.3</b>

\*RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 POPULATION IN AGE-SPECIFIC GROUP  
SOURCE: COMMUNICABLE DISEASE AND INJURY CONTROL SERVICES,  
DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL  
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

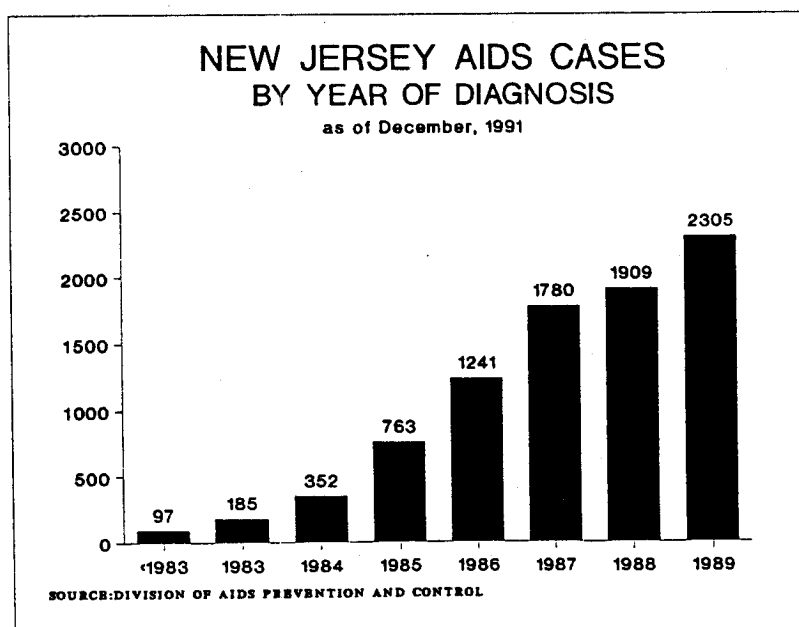
**Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)**

The first cases of AIDS in New Jersey date from 1980. Since the retrospective diagnosis of the first few cases at the beginning of the decade, the number of cases has escalated. At the end of 1989, New Jersey ranked fifth among the states in the number of AIDS cases, with a cumulative total of 7,918 reported cases (cases reported and rank as of December 31, 1989).

In response to the epidemic of AIDS cases, the Department of Health, among other steps, established a Division of AIDS Prevention and Control in 1988 to coordinate all of the Department's efforts relating to AIDS. The Division has adopted the surveillance case definition of AIDS developed by the Centers for Disease Control. Under this definition of a case, a laboratory test positive for HIV also requires the presence of one or more of a number of indicator diseases, diagnosed either directly or presumptively. In the absence of a positive laboratory test for HIV, an individual is considered to have AIDS if he or she has one of twelve diseases, reliably confirmed, and has not had any of the conditions other than HIV that may cause immunodeficiency. Retrospective review of AIDS Related Complex (ARC) cases that were diagnosed prior to the adoption of the new definition for AIDS cases led to reclassification of over 700 New Jersey cases from ARC to AIDS. The cases that were reclassified as AIDS are included in the statistics in this report.

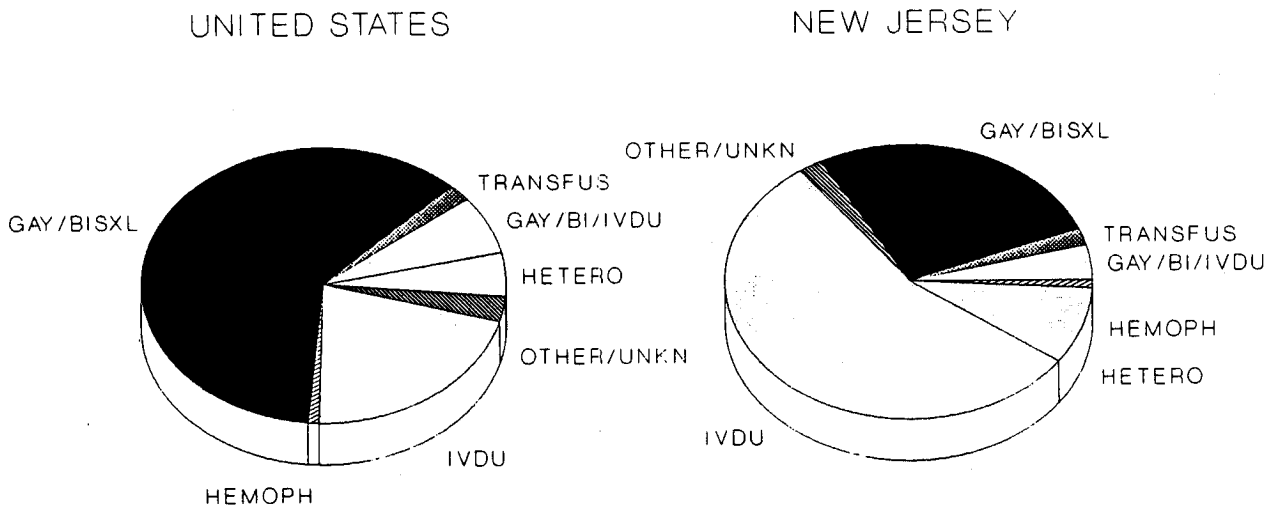
The number of AIDS cases diagnosed in 1989 and reported through December 30, 1991, was 2,305. This was 396 more cases than were diagnosed in 1988 and is a continuation of the pattern of increasing incidence which has existed since surveillance of AIDS cases began. The percentage increase in the number of cases over the 1988 level was 20.7, which exceeded the 1987 to 1988 rise of 7.2 percent. Although the rate of increase in newly diagnosed cases in recent years is less than in earlier years of the decade, the number of cases does not appear to be stabilizing. It should be noted that the degree of utilization and relative effectiveness of AIDS testing procedures will affect the number of reported AIDS cases.

**FIGURE C1. NEW JERSEY AIDS CASES  
BY YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS  
AS OF DECEMBER, 1991**



It is known that HIV infection can be transmitted in the following ways: sexual contact with an infected partner, intravenous (IV) drug use with contaminated needles, the administration of contaminated blood and blood products, and transmission from infected mothers to their infants during gestation, at childbirth, and possibly through breast milk. The distribution of risk factors present in New Jersey AIDS cases differs substantially from the national profile. In this state at the end of 1989, 55 percent of AIDS cases were heterosexual male IV drug users, while only 21 percent of cases nationwide had this risk factor. Nationally, more than 3 of every 5 AIDS cases were gay or bisexual males who were not IV drug users; in New Jersey this group accounted for 27 percent of AIDS cases. By the end of 1989, female IV drug users constituted 21 percent of New Jersey's AIDS cases and only 9 percent of U.S. AIDS cases.

**FIGURE C2. AIDS RISK FACTORS  
UNITED STATES AND NEW JERSEY  
REPORTED AS OF DECEMBER, 1989**



SOURCE: DIVISION OF AIDS PREVENTION AND CONTROL  
N.J. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

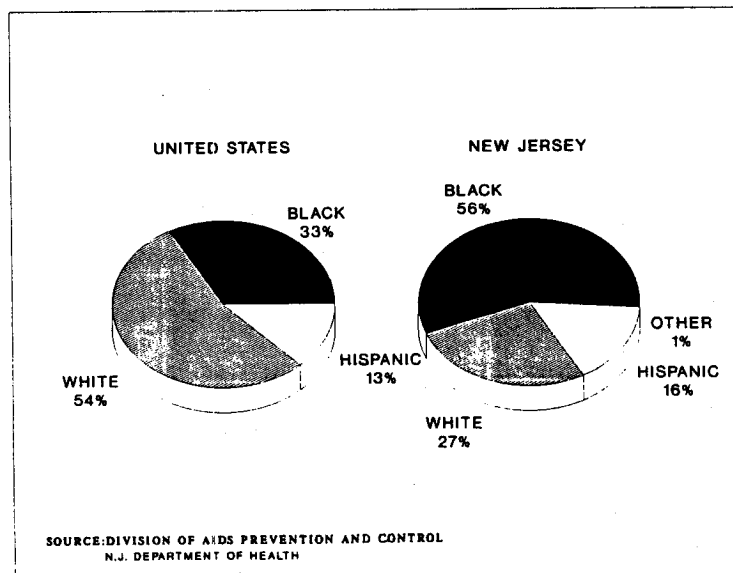
A higher percentage of New Jersey cases are children under 5 years of age than is true in the country as a whole (2% versus 1%) and a relatively greater proportion of New Jersey's cases are 30 through 39 years of age (51% and 46%, respectively). The differences in the age distribution of AIDS cases in New Jersey and the U.S. are undoubtedly related to the nature of the risk factors predominant in the two populations of AIDS patients.

TABLE C2. AGE AT DIAGNOSIS OF AIDS CASES NEW JERSEY AND THE U.S., AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1989				
AGE GROUP	NEW JERSEY		UNITED STATES	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
UNDER 5	181	2.3	1,602	1.4
5-12	34	0.4	345	0.3
13-19	28	0.4	447	0.4
20-29	1,489	18.8	23,498	20.4
30-39	4,030	50.8	53,174	46.2
40-49	1,469	18.5	24,347	21.1
50 & OVER	706	8.9	11,745	10.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,937</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>115,158</b>	<b>100.0</b>

SOURCE: DIVISION OF AIDS PREVENTION AND CONTROL N.J. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

The proportion of New Jersey's AIDS cases who were non-Hispanic blacks was about twice that found in all cases nationwide (54% versus 27%). By the end of 1989, approximately two-thirds of New Jersey's AIDS cases were either black or Hispanic.

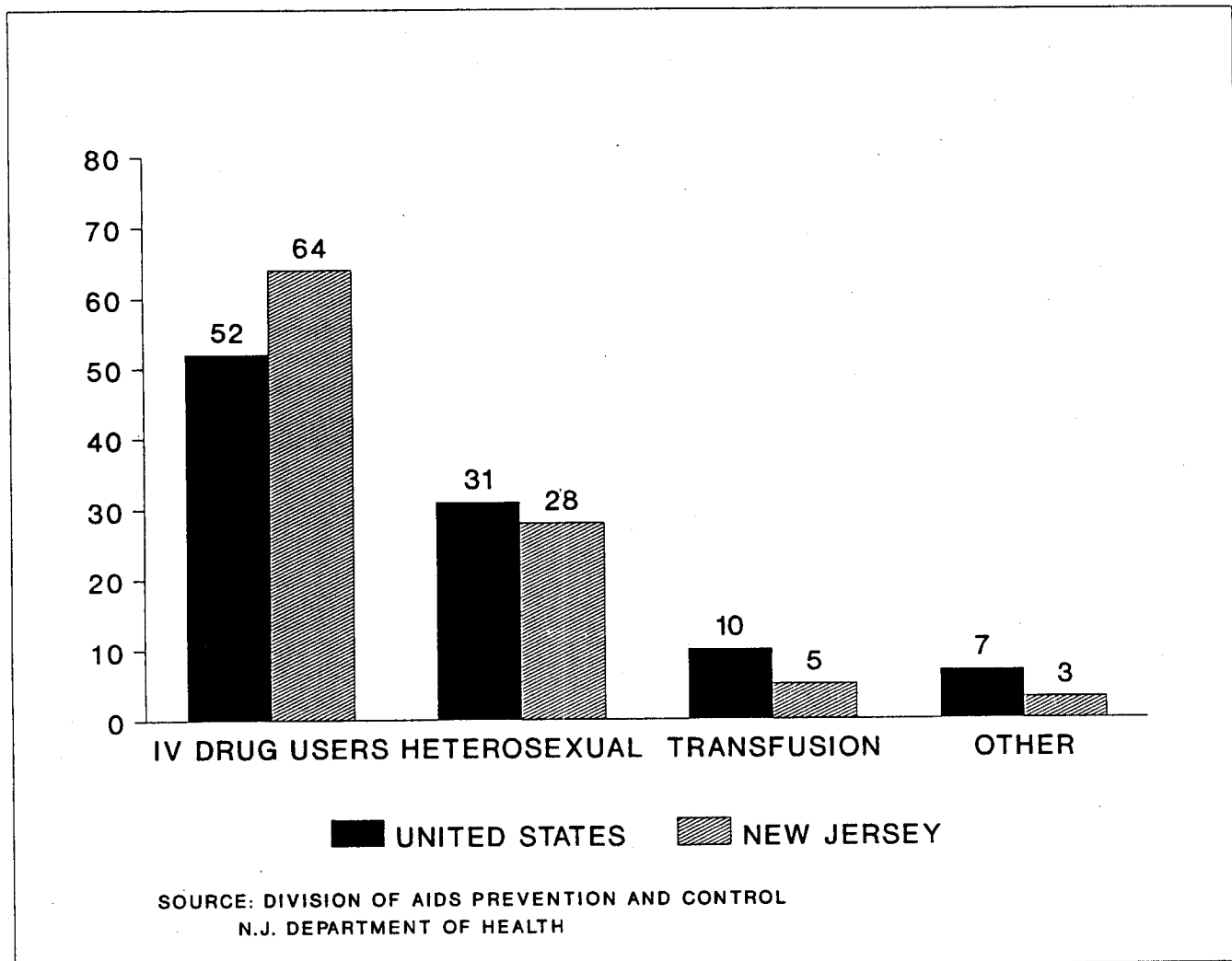
**FIGURE C3. AIDS CASES BY RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP  
UNITED STATES AND NEW JERSEY  
REPORTED AS OF DECEMBER, 1989  
ADULTS/ADOLESCENTS**





Of the 2,305 newly-diagnosed AIDS cases in New Jersey in 1989, 1,783 were male (77.3%) and 525 were female (22.7%). The percentage of cumulative cases that are female has risen over the past years, from 17.5 percent in early 1987 to 21 percent at the end of 1989. The percentage of cumulative cases in New Jersey that are female was higher than in the U.S. (21% and 10%, respectively). More than 60 percent of the cumulative female cases in New Jersey at the end of 1989 were IV drug users, while most of the rest contracted AIDS through heterosexual contact with an infected partner (28%).

**FIGURE C4. FEMALE MODES OF TRANSMISSION  
UNITED STATES AND NEW JERSEY  
REPORTED AS OF DECEMBER, 1989**



Almost two-thirds of the cases of AIDS diagnosed in 1989 in the State resided in four counties - Essex, Hudson, Passaic and Union. The case rates per 100,000 population in these four counties were also the highest in the State - 94.6, 59.9, 35.2 and 29.0, respectively. Although AIDS cases have been diagnosed in every county, the diagnosed cases are concentrated in the densely populated northeastern section of the State, which also is the area of heaviest concentration of IV drug users in the state.

**Other Notifiable Diseases**

Under New Jersey law, cases of many communicable diseases must be reported to the State Department of Health. Reportable diseases include mumps, measles (rubeola), German measles (rubella), typhoid fever, malaria, and aseptic meningitis, among others (Table C7).

The number of measles (rubeola) cases increased from 405 cases in 1988 to 480 in 1989, a 18.5 percent increase. Outbreaks involving pre-schoolers (171 cases) and previously vaccinated middle and high school students (98 cases) accounted for 56.0 percent of all cases in 1989. Measles incidence traditionally exhibits a seasonal pattern, and in 1989 most cases of measles (187 cases or 39.0%) occurred in April or May.

Salmonellosis cases (excluding typhoid fever) decreased sharply from the 1988 figure of 2,391 to 1,854 in 1989 (a 22.5% decrease), although the decline may be related to a change in the surveillance system that began in 1988. As with measles, Salmonella incidence exhibits a seasonal pattern. During the month of November (containing the Thanksgiving holiday), 316 cases (17.0% of the annual cases) were reported. Shigellosis (bacillary dysentery), exhibited a sharp decline over the year, from 332 cases in 1988 to 182 cases in 1989 (a 45.2% decrease).

Mumps cases in 1989 showed a 275 percent increase from 1988 incidence (214 cases and 57 cases, respectively). Over 30 percent of the reported mumps cases resulted from a college-setting outbreak in Southern New Jersey.

In 1989, 680 cases of Lyme disease were reported in New Jersey. This represents an increase of 130 cases from 1988 and a 23.6 percent increase. Reported cases of Lyme disease have risen steadily in New Jersey during the decade from fewer than 20 in 1980 to a high of 680 in 1989.

Amoebiasis and Giardiasis exhibited sharp declines in 1989. Cases of amoebiasis decreased from 115 in 1988 to 39 in 1989 (76 fewer cases or a 66.1% decline). Giardiasis cases decreased from 639 cases in 1988 to 465 in 1989 (174 fewer cases or a 27.2% decline).

**TABLE C3. NUMBER AND RATE\* OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES AND DEATHS  
NEW JERSEY, 1986 - 1989**

YEAR	VERIFIED CASES		ALL CASES		DEATHS	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
1986	724	9.5	948	12.4	78	1.0
1987	748	9.7	1,063	13.9	74	1.0
1988	793	10.3	1,045	13.5	77	1.0
1989	949	12.3	1,243	16.1	83	1.1

\*RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 POPULATION

SOURCE: COMMUNICABLE DISEASE AND INJURY CONTROL SERVICES, DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL, NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

**TABLE C4. NUMBER AND RATE\* OF SYPHILIS CASES BY STAGE AND GONORRHEA CASES  
NEW JERSEY, 1980 - 1989**

YEAR	SYPHILIS						GONORRHEA	
	TOTAL CASES**		PRIMARY & SECONDARY		EARLY LATENT			
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
1980	2,314	31.4	449	6.1	392	5.3	21,018	285.4
1981	2,096	28.3	606	8.2	500	6.7	22,998	310.5
1982	1,930	26.0	663	8.9	520	7.0	22,665	305.2
1983	2,088	28.0	823	11.0	578	7.7	22,075	295.6
1984	2,006	26.7	678	9.0	572	7.6	20,351	270.7
1985	2,284	30.2	760	10.0	548	7.2	19,751	261.0
1986	1,993	26.1	672	8.8	551	7.2	19,612	257.2
1987	2,209	28.8	753	9.8	579	7.5	17,150	223.5
1988	2,878	37.3	1,100	14.2	632	8.2	16,423	212.7
1989	3,361	43.5	1,516	19.6	810	10.5	14,174	183.5

\*RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 POPULATION

\*\*TOTAL CASES OF SYPHILIS INCLUDE ALL CASES FROM EVERY STAGE AND REPORTED MILITARY CASES  
SOURCE: COMMUNICABLE DISEASE AND INJURY CONTROL SERVICES, DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL, NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

TABLE CS. NUMBER\* AND RATE\*\* OF SYPHILIS CASES BY TYPE AND GONORRHEA CASES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX NEW JERSEY, 1989

AGE AND SEX	SYPHILIS CASES											
	TOTAL		PRIMARY & SECONDARY		EARLY LATENT		LATE & LATE LATENT		CONGENITAL		GONORRHEA	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
ALL AGES	3,338	43.2	1,507	19.5	801	10.4	1,017	13.2	13	0.2	14,027	181.6
UNDER 5	14	2.6	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	2.4	16	3.0
5-9	1	0.2	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	4.2
10-14	9	1.9	4	0.8	4	0.8	1	0.2	0	0.0	147	30.6
15-19	360	68.7	168	32.0	112	21.4	80	15.3	0	0.0	3,463	660.6
20-24	790	136.9	369	63.9	224	38.8	197	34.1	0	0.0	4,003	693.5
25-29	803	118.4	397	58.5	197	29.0	209	30.8	0	0.0	2,702	398.4
30-34	512	74.4	226	32.8	116	16.8	170	24.7	0	0.0	1,457	211.6
35-39	280	45.8	136	22.2	62	10.1	82	13.4	0	0.0	742	121.2
40-44	166	29.9	77	13.9	34	6.1	55	9.9	0	0.0	349	62.9
45-59	239	20.1	104	8.7	40	3.4	95	7.8	0	0.0	351	29.0
60 & OVER	135	9.0	24	1.7	8	0.6	103	7.1	0	0.0	79	5.7
UNSTATED	29	N/A	0	N/A	4	N/A	25	N/A	0	N/A	697	N/A
MALE	1,767	47.4	806	21.6	385	10.3	569	15.2	7	0.2	9,468	253.7
FEMALE	1,571	39.3	701	17.5	416	10.4	448	11.2	6	0.2	4,559	114.1
WHITE MALE	314	10.2									368	11.9
WHITE FEMALE	255	7.7									275	8.3
NONWHITE MALE	1,401	219.2									4,781	747.9
NONWHITE FEMALE	1,286	183.9									2,288	327.2
NOT STATED RACE	82	N/A									6,315	N/A

\*MILITARY CASES ARE NOT INCLUDED DUE TO THE LACK OF INFORMATION ON SEX AND AGE - 23 SYPHILIS AND 147 GONORRHEA CASES  
 \*\*RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 AGE-OR SEX-SPECIFIC POPULATION  
 SOURCE: COMMUNICABLE DISEASE AND INJURY CONTROL SERVICES, DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL  
 NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

**TABLE C6. NUMBER AND RATE\* OF HEPATITIS CASES BY TYPE  
NEW JERSEY, 1980 - 1989**

YEAR	INFECTIOUS (TYPE A)		SERUM (TYPE B)		TYPE NON-A, NON-B		UNSPECIFIED TYPE	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
1980	844	11.5	934	12.7	N/A	N/A	347	4.7
1981	1,124	15.3	1,198	16.3	N/A	N/A	546	7.4
1982	718	9.7	1,094	14.8	142	1.9	281	3.8
1983	546	7.3	1,174	15.8	101	1.4	378	5.1
1984	656	8.7	1,052	14.0	105	1.4	142	1.9
1985	397	5.2	814	10.8	101	1.3	92	1.2
1986	383	5.0	630	8.3	63	0.8	58	0.8
1987	286	3.7	565	7.4	67	0.9	50	0.7
1988	320	4.1	497	6.4	21	0.3	N/A	N/A
1989	469	6.1	597	7.7	37	0.5	N/A	N/A

\*RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 POPULATION

SOURCE: COMMUNICABLE DISEASE AND INJURY CONTROL SERVICES, DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL, NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

**TABLE C7. HIGH-PRIORITY DISEASES AND ENTERITIDES  
VACCINE-PREVENTABLE AND OTHER COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
NEW JERSEY, 1988 AND 1989**

DISEASE	1988	1989	DISEASE	1988	1989
AMOEBIASIS	115	39	MALARIA	59	62
ANTHRAX	1	0	MEASLES (RUBEOLA)	405	480
BOTULISM, INFANT	6	1	MENINGOCOCCUS	88	80
CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS	571	422	MUMPS	57	214
CHOLERA	2	1	PERTUSSIS	32	24
ENCEPHALITIS, POST INFECTIOUS	2	*	PSITTACOSIS	2	0
ENCEPHALITIS, PRIMARY INFECTIOUS	30	*	ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER	2	25
GIARDIASIS	639	465	RUBELLA (GERMAN MEASLES)	4	7
GUILLAIN-BARRE SYNDROME	25	**	SALMONELLOSIS	2,391	1,854
HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE	95	76	SHIGELLOSIS	332	182
KAWASAKI DISEASE	17	18	TOXIC SHOCK SYNDROME	9	**
LEGIONELLOSIS	40	40	TULAREMIA	1	0
LEPROSY	1	2	TYPHOID FEVER	16	33
LISTERIOSIS	13	12	YERSINIOSIS	76	49
LYME DISEASE	550	680			

\* NO LONGER REPORTABLE, EXCEPT AS AN OUTBREAK

\*\* NO LONGER REPORTABLE

SOURCE: COMMUNICABLE DISEASE AND INJURY CONTROL SERVICES,  
DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL  
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

## **HEALTH STATUS**

At the beginning of the 1980s, 226 national health objectives for 1990 were issued by the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion in the U.S. Public Health Service. The objectives were designed to improve the nation's health status and reduce health risks in 15 areas of mortality, morbidity, preventive interventions and behaviors. Progress on meeting a number of the 226 national health objectives can be measured using health data contained in this report. This status report will be limited to 29 health objectives involving available data on natality, mortality and communicable diseases. As the target date for meeting the 1990 objectives nears, it may be of interest to health professionals, as well as to the State's citizens at large, to assess New Jersey's progress to date toward meeting a selected subset of the health objectives for 1990.

It should be noted that the numbers involved in assessing the status on these objectives are very small in some cases. Particularly for those objectives related to incidence of communicable diseases, the number of cases may be smaller than needed for valid comparison against a standard.

These comparisons between observed status and the 1990 objectives are not meant to imply that differences are statistically significant. Each of the rates presented in this report should be considered an estimate of the true underlying rate. As with any estimate, these rates are subject to chance variation. A more complete analysis of whether or not health objectives were achieved in the State will be presented when 1990 data are available. The use of confidence intervals and the combining of three or more years of data are techniques that can be used to compare estimated rates with the 1990 objectives.

Using recent data, it appears that New Jersey will meet the following selected national objectives in 1990:

1. Total neonatal death rate of no more than 6.5 deaths per 1,000 live births
2. The suicide death rate among the population aged 15 through 24 less than 11 per 100,000
3. The motor vehicle fatality rate among children under 15 at 5.5 or fewer per 100,000
4. The total motor vehicle fatality rate at 18 or fewer per 100,000
5. The death rate from residential fires at 1.5 or fewer per 100,000
6. The death rate from drowning at 1.5 or fewer deaths per 100,000
7. The death rate from homicide among black males aged 15 through 24 under 60 per 100,000
8. Unintentional deaths from firearms at a rate of 0.6 per 100,000 or less
9. Annual gonorrhea incidence rate less than 280 cases per 100,000
10. Annual hepatitis B incidence rate of 20 per 100,000 or less
11. Annual rubella incidence fewer than 33 cases
12. Annual diphtheria incidence fewer than 2 cases
13. No cases of polio
14. Annual pertussis incidence of fewer than 32 cases

The 1990 national objectives that may be met in New Jersey are:

15. Total infant mortality rate of no more than 9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births
16. The cirrhosis and chronic liver disease death rate at 12 per 100,000 or less
17. Annual tetanus incidence fewer than 2 cases

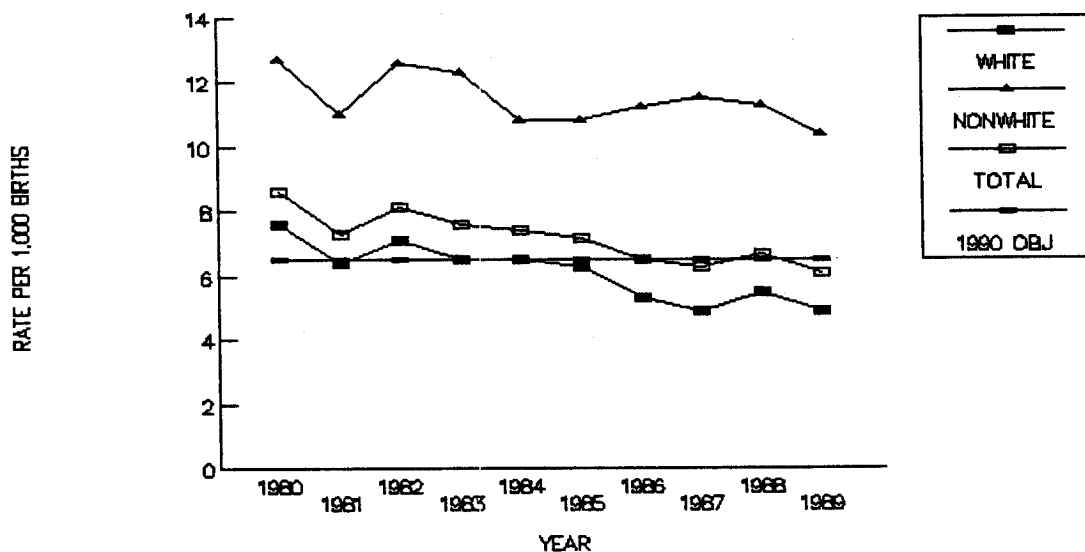
Selected 1990 national objectives that are unlikely to be met in New Jersey are:

18. No births to females below age 15
19. Babies born with a low birth weight at a total rate of 5 percent or less
20. Nonwhite babies born with a low birth weight at a rate of 9 percent or less
21. Less than 10 percent of females in every racial or ethnic group who do not receive prenatal care in the first trimester
22. Nonwhite infant mortality rate of 12.0 per 1,000 live births or less
23. No more than 7 fetal deaths of 20 weeks gestation or more per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths
24. The maternal mortality rate at 5 per 100,000 live births or less in every ethnic group
25. The death rate from falls at no more than 2 per 100,000
26. Annual incidence of primary and secondary syphilis at 7 cases or fewer per 100,000
27. Annual tuberculosis incidence rate of 8 per 100,000 or less
28. Annual measles incidence of fewer than 16 cases
29. Annual mumps incidence of fewer than 33 cases



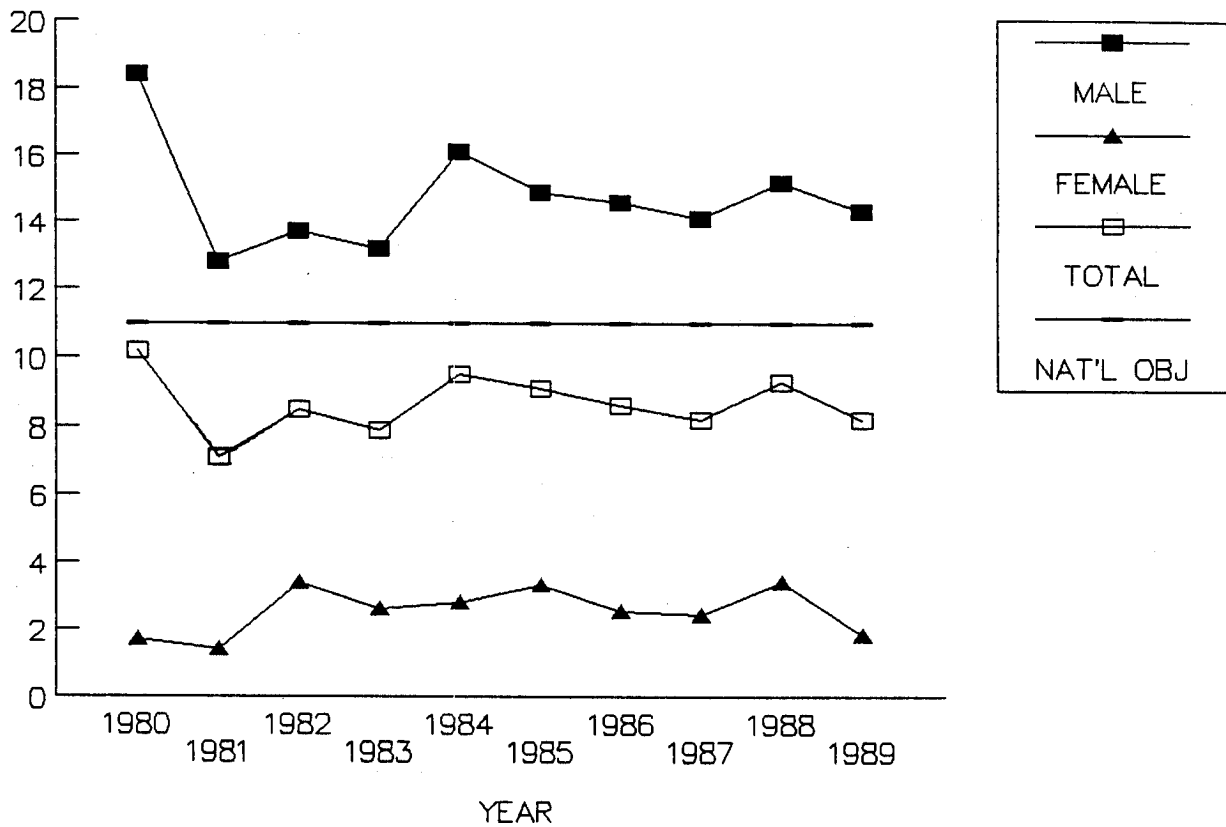
1990 OBJECTIVES THAT WILL LIKELY BE MET IN NEW JERSEY

**FIGURE HS1.  
NEONATAL MORTALITY RATES BY RACE  
NEW JERSEY, 1980 THROUGH 1989**



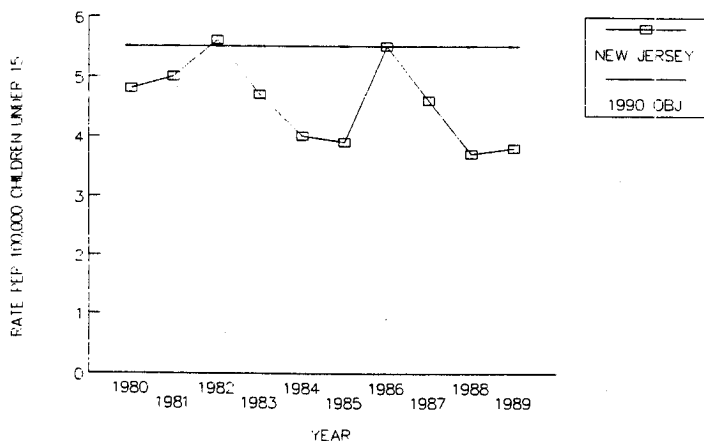
Both total and white neonatal mortality rates fell below the 1990 national objective of no more than 6.5 deaths under 28 days of life per 1,000 births during the decade. The rate for infants of races other than white has been in a downward trend in recent years, but still remains at about twice the white rate. It appears the 1990 objective may be met for the total population, however, the nonwhite rate remains substantially higher than the white rate.

**FIGURE HS2.**  
**SUICIDE RATE IN 15-24 YEAR OLDS BY SEX**  
**NEW JERSEY, 1980 THROUGH 1989**



Although the New Jersey total suicide rate in this age group has been below the 1990 national objective throughout the decade, death rates for males and females differ substantially. The male rate consistently exceeds the female rate by a wide margin and has been above the 1990 objective throughout the period. The male death rate was 8 times the female death rate in this age group in 1989.

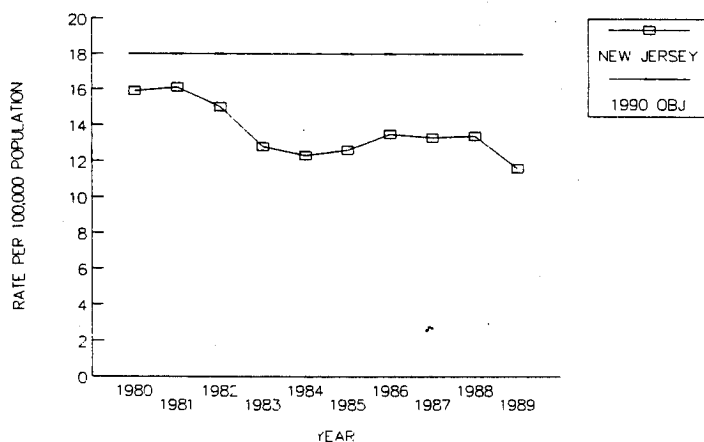
**FIGURE HS3.  
MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS  
CHILDREN UNDER 15  
NEW JERSEY, 1980 THROUGH 1989**



Motor vehicle crashes kill more children under the age of 15 than any other type of unintentional injury. Over the decade, New Jersey has met or bettered the level proposed in the 1990 objective for motor vehicle deaths of children. It appears likely that the objective will be met for 1990, although the trend is erratic due to the small number of deaths.

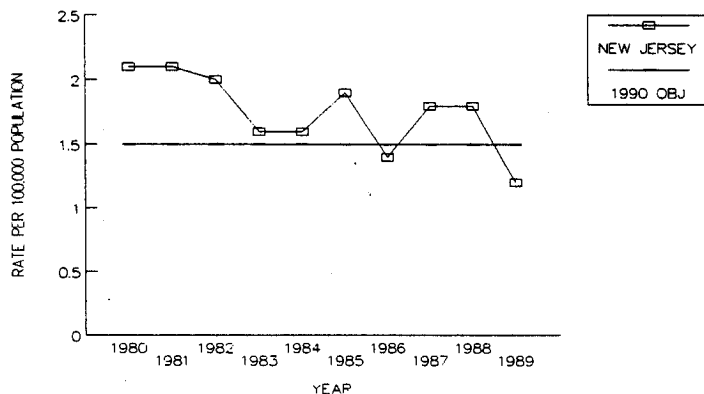
**FIGURE HS4.  
DEATHS FROM MOTOR VEHICLE  
CRASHES  
NEW JERSEY, 1980 THROUGH 1989**

New Jersey's total rate of deaths from motor vehicle crashes has been below the 1990 objective level during the entire period. The trend in the state's rate has been generally downward over the decade; the 1989 rate is the lowest this rate has been during the decade. It appears likely that New Jersey will meet this objective in 1990.

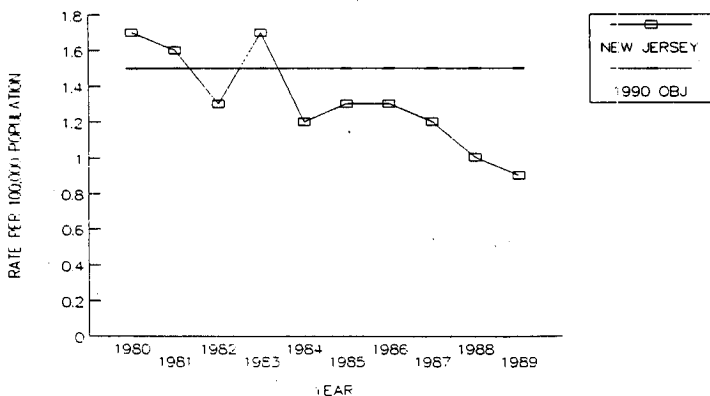


**FIGURE HS5.  
DEATHS FROM RESIDENTIAL FIRES  
NEW JERSEY, 1980 THROUGH 1989**

Housefires account for approximately 75 percent of all deaths from fires; fatality rates are highest in young children and the elderly. These two groups have more difficulty escaping from fires and also have a reduced likelihood of surviving fire-related injuries. New Jersey has met the objective for housefire deaths in only two years of the decade, but the lowest death rate in the 1980s was recorded in 1989. If the 1989 level is sustained, the 1990 objective will be met.

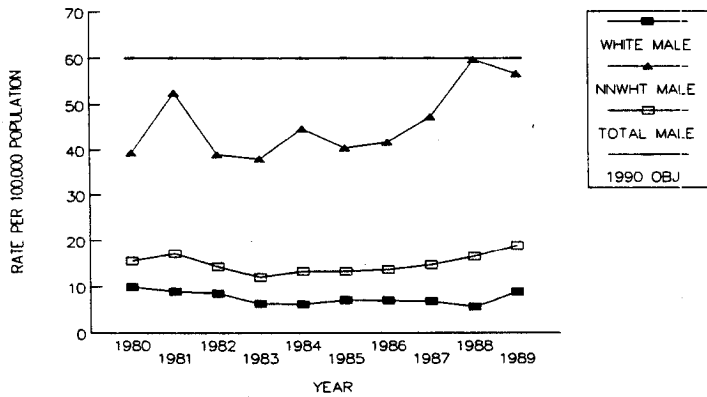


**FIGURE HS6.  
DEATHS FROM DROWNING  
NEW JERSEY, 1980 THROUGH 1989**



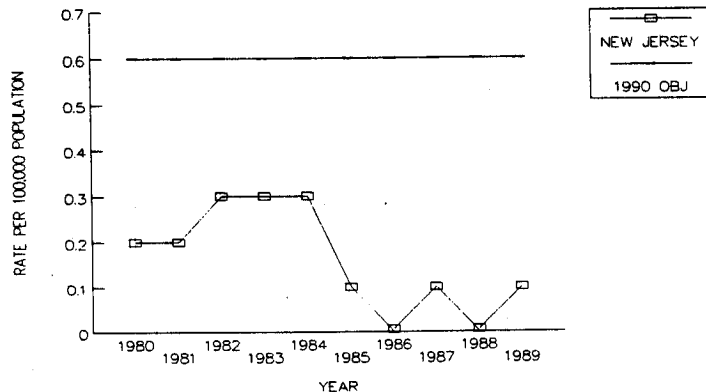
For most years of the decade, New Jersey's death rate from drowning met or bettered the national objective of no more than 1.5 deaths per 100,000 population despite the high rate of recreational use of the shore during the summer season. Since 1985 the death rate from drowning has been declining steadily. It appears likely that New Jersey will meet the 1990 objective.

**FIGURE HS7.  
HOMICIDE DEATHS OF MALES 15-24  
YEARS BY RACE  
NEW JERSEY, 1980 THROUGH 1989**



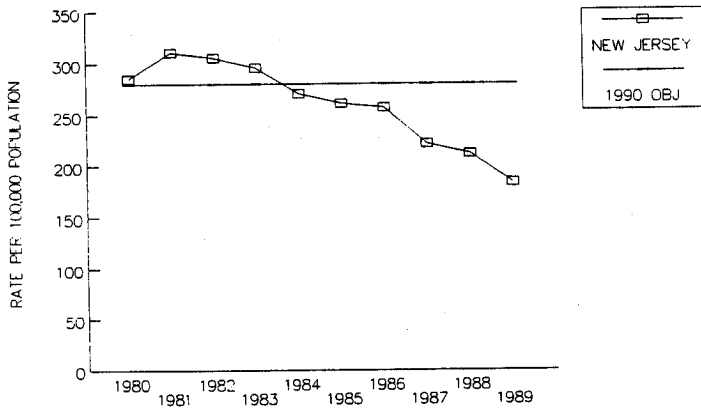
The national objective calls for no more than 60 homicide deaths of black males aged 15 through 24 per 100,000 in that age-race-sex group. In this population, New Jersey's homicide rate for males of races other than white is about 7 times as high as for white males and had risen since 1986, before declining in 1989. If this downward trend continues in 1990, the objective will be met for young males, both white and of other races. Note that while New Jersey rates are available for the nonwhite but not the black population, about nine of ten nonwhite males in the state in this age range are black.

**FIGURE HS8.  
UNINTENTIONAL DEATHS FROM FIREARMS  
NEW JERSEY, 1980 THROUGH 1989**



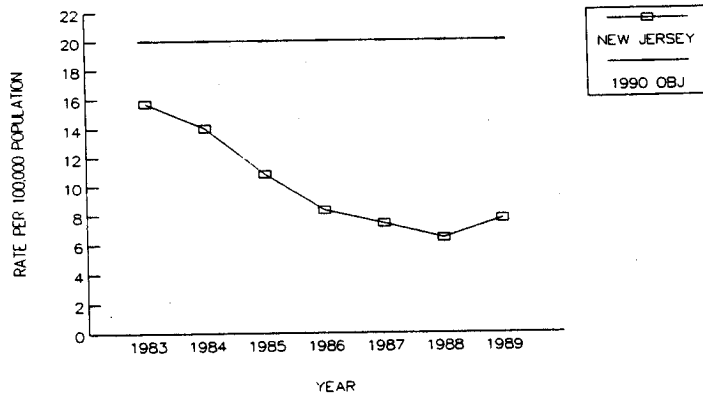
The state has met the national objective of no more than 0.6 unintentional deaths from firearms per 100,000 during the entire decade, with lower numbers of deaths in the second half of the decade than those experienced in the 1980 through 1984 period. Factors thought to be related to New Jersey's low and declining rate of accidental deaths from firearms include an ongoing expansion of the Mobile Intensive Care Program into rural areas of the State and designation in 1985 of two hospital-based trauma centers in New Jersey.

**FIGURE HS9.  
INCIDENCE OF GONORRHEA  
NEW JERSEY, 1980 THROUGH 1989**



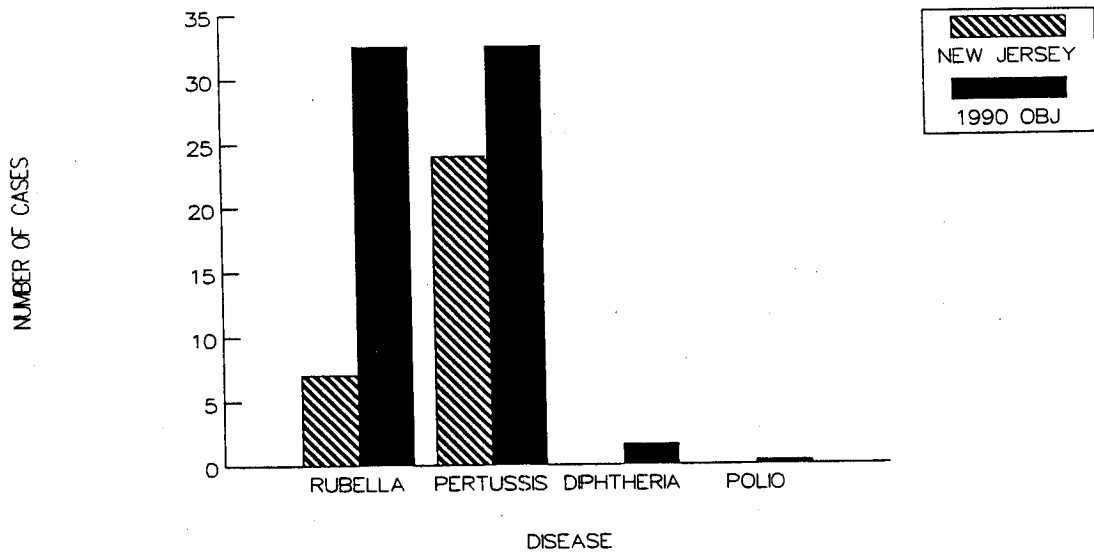
The rate of reported gonorrhea cases has been declining for most of the decade and since 1984 has been lower than the national objective. If present trends continue, New Jersey should meet the objective for gonorrhea incidence in 1990.

**FIGURE HS10.  
ANNUAL INCIDENCE OF HEPATITIS B  
NEW JERSEY, 1983 THROUGH 1989**



New Jersey's hepatitis B rate is well below the national objective and falling. The trend in New Jersey's 1989 hepatitis B rate is in marked contrast to the national pattern of a steadily increasing rate well above the 1990 objective level. Unfortunately, the decline in New Jersey's rate may be primarily a reporting artifact because, throughout the period, resources available for follow-up verification of hepatitis B case reports have declined so that some cases are undoubtedly lost to follow-up.

**FIGURE HS11, HS12, HS13 & HS14  
INCIDENCE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
NEW JERSEY, 1989 REPORTED, AND 1990 OBJECTIVES**

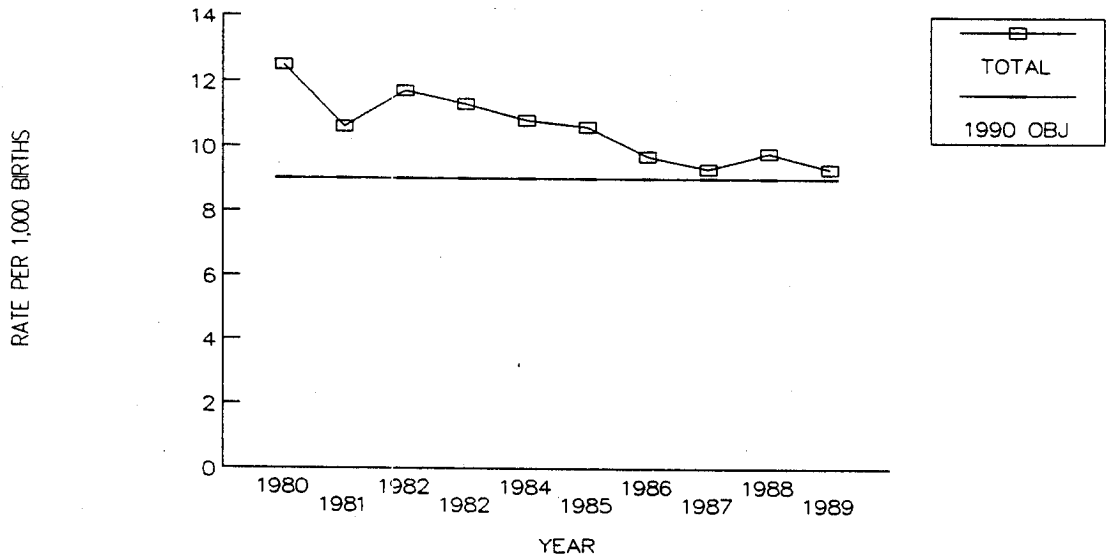


New Jersey has met the 1990 objective level for rubella, pertussis (whooping cough), diphtheria, and polio cases for each year beginning in 1982. There have been no reported cases of diphtheria during the 1980s. The national objective for polio is to have fewer than 10 cases per year in the country. New Jersey has met that objective by having no wild virus polio cases during the decade.

NOTE: The national objectives shown in this graph reflect New Jersey's estimated proportion of the nationwide objectives, based upon population.

**1990 OBJECTIVES THAT MAY BE MET IN NEW JERSEY**

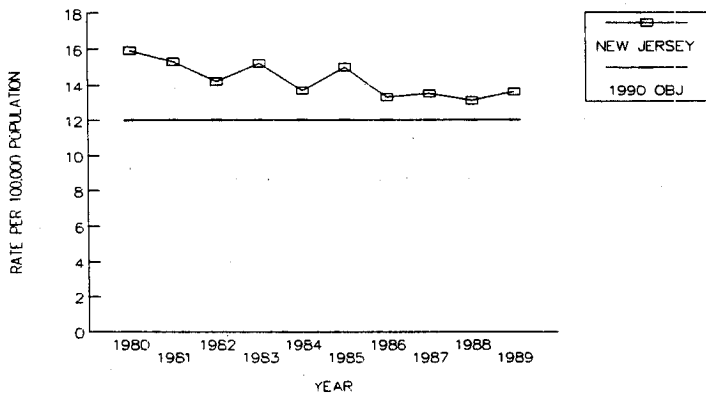
**FIGURE HS15.  
INFANT MORTALITY RATE  
NEW JERSEY, 1980 THROUGH 1989**



Infant mortality has been in a downward decelerating trend over the past decade. Although the rate of decrease has slowed in recent years, by 1987 the rate declined to an all-time low of 9.3 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. Following a slight reversal in 1988, the 1989 rate returned to the 1987 level, which is only slightly above the national objective of 9 or fewer infant deaths per 1,000 live births.



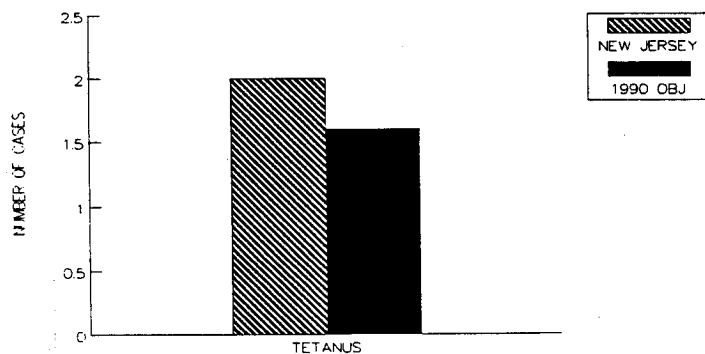
**FIGURE HS16.  
CIRRHOSIS AND CHRONIC  
LIVER DISEASE DEATHS  
NEW JERSEY, 1980 THROUGH 1989**



It is estimated that 90 to 95 percent of deaths due to cirrhosis of the liver are related to alcohol abuse. Nationally, the cirrhosis and chronic liver disease death rate had fallen below the objective level by 1983 and continued to decline in 1984. In New Jersey, the rate has been on a slight downward trend over the decade but has essentially stabilized since 1986. A return to a declining trend will be necessary if the state is to meet the 1990 objective.

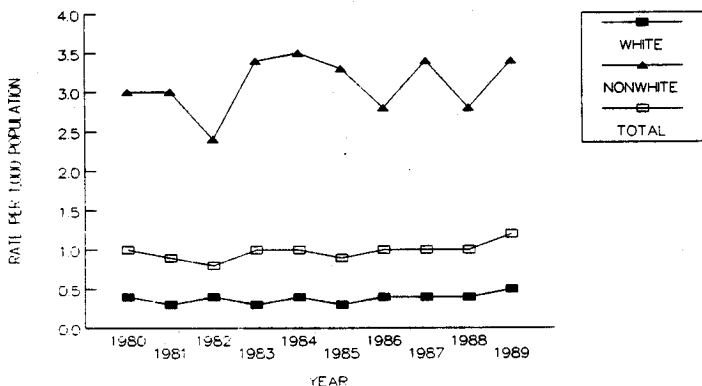
**FIGURE HS17.  
INCIDENCE OF TETANUS  
NEW JERSEY, 1989 REPORTED  
AND 1990 NATIONAL OBJECTIVE**

The incidence of tetanus in New Jersey in 1989 was 2 cases. New Jersey's 1990 objective is to have fewer than 2 cases, based on the state's proportion of the national objective. The 1990 objective had essentially been met by 1989, but because of the small numbers involved, the incidence may vary dramatically from year to year.



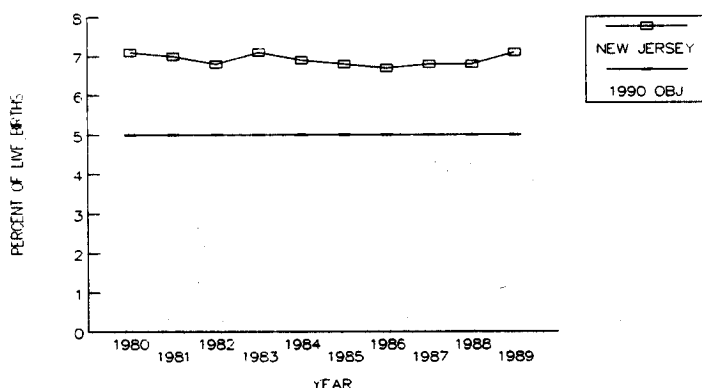
**1990 OBJECTIVES THAT ARE UNLIKELY TO BE MET IN NEW JERSEY**

**FIGURE HS18.  
FERTILITY RATES FOR FEMALES  
UNDER 15  
NEW JERSEY, 1980 THROUGH 1989**



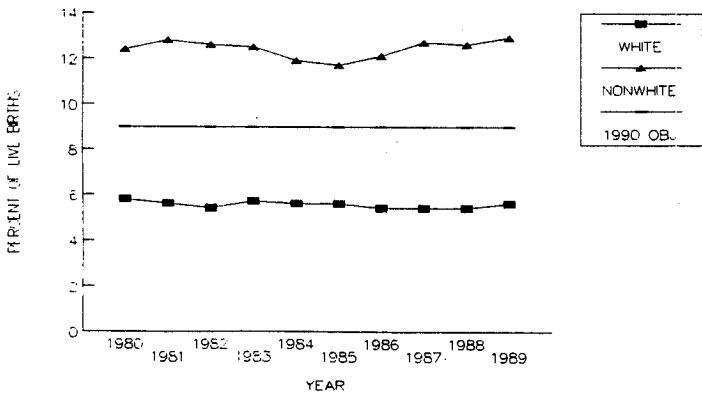
The total fertility rate remained stable at about 1 birth per 1,000 females aged 10 through 14 during the decade. The pattern in fertility rates differed substantially by race, however. While the fertility rate for white females in this age group is close to zero, there is no downward trend toward the 1990 objective of virtually no unintended births. A similar lack of a downward trend is apparent in the rates for females of races other than white, which are substantially higher than white races. Females in this age group accounted for 275 births in 1989. It appears that this objective will not be met by 1990.

**FIGURE HS19.  
TOTAL LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES  
NEW JERSEY, 1980 THROUGH 1989**



Low birth weight is the major factor associated with neonatal mortality. It appears unlikely that New Jersey will meet the 1990 objective of no more than 5 percent of total live births in the low birth weight category, as the percentage has remained essentially stable at around 7 percent throughout the decade.

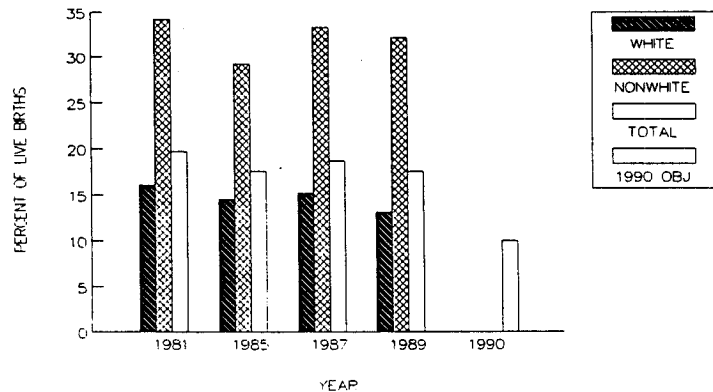
**FIGURE HS20.**  
**LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES BY RACE**  
**NEW JERSEY, 1980 THROUGH 1989**



The percentage of white babies of low birth weight has remained essentially stable over the decade at a level just above 5 percent. The percentage of low birth weight babies of races other than white has been at levels more than twice that for white babies throughout the decade. Both white and nonwhite rates increased slightly in 1989 over 1988 levels. Nonwhite births will undoubtedly fail to meet the 1990 objective of no more than 9 percent of births in any racial or ethnic group of low birthweight.

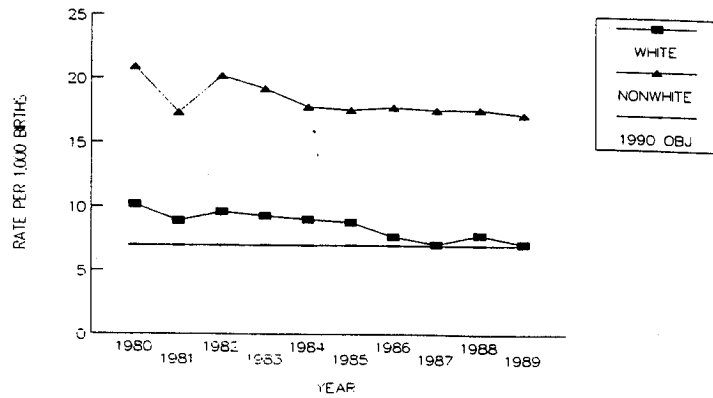
**FIGURE HS21.**  
**NO FIRST TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE**  
**NEW JERSEY, 1981 THROUGH 1989**

The percentage of females of races other than white who do not receive prenatal care in the first trimester is very high and approximates 1 in 3 pregnant nonwhite women. About twice the proportion of pregnant nonwhite women as white women fail to obtain prenatal care during the first trimester. Although the percentage of both white and nonwhite women who did not receive prenatal care in the first trimester declined slightly in 1989, it appears unlikely that pregnant women in the state will meet the national prenatal care objective for 1990.

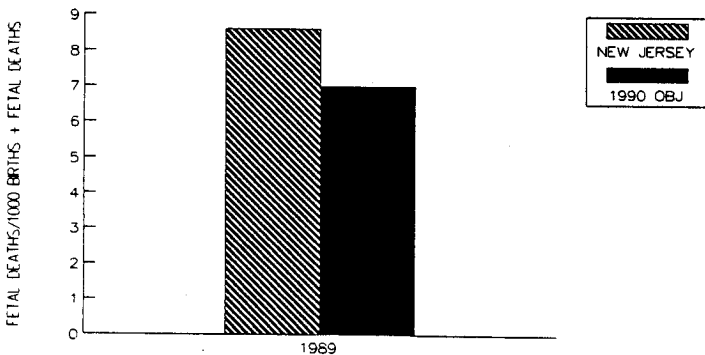


**FIGURE HS22.  
INFANT MORTALITY RATES BY RACE  
NEW JERSEY, 1980 THROUGH 1989**

Both white and nonwhite infant mortality rates had similar patterns of decline over the decade. However, the nonwhite infant mortality rate remains about twice the white rate and is unlikely to reach the established objective by 1990.

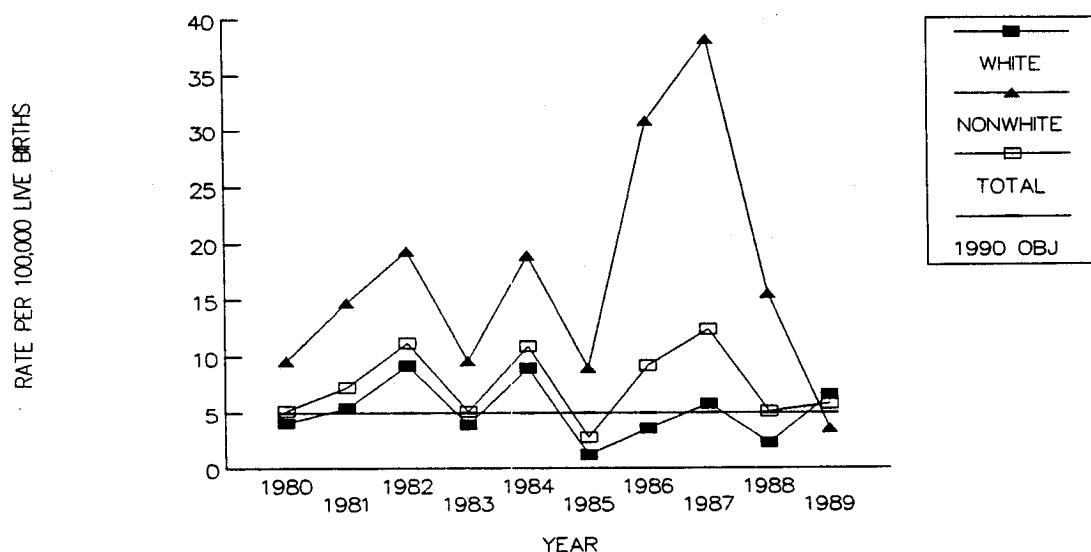


**FIGURE HS23.  
FETAL DEATH RATE  
NEW JERSEY, 1989 AND 1990 OBJECTIVE**



Although complete and accurate information is available only since 1989, it appears that New Jersey exceeded the national objective of no more than 7 fetal deaths of 20 weeks gestation or more per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths in that year. When comparable residence data are available for a substantial portion of the decade, an assessment will be made of the trends in this rate and the likelihood that it will be achieved by 1990.

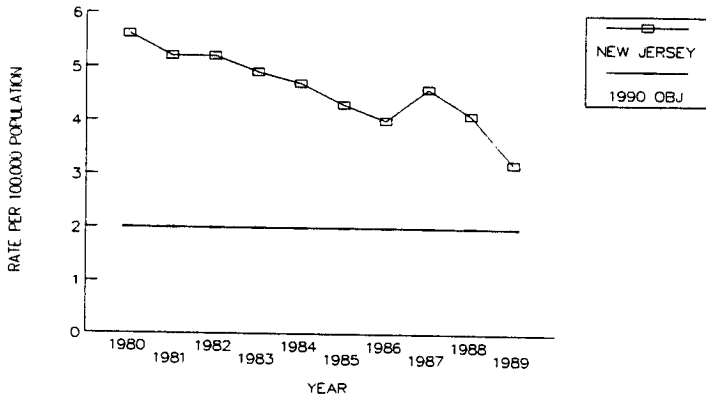
**FIGURE HS24.  
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIOS BY RACE  
NEW JERSEY, 1980 THROUGH 1989**



The World Health Organization defines a maternal death as "the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes." Because of small numbers of deaths, the maternal mortality ratio tends to exhibit considerable fluctuation over time. Over the decade the ratio for women of races other than white consistently exceeded the white ratio until 1989 when it declined below the 1990 objective level, as well as below the white maternal death ratio. The white maternal mortality ratio fluctuated around the national objective of no more than 5 deaths per 100,000 live births in any ethnic group and in 1989 again exceeded the 1990 objective. Whether this objective is met for either racial group or in the total population of women who deliver live infants is dependent on occurrences within the relatively small probabilities of maternal death in any year.

It should be noted that the numbers of maternal deaths used to compute these ratios were derived from death certificates with an underlying cause of death ICD-9 code within the range 630-676. The Office of Maternal and Child Health Services of the New Jersey Department of Health examines all pregnancy-associated and pregnancy-related deaths in the state to develop maternal mortality ratios. This review results in substantially higher mortality ratios than those derived from the use of ICD-9 codes 630-676. The national objective, however, was determined using the nationwide ratio of maternal deaths due to underlying causes from ICD-9 codes 630-676.

**FIGURE HS25.  
DEATHS FROM FALLS  
NEW JERSEY, 1980 THROUGH 1989**



Although the New Jersey rate of deaths from falls has declined during the decade, it seems highly unlikely that the objective of no more than 2 deaths per 100,000 population will be met by 1990. The greatest risk of serious falls occurs among the elderly. The growth in the population 75 years of age and over in the state will make it difficult to achieve this objective in the absence of more effective programs for preventing falls among the elderly.

**FIGURE HS26.  
INCIDENCE OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY  
SYPHILIS  
NEW JERSEY, 1980 THROUGH 1989**

The trend in reported syphilis incidence is markedly different from that of gonorrhea. New Jersey's annual incidence began the decade at a level lower than the national objective for 1990, but has increased substantially since that point. A sharp increase in incidence occurred in 1988 and 1989, making it highly unlikely that New Jersey will meet the 1990 objective.

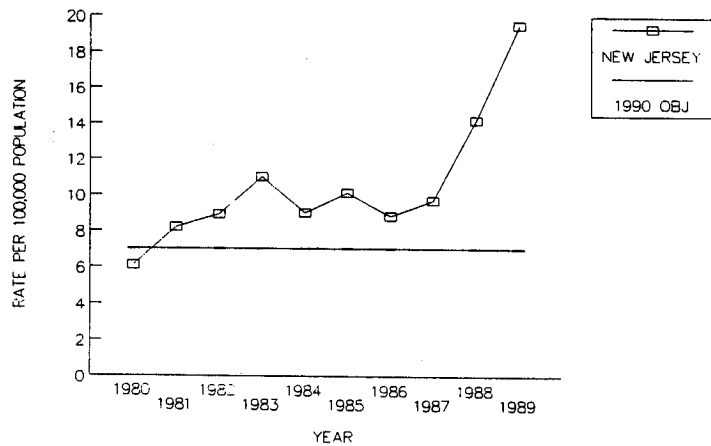
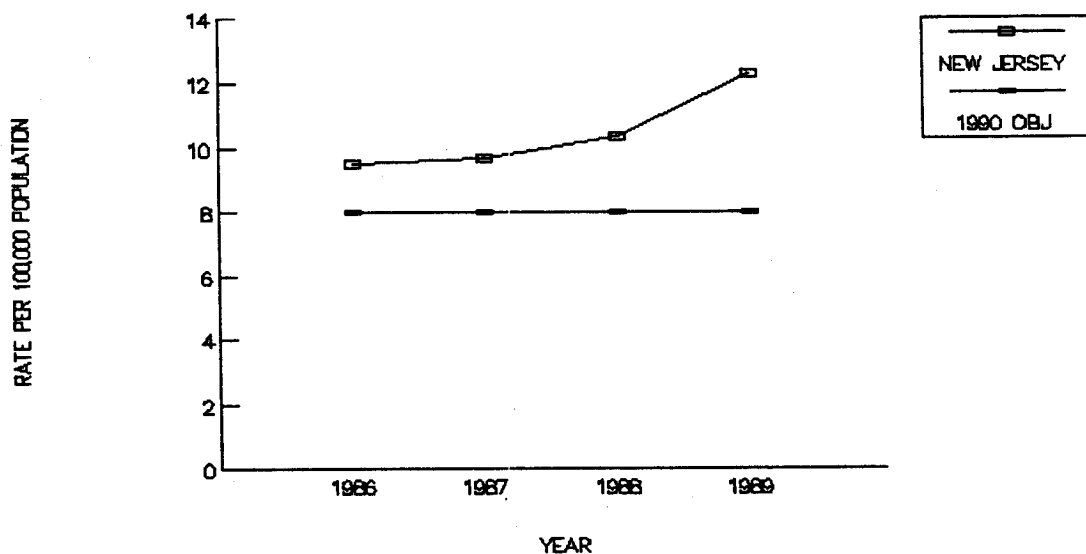
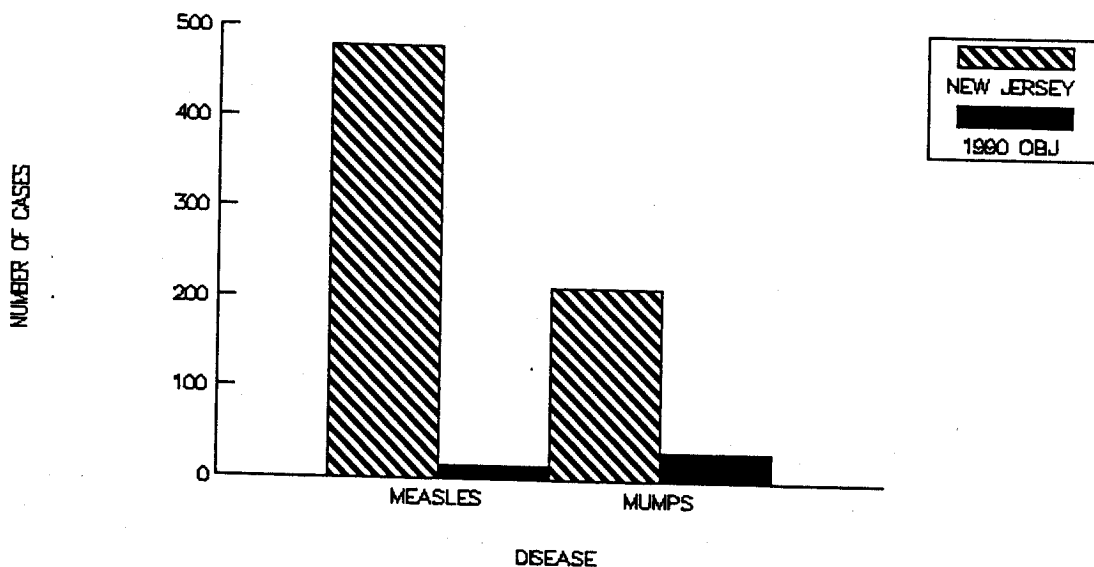


FIGURE HS27.  
INCIDENCE OF ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS  
NEW JERSEY, 1986 THROUGH 1989



The national rate of tuberculosis has been decreasing (although the rate of decrease is slowing) and is approaching the 1990 objective level of eight cases per 100,000 population. During the past four years there has been an increase in the number of active TB cases reported in New Jersey. This rise in active tuberculosis cases may be related to the AIDS epidemic, particularly among intravenous drug users. As the number of AIDS patients increases, the incidence of tuberculosis is expected to rise.

**FIGURE HS28 & HS29  
INCIDENCE OF SELECTED COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
NEW JERSEY, 1989, AND 1990 OBJECTIVE**



The incidence of mumps and measles far exceeded the 1990 objective in 1989. Due to inadequate levels of immunizations against these two diseases, the incidence of both diseases has been increasing in recent years. Intensive immunization efforts directed toward high-risk populations may bring incidence levels down to the near-zero levels anticipated in the 1990 objectives, but it is unlikely that New Jersey will achieve these levels within the next calendar year.

**NOTE:** The national objectives shown in this graph reflect New Jersey's estimated proportion of the nationwide objectives, based upon population.



## 1989 POPULATION ESTIMATES

The population estimates in this report represent preliminary estimates of the population of New Jersey's counties by 5-year age groups, sex, and three race categories on July 1, 1989. The totals were developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census using census files as well as intercensal estimates and were provided by the Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research of the New Jersey Department of Labor. The state totals by age, sex and race which may be obtained by aggregating the county totals are unofficial. The numbers are a by-product of the county estimates methodology and assumptions, controlled to state estimate population totals.

The preliminary estimates included in this report were developed by interpolating between special census files for April 1, 1980 and April 1, 1990. The interpolations were adjusted to be consistent with preliminary intercensal estimates of the total population for the State and its counties.

The age and race data in the 1980 and 1990 Census data files were used as anchor points in this estimation process and were modified to be consistent with other data sets. Those individuals classified as "other race" on the 1980 and 1990 census forms were assigned to race categories in accordance with the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 15.

The age statistics for 1990 were modified to correspond with the April 1, 1990 census date. A careful review of the 1990 census data indicated that respondents were more likely to list their ages as of the date of completion of the Census and not on April 1, 1990. Also, respondents tended to "round up" an age if they were close to having a birthday. The age data were therefore modified to reflect ages as of April 1, 1990.

The interpolations between the 1980 and 1990 modified census data were adjusted to be consistent with preliminary intercensal estimates of the total population of the State. Intercensal estimates for the State and counties by age, sex and race consistent with the actual state and county intercensal estimates will be released later in 1992.

The data presented in this report are preliminary and represent the output of an interim methodology. They represent the best estimate of state and county populations attainable based on the current data and available methods. Until more refined data become available, these preliminary estimates may be used for health statistics rate calculations.

TABLE P1. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY RACE, SEX AND AGE  
NEW JERSEY, 1989

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	WHITE TOTAL	BLACK MALE	BLACK FEMALE	BLACK TOTAL	OTHER MALE	OTHER FEMALE	OTHER TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
UNDER 5	539,691	216,187	205,789	421,976	46,962	45,779	92,741	12,864	12,110	24,974	276,013	263,678
5-9	495,163	197,987	187,976	385,963	43,913	42,370	86,283	11,688	11,519	23,207	253,298	241,865
10-14	480,667	192,029	181,372	373,401	43,230	42,020	85,250	11,231	10,785	22,016	246,490	234,177
15-19	524,252	210,359	198,830	409,189	47,332	46,384	93,716	10,924	10,423	21,347	268,615	255,637
20-24	577,179	232,443	228,069	460,512	48,368	50,245	98,613	9,893	10,141	20,034	290,704	286,475
25-29	678,247	276,530	271,902	548,432	49,837	53,584	103,421	12,780	13,714	26,494	339,147	339,100
30-34	688,493	280,311	281,697	562,008	44,868	50,356	95,244	14,795	16,446	31,241	339,994	348,499
35-39	611,970	249,367	253,029	502,396	37,207	43,728	80,935	13,795	14,844	28,639	300,369	311,601
40-44	554,930	228,279	235,978	464,257	30,317	37,098	67,415	12,302	12,956	25,258	268,898	286,032
45-49	454,233	185,717	194,047	379,764	25,257	31,347	56,604	9,296	8,569	17,865	220,270	233,963
50-54	375,265	153,680	162,095	315,775	21,370	25,736	47,108	6,660	5,724	12,384	181,710	193,555
55-59	359,742	149,083	161,659	310,742	18,364	22,502	40,866	3,992	4,142	8,134	171,439	188,303
60-64	369,881	154,109	174,371	328,480	15,574	19,667	35,241	2,665	3,495	6,160	172,348	197,533
65-69	337,261	135,213	168,871	304,084	12,071	16,379	28,450	1,964	2,743	4,727	149,268	187,983
70-74	287,563	102,209	142,424	244,633	7,946	11,984	19,630	1,383	1,917	3,300	111,298	156,325
75-79	188,160	69,935	112,233	182,168	4,943	9,947	13,890	896	1,208	2,102	75,774	122,368
80-84	121,616	38,012	74,904	112,916	2,479	5,281	7,740	409	551	960	40,900	80,716
85+	91,907	23,000	62,360	85,360	1,702	4,204	5,906	189	342	541	24,901	66,906
TOTAL	7,726,120	3,092,160	3,295,526	6,387,686	501,460	557,591	1,059,051	137,756	141,627	279,383	3,731,376	3,994,744

TABLE P2. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY RACE, SEX AND AGE  
ATLANTIC COUNTY, 1989

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	WHITE TOTAL	BLACK MALE	BLACK FEMALE	BLACK TOTAL	OTHER MALE	OTHER FEMALE	OTHER TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
UNDER 5	16,131	6,096	5,926	12,022	1,869	1,724	3,613	239	257	496	8,224	7,907
5-9	13,896	5,292	5,020	10,312	1,631	1,538	3,169	218	197	415	7,141	6,755
10-14	13,086	4,982	4,686	9,668	1,518	1,555	3,073	189	166	355	6,669	6,407
15-19	15,080	5,810	5,625	11,435	1,640	1,664	3,324	140	181	321	7,590	7,490
20-24	17,027	6,595	6,521	13,116	1,672	1,830	3,502	205	204	409	8,472	8,555
25-29	20,632	8,093	8,018	16,111	1,866	1,966	3,872	372	277	649	10,351	10,281
30-34	20,488	8,348	8,247	16,595	1,480	1,798	3,268	316	309	625	10,144	10,344
35-39	16,957	6,909	6,755	13,664	1,288	1,436	2,725	247	321	568	9,445	9,512
40-44	14,527	5,906	5,978	11,884	1,022	1,220	2,242	203	198	401	7,131	7,396
45-49	11,457	4,576	4,719	9,295	812	1,082	1,894	145	123	268	5,533	5,924
50-54	10,047	3,880	4,256	8,138	735	942	1,677	127	107	234	4,742	5,305
55-59	9,803	3,659	4,265	8,124	678	837	1,515	81	83	164	4,618	5,185
60-64	10,938	4,259	4,985	9,244	673	866	1,559	61	74	135	4,993	5,945
65-69	10,277	3,892	4,902	8,794	589	803	1,392	41	50	91	4,522	5,755
70-74	8,202	2,945	4,127	7,072	399	694	1,083	20	27	47	3,364	4,838
75-79	6,346	2,105	3,390	5,495	277	542	819	13	19	32	2,395	3,951
80-84	4,202	1,212	2,448	3,660	179	344	523	7	12	19	1,398	2,804
85+	3,205	788	1,948	2,736	133	321	454	4	11	15	925	2,260
TOTAL	222,311	85,547	91,816	177,363	18,502	21,202	39,704	2,628	2,616	5,244	106,677	115,634

TABLE P3. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY RACE, SEX AND AGE  
BERGEN COUNTY, 1989

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	WHITE TOTAL	BLACK MALE	BLACK FEMALE	BLACK TOTAL	OTHER MALE	OTHER FEMALE	OTHER TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
UNDER 5	49,471	21,566	20,222	41,788	1,440	1,313	2,753	2,540	2,390	4,930	25,546	23,925
5-9	45,459	19,435	18,600	38,035	1,280	1,257	2,537	2,460	2,427	4,887	23,175	22,284
10-14	46,165	20,040	18,885	38,925	1,328	1,297	2,625	2,394	2,221	4,615	23,762	22,403
15-19	50,117	22,219	20,868	43,087	1,565	1,591	3,156	1,982	1,892	3,874	25,766	24,351
20-24	58,774	25,458	24,790	50,248	1,792	1,856	3,648	1,399	1,479	2,878	28,649	28,125
25-29	67,875	30,207	29,372	59,579	1,812	2,091	3,903	1,950	2,443	4,393	33,989	33,908
30-34	69,662	29,674	30,346	60,020	1,654	1,868	3,522	2,838	3,262	6,120	34,166	35,498
35-39	64,786	27,327	28,420	55,747	1,428	1,723	3,149	2,917	2,973	5,890	31,670	33,116
40-44	62,397	25,973	28,170	54,143	1,284	1,661	2,925	2,695	2,644	5,329	29,922	32,475
45-49	53,116	22,194	24,518	46,712	1,207	1,549	2,756	1,917	1,731	3,648	25,318	27,798
50-54	46,096	19,689	21,655	41,344	1,024	1,274	2,298	1,336	1,118	2,454	22,049	24,047
55-59	45,952	20,346	22,283	42,629	828	1,016	1,844	753	728	1,479	21,927	24,025
60-64	47,557	21,321	23,659	44,980	699	874	1,543	471	563	1,034	22,461	25,096
65-69	41,856	18,081	21,658	39,739	561	761	1,322	334	461	795	18,976	22,880
70-74	32,515	13,158	17,881	31,039	358	527	885	239	352	591	13,755	18,760
75-79	24,084	9,007	14,012	23,019	228	459	687	146	232	378	9,361	14,703
80-84	14,902	4,804	9,539	14,343	125	278	403	68	88	156	4,987	9,905
85+	11,370	2,908	8,083	10,991	88	203	291	33	55	88	3,029	6,341
TOTAL	830,154	353,407	382,861	736,268	18,649	21,598	40,247	26,462	27,077	53,539	398,518	431,636

TABLE PA. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY RACE, SEX AND AGE  
BURLINGTON COUNTY, 1989

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	WHITE TOTAL	BLACK MALE	BLACK FEMALE	BLACK TOTAL	OTHER MALE	OTHER FEMALE	OTHER TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
UNDER 5	28,543	11,811	11,231	23,042	2,421	2,364	4,785	391	325	716	14,623	13,920
5-9	28,015	11,597	11,049	22,646	2,365	2,267	4,632	344	393	737	14,308	13,709
10-14	26,037	10,771	10,124	20,895	2,299	2,172	4,471	334	337	671	13,404	12,633
15-19	28,136	12,170	10,777	22,947	2,889	2,547	5,436	404	349	753	15,463	13,673
20-24	30,483	12,628	11,264	23,892	3,456	2,421	5,877	368	348	714	16,450	14,033
25-29	35,592	14,700	14,422	29,122	3,017	2,845	5,862	369	439	808	18,068	17,508
30-34	36,110	14,989	15,138	30,127	2,550	2,529	5,079	401	503	904	17,940	18,170
35-39	31,586	13,229	13,268	26,497	2,025	2,238	4,263	302	524	826	15,556	16,030
40-44	29,308	12,263	12,642	24,905	1,743	1,903	3,646	302	455	757	14,308	15,000
45-49	23,321	9,755	9,951	19,706	1,397	1,656	3,053	245	317	562	11,397	11,924
50-54	18,785	7,738	8,027	15,765	1,279	1,313	2,592	197	241	438	9,214	9,581
55-59	17,966	7,495	7,778	15,213	1,284	1,104	2,388	116	249	365	8,835	9,131
60-64	17,505	7,278	8,166	15,444	916	827	1,743	88	230	318	8,262	9,223
65-69	14,924	6,162	7,412	13,574	591	612	1,203	58	89	147	6,811	8,113
70-74	10,963	4,373	5,761	10,134	306	426	732	39	58	97	4,718	6,245
75-79	7,310	2,711	4,084	6,805	189	261	450	27	28	55	2,927	4,383
80-84	4,316	1,347	2,693	4,040	94	158	252	8	16	24	1,449	2,867
85+	3,597	862	2,522	3,384	43	160	203	2	8	10	907	2,690
TOTAL	363,507	161,819	166,319	328,138	28,864	27,603	56,467	3,993	4,909	8,902	194,676	198,831

**TABLE P8. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY RACE, SEX AND AGE  
CAMDEN COUNTY, 1989**

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	WHITE TOTAL	BLACK MALE	BLACK FEMALE	BLACK TOTAL	OTHER MALE	OTHER FEMALE	OTHER TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
UNDER 5	40,011	15,538	14,783	30,331	4,374	4,247	8,621	589	470	1,059	20,501	19,510
5-9	37,595	14,625	13,648	28,273	4,106	4,051	8,157	580	585	1,165	19,311	18,284
10-14	35,001	13,473	12,644	26,117	3,881	3,752	7,633	657	584	1,251	18,011	16,990
15-19	34,808	13,521	12,901	26,422	3,653	3,589	7,242	615	529	1,144	17,789	17,019
20-24	36,447	14,064	14,600	28,664	3,338	3,610	6,948	427	408	835	17,829	18,618
25-29	44,851	17,943	18,133	36,076	3,491	4,072	7,563	485	527	1,012	21,919	22,732
30-34	45,300	18,109	18,714	36,823	3,320	4,061	7,381	508	590	1,098	21,935	23,365
35-39	39,303	15,732	16,183	31,915	2,791	3,441	6,232	523	633	1,156	19,046	20,257
40-44	34,547	13,753	14,465	28,218	2,267	2,866	5,133	542	654	1,196	16,562	17,985
45-49	27,553	10,996	11,571	22,567	1,810	2,260	4,070	486	430	916	13,292	14,261
50-54	22,304	8,753	9,622	18,375	1,503	1,797	3,300	357	272	629	10,613	11,691
55-59	21,875	8,789	9,430	18,199	1,423	1,674	3,097	191	188	379	10,383	11,292
60-64	22,550	9,003	10,636	19,639	1,189	1,452	2,641	120	150	270	10,312	12,238
65-69	20,850	8,207	10,071	18,278	905	1,250	2,155	85	132	217	9,197	11,453
70-74	18,053	5,950	8,387	14,317	649	924	1,573	70	83	163	6,869	9,384
75-79	11,553	3,922	6,428	10,350	409	687	1,096	48	59	107	4,379	7,174
80-84	6,813	1,936	4,221	6,157	186	400	586	30	30	60	2,162	4,651
85+	5,100	1,190	3,441	4,631	131	312	443	10	16	28	1,331	3,769
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>501,914</b>	<b>195,494</b>	<b>208,868</b>	<b>405,352</b>	<b>38,436</b>	<b>44,445</b>	<b>83,881</b>	<b>6,321</b>	<b>6,360</b>	<b>12,681</b>	<b>241,241</b>	<b>260,673</b>

TABLE P8. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY RACE, SEX AND AGE  
CAPE MAY COUNTY, 1989

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	WHITE TOTAL	BLACK MALE	BLACK FEMALE	BLACK TOTAL	OTHER MALE	OTHER FEMALE	OTHER TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
UNDER 5	6,403	2,920	2,862	5,782	281	288	547	33	41	74	3,234	3,169
5-9	5,918	2,724	2,625	5,349	261	244	505	25	39	64	3,010	2,908
10-14	5,424	2,489	2,420	4,909	212	233	445	32	38	70	2,733	2,691
15-19	5,587	2,725	2,349	5,074	229	210	439	43	31	74	2,897	2,590
20-24	5,935	2,948	2,560	5,428	223	228	451	25	31	56	3,096	2,839
25-29	7,375	3,367	3,435	6,802	284	234	498	37	38	75	3,668	3,707
30-34	7,316	3,390	3,449	6,839	207	184	391	38	50	88	3,633	3,683
35-39	6,553	3,115	3,025	6,140	167	178	345	23	45	68	3,305	3,248
40-44	5,806	2,778	2,690	5,468	131	137	268	31	39	70	2,940	2,866
45-49	4,701	2,146	2,272	4,418	109	128	235	25	23	48	2,280	2,421
50-54	4,183	1,837	2,065	3,922	98	128	226	16	19	35	1,951	2,232
55-59	4,565	2,050	2,288	4,338	93	110	203	11	13	24	2,154	2,411
60-64	5,720	2,492	2,957	5,449	96	147	243	11	17	28	2,599	3,121
65-69	5,976	2,636	3,123	5,759	89	108	197	8	12	20	2,733	3,243
70-74	5,058	2,085	2,808	4,891	49	103	152	9	6	15	2,143	2,915
75-79	3,777	1,526	2,131	3,657	46	65	111	4	5	9	1,576	2,201
80-84	2,374	776	1,502	2,278	24	67	91	1	4	5	801	1,573
85+	1,745	467	1,220	1,687	16	39	55	1	2	3	484	1,261
TOTAL	94,416	42,371	45,819	88,190	2,595	2,807	5,402	371	453	824	45,337	49,079

TABLE P7. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY RACE, SEX AND AGE CUMBERLAND COUNTY, 1989												
AGE	TOTAL	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	WHITE TOTAL	BLACK MALE	BLACK FEMALE	BLACK TOTAL	OTHER MALE	OTHER FEMALE	OTHER TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
UNDER 5	10,322	3,983	3,701	7,684	1,215	1,222	2,437	103	98	201	5,301	5,021
5-9	10,087	3,950	3,701	7,651	1,124	1,122	2,246	99	91	190	5,173	4,914
10-14	9,786	3,829	3,558	7,387	1,182	1,041	2,223	93	83	176	5,104	4,882
15-19	10,343	4,058	3,887	7,945	1,087	1,112	2,199	92	107	189	5,237	5,106
20-24	10,078	3,921	3,855	7,776	1,085	1,038	2,123	100	78	179	5,106	4,872
25-29	11,551	4,519	4,410	8,929	1,392	1,065	2,457	89	76	165	6,000	5,551
30-34	11,420	4,432	4,515	8,947	1,299	959	2,258	102	113	215	5,833	5,587
35-39	10,453	4,137	4,251	8,388	983	850	1,843	108	114	222	5,238	5,215
40-44	9,105	3,696	3,942	7,638	628	647	1,275	91	101	192	4,415	4,690
45-49	7,561	3,124	3,250	6,374	518	532	1,050	74	63	137	3,716	3,845
50-54	6,385	2,552	2,844	5,396	422	449	871	55	63	118	3,029	3,356
55-59	6,058	2,420	2,754	5,174	346	433	779	45	60	105	2,811	3,247
60-64	6,415	2,490	3,035	5,525	328	428	756	58	76	134	2,876	3,539
65-69	6,035	2,306	3,017	5,323	239	348	587	61	64	125	2,608	3,429
70-74	4,830	1,818	2,521	4,339	178	251	429	28	34	62	2,024	2,806
75-79	3,698	1,321	2,019	3,340	118	204	322	22	14	36	1,461	2,237
80-84	2,194	683	1,304	1,987	54	121	175	9	23	32	746	1,448
85+	1,588	421	1,023	1,444	30	90	120	4	20	24	455	1,133
TOTAL	137,909	53,660	57,587	111,247	12,238	11,912	24,150	1,233	1,278	2,512	87,131	70,778



TABLE P8. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY RACE, SEX AND AGE  
ESSEX COUNTY, 1989

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	WHITE TOTAL	BLACK MALE	BLACK FEMALE	BLACK TOTAL	OTHER MALE	OTHER FEMALE	OTHER TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
UNDER 5	56,600	13,995	13,180	27,175	13,815	13,751	27,566	972	887	1,859	28,782	27,818
5-9	51,949	12,487	12,067	24,554	13,082	12,509	25,601	895	869	1,764	26,474	25,475
10-14	51,794	12,455	11,952	24,407	13,013	12,690	25,703	860	824	1,684	26,328	25,466
15-19	57,401	14,369	13,525	27,914	14,054	13,712	27,766	873	848	1,721	29,316	28,085
20-24	63,777	16,639	15,922	32,561	13,956	15,487	29,443	908	864	1,773	31,504	32,273
25-29	70,640	18,807	18,096	36,903	14,802	16,963	31,565	1,055	1,117	2,172	34,464	36,176
30-34	68,186	18,130	18,096	36,226	13,800	15,960	29,560	1,063	1,337	2,400	32,783	35,383
35-39	60,761	16,330	16,775	33,105	11,337	14,038	25,375	1,045	1,236	2,281	28,712	32,049
40-44	53,459	14,908	15,945	30,853	9,038	11,524	20,562	939	1,105	2,044	24,885	28,574
45-49	44,301	12,461	13,301	25,762	7,418	9,677	17,085	715	729	1,444	20,594	23,707
50-54	37,743	10,778	11,608	22,386	6,350	8,013	14,363	528	466	994	17,656	20,087
55-59	36,091	10,620	11,862	22,682	5,357	7,339	12,696	343	370	713	16,520	19,571
60-64	35,587	11,325	12,777	24,102	4,585	6,328	10,913	248	324	572	16,156	19,429
65-69	31,952	9,820	12,676	22,496	3,668	5,362	9,030	179	247	426	13,667	18,285
70-74	24,802	7,434	10,847	18,281	2,324	3,898	6,222	120	179	299	9,878	14,924
75-79	19,423	5,333	9,287	14,630	1,539	3,053	4,592	84	117	201	6,956	12,467
80-84	12,013	3,035	6,362	9,417	764	1,724	2,488	42	66	108	3,841	8,172
85+	9,584	2,066	5,616	7,682	511	1,339	1,850	22	30	52	2,599	6,985
TOTAL	786,063	211,212	229,924	441,136	149,023	173,367	322,390	10,892	11,645	22,537	371,127	414,936

TABLE P9. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY RACE, SEX AND AGE  
GLOUCESTER COUNTY, 1989

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	WHITE TOTAL	BLACK MALE	BLACK FEMALE	BLACK TOTAL	OTHER MALE	OTHER FEMALE	OTHER TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
UNDER 5	17,566	8,107	7,560	15,667	833	780	1,613	141	145	286	9,081	8,485
5-9	17,578	7,940	7,610	15,550	872	839	1,711	163	154	317	8,975	8,603
10-14	16,690	7,481	7,205	14,686	862	829	1,691	150	163	313	8,493	8,197
15-19	16,745	7,434	7,255	14,689	878	918	1,797	122	137	259	8,435	8,310
20-24	16,905	7,434	7,729	15,163	720	815	1,535	111	96	207	8,265	8,640
25-29	19,372	8,605	8,978	17,583	713	858	1,571	103	115	218	9,421	9,951
30-34	21,352	9,615	9,907	19,522	709	843	1,552	131	147	278	10,455	10,897
35-39	18,942	8,523	8,677	17,200	619	790	1,409	155	178	333	9,297	9,645
40-44	16,675	7,544	7,552	15,096	558	724	1,282	129	168	297	8,231	8,444
45-49	12,768	5,793	5,722	11,515	478	579	1,057	95	101	198	6,366	6,402
50-54	10,087	4,480	4,569	9,029	450	472	922	59	77	138	4,969	5,118
55-59	9,571	4,205	4,469	8,674	369	418	787	52	58	110	4,626	4,945
60-64	9,726	4,181	4,636	8,817	352	473	825	43	41	84	4,576	5,150
65-69	8,689	3,546	4,357	7,903	347	363	730	21	35	56	3,914	4,775
70-74	6,627	2,584	3,422	5,986	233	361	594	21	26	47	2,818	3,809
75-79	4,386	1,544	2,418	3,962	171	221	392	16	16	32	1,731	2,855
80-84	2,520	775	1,509	2,284	77	138	215	9	12	21	861	1,859
85+	1,918	425	1,331	1,756	53	103	156	3	3	6	481	1,437
TOTAL	226,117	100,176	104,906	205,082	9,295	10,544	19,839	1,524	1,672	3,196	110,895	117,122

TABLE P10. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY RACE, SEX AND AGE  
HUDSON COUNTY, 1989

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	WHITE TOTAL	BLACK MALE	BLACK FEMALE	BLACK TOTAL	OTHER MALE	OTHER FEMALE	OTHER TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
UNDER 5	38,157	14,033	13,371	27,404	3,836	3,887	7,523	1,872	1,558	3,230	19,541	18,616
5-9	32,967	11,881	11,481	23,372	3,555	3,550	7,105	1,278	1,212	2,490	16,714	16,253
10-14	32,706	12,012	11,303	23,315	3,487	3,446	6,933	1,266	1,192	2,458	16,765	15,941
15-19	37,101	13,836	13,058	26,894	3,788	3,723	7,491	1,369	1,347	2,716	18,973	18,128
20-24	47,788	18,323	17,695	36,018	4,128	4,278	8,406	1,707	1,657	3,364	24,158	23,630
25-29	60,345	24,081	22,409	46,490	4,525	4,657	9,182	2,433	2,240	4,673	31,039	29,308
30-34	52,353	20,725	19,250	39,975	3,763	4,135	7,898	2,289	2,181	4,480	26,787	25,568
35-39	42,508	16,648	15,961	32,609	2,948	3,374	6,322	1,840	1,738	3,578	21,436	21,073
40-44	35,229	13,359	13,789	27,148	2,266	2,859	5,125	1,476	1,480	2,956	17,101	18,128
45-49	28,141	10,983	11,818	22,801	1,826	2,308	4,134	1,096	1,110	2,206	13,905	15,236
50-54	26,452	10,156	11,043	21,199	1,537	2,020	3,557	869	827	1,696	12,562	13,880
55-59	25,504	10,051	11,481	21,542	1,224	1,569	2,793	562	607	1,169	11,837	13,667
60-64	26,129	10,450	12,318	22,768	1,059	1,389	2,448	411	502	913	11,920	14,209
65-69	23,095	8,764	11,743	20,507	788	1,113	1,902	289	387	686	9,852	13,243
70-74	18,533	6,550	10,210	16,760	471	805	1,276	203	284	487	7,224	11,309
75-79	14,102	4,882	8,225	12,907	315	578	893	145	157	302	5,142	8,960
80-84	8,298	2,515	5,221	7,736	129	320	449	51	62	113	2,695	5,603
85+	5,949	1,483	4,079	5,562	106	208	314	31	42	73	1,620	4,329
TOTAL	556,358	210,532	224,475	435,007	38,732	44,019	83,751	19,007	18,593	37,600	268,271	287,087

TABLE P11. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY RACE, SEX AND AGE HUNTERDON COUNTY, 1989												
AGE	TOTAL	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	WHITE TOTAL	BLACK MALE	BLACK FEMALE	BLACK TOTAL	OTHER MALE	OTHER FEMALE	OTHER TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
UNDER 5	7,590	3,772	3,625	7,397	39	30	69	51	73	124	3,862	3,728
5-9	7,139	3,802	3,336	6,938	27	34	61	73	67	140	3,702	3,437
10-14	6,944	3,457	3,305	6,762	35	27	62	54	66	120	3,546	3,398
15-19	6,789	3,427	3,095	6,522	97	44	141	60	66	126	3,584	3,205
20-24	6,743	3,170	2,899	6,069	477	124	601	30	43	73	3,677	3,066
25-29	8,412	3,898	3,987	7,885	270	164	434	52	41	93	4,220	4,192
30-34	9,933	4,814	4,942	9,556	90	141	231	73	73	146	4,777	5,156
35-39	10,171	4,839	5,003	9,842	52	119	171	67	91	158	4,958	5,213
40-44	9,884	4,762	4,824	9,586	45	76	121	71	66	157	4,878	4,986
45-49	8,116	4,028	3,892	7,920	43	52	95	54	49	103	4,125	3,983
50-54	5,696	2,926	2,633	5,559	31	31	62	38	37	75	2,995	2,701
55-59	4,726	2,387	2,261	4,848	20	21	41	22	15	37	2,429	2,297
60-64	4,272	2,134	2,063	4,217	12	14	26	16	13	29	2,162	2,110
65-69	3,396	1,584	1,771	3,355	7	17	24	7	10	17	1,568	1,798
70-74	2,538	1,081	1,434	2,515	4	9	13	4	6	10	1,069	1,449
75-79	1,950	799	1,131	1,930	5	7	12	1	7	8	805	1,145
80-84	1,173	382	773	1,165	1	3	4	3	1	4	396	777
85+	970	259	698	958	0	4	4	2	6	8	261	709
TOTAL	108,424	51,131	51,693	102,824	1,255	917	2,172	678	750	1,428	53,064	53,360

TABLE P12. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY RACE, SEX AND AGE  
MERCER COUNTY, 1989

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	WHITE TOTAL	BLACK MALE	BLACK FEMALE	BLACK TOTAL	OTHER MALE	OTHER FEMALE	OTHER TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
UNDER 5	22,010	8,008	7,584	15,602	2,805	2,733	5,538	457	413	870	11,270	10,740
5-9	20,437	7,476	6,906	14,382	2,622	2,541	5,163	448	444	892	10,546	9,891
10-14	19,235	6,866	6,548	13,414	2,501	2,435	4,936	433	452	885	9,800	9,435
15-19	24,104	8,772	8,790	17,562	2,818	2,824	5,642	459	441	900	12,049	12,055
20-24	27,438	10,686	10,236	20,922	2,777	2,844	5,621	507	388	895	13,870	13,468
25-29	27,798	10,669	10,446	21,115	2,823	2,926	5,749	467	467	934	13,959	13,839
30-34	26,824	11,153	11,036	22,189	2,749	2,670	5,619	477	539	1,016	14,379	14,445
35-39	26,213	10,113	10,264	20,377	2,343	2,516	4,859	478	499	977	12,934	13,279
40-44	23,341	9,226	9,595	18,811	1,678	1,955	3,633	425	472	897	11,329	12,012
45-49	18,911	7,383	7,766	15,149	1,362	1,671	3,053	385	324	709	9,150	9,761
50-54	15,331	5,866	6,268	12,254	1,180	1,426	2,606	263	206	471	7,429	7,902
55-59	14,609	5,700	6,146	11,846	1,100	1,380	2,480	141	142	283	6,941	7,668
60-64	15,175	5,974	6,763	12,737	1,028	1,242	2,270	78	90	168	7,080	8,095
65-69	14,050	5,277	6,735	12,012	822	1,069	1,891	64	83	147	6,163	7,887
70-74	10,962	3,832	5,648	9,580	514	766	1,282	41	59	100	4,487	6,475
75-79	7,991	2,591	4,505	7,096	317	512	829	28	38	66	2,936	5,055
80-84	4,784	1,364	2,912	4,306	136	310	448	6	22	30	1,540	3,244
85+	3,724	838	2,421	3,359	112	237	349	4	12	16	1,054	2,670
TOTAL	324,937	122,144	130,569	252,713	29,708	32,259	61,968	5,163	5,093	10,256	157,016	167,921

TABLE P13. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY RACE, SEX AND AGE  
MIDDLESEX COUNTY, 1988

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	WHITE TOTAL	BLACK MALE	BLACK FEMALE	BLACK TOTAL	OTHER MALE	OTHER FEMALE	OTHER TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
UNDER 5	45,240	18,809	17,937	36,746	2,229	2,210	4,439	2,091	1,864	4,055	23,129	22,111
5-9	39,005	16,302	15,211	31,513	2,012	1,910	3,922	1,830	1,740	3,570	20,144	18,861
10-14	37,314	15,792	14,498	30,288	1,927	1,856	3,783	1,646	1,597	3,243	19,385	17,949
15-19	47,224	19,688	18,735	38,421	2,718	2,573	5,291	1,798	1,714	3,512	24,202	23,022
20-24	59,556	25,212	24,483	49,695	2,982	3,133	6,115	1,788	1,958	3,746	29,982	29,574
25-29	65,943	27,875	27,029	55,004	3,228	3,053	6,281	2,248	2,410	4,658	33,451	32,492
30-34	65,130	27,520	26,722	54,242	2,864	2,803	5,667	2,551	2,670	5,221	32,935	32,195
35-39	54,082	22,681	22,314	44,995	2,308	2,238	4,546	2,299	2,242	4,541	27,288	26,794
40-44	47,006	19,531	20,017	39,548	1,778	1,988	3,746	1,916	1,798	3,712	23,225	23,781
45-49	37,955	15,844	16,542	32,386	1,412	1,446	2,858	1,402	1,208	2,611	18,658	19,197
50-54	31,541	13,488	14,160	27,648	1,035	1,095	2,130	997	786	1,783	15,520	16,021
55-59	30,453	13,250	14,469	27,719	803	854	1,657	565	512	1,077	14,618	15,835
60-64	31,408	13,928	15,281	29,208	682	758	1,420	339	440	779	14,929	16,479
65-69	26,200	11,803	14,671	26,474	455	590	1,045	277	404	681	12,535	15,665
70-74	21,418	8,763	11,513	20,276	307	387	694	186	280	446	9,258	12,160
75-79	13,969	5,146	8,128	13,274	159	268	447	116	162	278	5,421	8,578
80-84	7,774	2,512	4,886	7,408	96	161	257	46	63	108	2,654	5,120
85+	5,212	1,325	3,657	4,982	60	128	188	13	29	42	1,398	3,814
TOTAL	688,358	279,567	280,261	569,828	27,035	27,451	54,486	22,108	21,936	44,044	326,710	339,648

TABLE P14. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY RACE, SEX AND AGE  
MONMOUTH COUNTY, 1989

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	WHITE TOTAL	BLACK MALE	BLACK FEMALE	BLACK TOTAL	OTHER MALE	OTHER FEMALE	OTHER TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
UNDER 5	39,053	17,127	16,281	33,408	2,100	2,083	4,183	752	710	1,462	19,979	19,074
5-9	37,237	16,428	15,631	32,059	1,927	1,901	3,828	703	647	1,350	19,058	18,179
10-14	36,631	16,151	15,373	31,524	1,902	1,920	3,822	655	630	1,285	18,708	17,923
15-19	37,345	16,804	15,440	32,244	1,994	2,018	4,012	577	512	1,089	19,375	17,970
20-24	36,454	16,256	15,290	31,546	1,960	2,116	4,076	421	411	832	18,637	17,817
25-29	43,028	18,714	18,798	37,512	2,095	2,185	4,280	583	653	1,236	21,392	21,636
30-34	48,666	20,913	21,946	42,859	1,934	2,139	4,073	791	943	1,734	23,638	25,028
35-39	46,402	20,301	21,021	41,322	1,595	1,765	3,360	801	919	1,720	22,697	23,705
40-44	43,781	19,462	20,023	39,485	1,269	1,530	2,799	722	775	1,497	21,453	22,328
45-49	35,223	15,744	15,866	31,632	1,154	1,447	2,601	534	456	990	17,432	17,791
50-54	27,070	12,148	12,030	24,178	986	1,294	2,280	325	287	612	13,459	13,611
55-59	25,193	10,919	11,792	22,711	923	1,137	2,060	198	224	422	12,040	13,153
60-64	25,318	10,903	12,153	23,056	852	1,034	1,886	142	234	376	11,897	13,421
65-69	22,228	9,048	11,405	20,453	644	887	1,511	109	155	264	9,801	12,427
70-74	17,918	6,874	9,671	16,545	461	721	1,182	77	114	191	7,412	10,506
75-79	13,652	4,776	7,918	12,694	295	532	827	57	74	131	5,128	8,524
80-84	8,782	2,726	5,488	8,214	172	326	498	31	39	70	2,928	5,653
85+	6,919	1,994	4,795	6,489	132	261	383	18	19	37	1,844	5,075
TOTAL	550,900	236,988	250,943	487,931	22,395	25,276	47,671	7,496	7,802	15,298	266,878	284,021

TABLE P16. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY RACE, SEX AND AGE  
MORRIS COUNTY, 1989

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	WHITE TOTAL	BLACK MALE	BLACK FEMALE	BLACK TOTAL	OTHER MALE	OTHER FEMALE	OTHER TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
UNDER 5	27,853	13,050	12,508	25,558	466	428	894	744	657	1,401	14,280	13,593
5-9	26,242	12,203	11,757	23,960	426	386	812	740	730	1,470	13,369	12,873
10-14	26,488	12,371	11,769	24,140	442	410	852	750	746	1,496	13,563	12,925
15-19	28,856	13,577	12,928	26,505	524	519	1,043	661	647	1,308	14,762	14,094
20-24	30,486	14,377	14,058	28,435	539	590	1,129	427	495	922	15,343	15,143
25-29	35,329	16,578	16,147	32,725	621	659	1,280	629	665	1,324	17,828	17,501
30-34	36,980	16,848	17,194	34,042	625	615	1,240	790	908	1,698	18,263	18,717
35-39	35,697	16,030	16,876	32,906	488	580	1,078	785	928	1,713	17,313	18,384
40-44	35,536	15,765	17,027	32,792	484	506	990	851	905	1,756	17,100	18,438
45-49	30,859	14,148	14,680	28,828	384	443	827	682	542	1,204	15,194	15,865
50-54	23,843	11,070	11,332	22,402	327	338	665	464	312	776	11,861	11,982
55-59	20,956	10,107	9,916	20,023	221	260	481	231	221	452	10,559	10,397
60-64	19,018	9,057	9,264	18,321	176	216	392	133	172	305	9,366	9,652
65-69	14,794	6,587	7,844	14,231	122	166	288	118	157	275	6,827	7,967
70-74	10,973	4,414	6,169	10,583	76	127	203	85	102	187	4,575	6,398
75-79	8,017	2,908	4,844	7,752	53	86	139	48	78	126	3,008	5,008
80-84	5,487	1,702	3,643	5,345	23	59	82	31	29	60	1,756	3,731
85+	4,499	1,090	3,300	4,390	14	64	78	10	21	31	1,114	3,385
TOTAL	421,915	191,882	201,056	392,938	6,021	6,452	12,473	8,159	8,345	16,504	206,062	215,853



**TABLE P16. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY RACE, SEX AND AGE  
OCEAN COUNTY, 1989**

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	WHITE TOTAL	BLACK MALE	BLACK FEMALE	BLACK TOTAL	OTHER MALE	OTHER FEMALE	OTHER TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
UNDER 5	28,902	13,778	13,484	27,262	607	610	1,217	213	210	423	14,588	14,304
5-9	27,298	13,059	12,639	25,698	621	572	1,193	184	223	407	13,864	13,434
10-14	25,854	12,568	11,788	24,356	597	588	1,165	166	167	333	13,331	12,523
15-19	25,786	12,218	12,008	24,226	631	584	1,215	186	159	345	13,035	12,751
20-24	24,191	11,401	11,487	22,888	518	515	1,033	119	151	270	12,038	12,153
25-29	30,247	14,337	14,479	28,816	519	559	1,078	154	188	353	15,010	15,297
30-34	32,546	15,334	15,760	31,094	458	520	978	207	267	474	15,998	16,547
35-39	29,848	13,932	14,464	28,396	390	456	846	178	228	406	14,500	15,148
40-44	27,521	12,968	13,434	26,402	351	396	737	173	208	382	13,482	14,029
45-49	21,212	10,040	10,286	20,306	279	357	636	122	148	270	10,441	10,771
50-54	16,830	7,722	8,225	15,947	232	246	478	99	106	205	8,053	8,577
55-59	17,013	7,488	8,938	16,426	217	236	453	56	78	134	7,761	9,252
60-64	22,492	9,448	12,583	22,031	175	177	352	38	71	109	9,661	12,831
65-69	28,388	11,984	16,047	28,031	124	139	263	29	66	95	12,137	16,252
70-74	26,926	11,166	15,517	26,683	78	108	186	27	30	57	11,271	15,655
75-79	21,220	8,505	12,535	21,040	36	93	129	19	32	51	8,560	12,660
80-84	13,353	5,043	8,199	13,242	33	49	82	11	18	29	5,087	8,266
85+	8,339	2,652	5,610	8,262	15	39	54	14	9	23	2,681	5,658
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>427,567</b>	<b>193,643</b>	<b>217,463</b>	<b>411,108</b>	<b>5,981</b>	<b>6,214</b>	<b>12,095</b>	<b>1,965</b>	<b>2,371</b>	<b>4,366</b>	<b>201,519</b>	<b>226,048</b>

TABLE P17. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY RACE, SEX AND AGE  
PASSAIC COUNTY, 1988

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	WHITE TOTAL	BLACK MALE	BLACK FEMALE	BLACK TOTAL	OTHER MALE	OTHER FEMALE	OTHER TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
UNDER 5	33,823	13,087	12,617	25,704	3,463	3,435	6,898	608	613	1,221	17,158	16,665
5-9	29,392	11,510	10,677	22,187	3,160	3,003	6,163	518	524	1,042	15,188	14,204
10-14	28,791	11,082	10,490	21,572	3,081	3,126	6,207	501	511	1,012	14,664	14,127
15-19	32,837	12,566	12,072	24,638	3,485	3,643	7,128	534	537	1,071	16,585	16,252
20-24	37,408	14,678	14,216	28,894	3,597	3,862	7,459	495	580	1,055	18,770	18,638
25-29	40,815	16,591	15,985	32,576	3,301	3,664	6,965	608	666	1,274	20,500	20,315
30-34	39,835	16,268	15,935	32,203	2,836	3,303	6,139	679	814	1,493	19,763	20,052
35-39	34,347	13,856	13,866	27,822	2,298	2,915	5,213	626	696	1,312	18,880	17,467
40-44	30,897	12,373	12,828	25,201	1,999	2,572	4,571	528	597	1,125	14,900	15,997
45-49	25,420	9,979	10,658	20,637	1,734	2,244	3,978	414	391	805	12,127	13,283
50-54	21,637	8,599	9,307	17,906	1,401	1,747	3,148	306	277	583	10,306	11,331
55-59	20,606	8,476	9,216	17,692	1,081	1,419	2,500	224	190	414	9,781	10,825
60-64	20,769	8,595	9,868	18,463	878	1,153	2,031	133	162	295	9,606	11,183
65-69	18,777	7,539	9,536	17,075	619	867	1,486	83	123	216	8,251	10,526
70-74	14,704	5,579	8,045	13,624	349	589	938	63	79	142	5,991	8,713
75-79	11,452	3,984	6,741	10,735	218	415	633	33	51	84	4,245	7,207
80-84	7,230	2,335	4,515	6,850	105	244	349	12	19	31	2,452	4,778
85+	5,700	1,404	4,047	5,451	67	162	229	7	13	20	1,478	4,222
TOTAL	454,460	178,611	190,619	368,230	33,672	38,363	72,035	6,362	6,813	13,195	218,665	235,795

**TABLE P18. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY RACE, SEX AND AGE**  
SALEM COUNTY, 1989

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	WHITE TOTAL	BLACK MALE	BLACK FEMALE	BLACK TOTAL	OTHER MALE	OTHER FEMALE	OTHER TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
UNDER 5	4,446	1,818	1,716	3,534	404	455	859	22	31	53	2,244	2,202
5-9	4,755	1,963	1,855	3,818	472	408	878	21	38	59	2,456	2,299
10-14	4,822	2,048	1,897	3,945	415	408	823	31	23	54	2,494	2,328
15-19	4,775	2,009	1,826	3,835	444	437	881	28	31	59	2,481	2,294
20-24	4,135	1,698	1,681	3,379	325	387	712	20	24	44	2,043	2,092
25-29	4,836	1,990	2,041	4,031	329	434	763	18	24	42	2,337	2,499
30-34	5,254	2,191	2,314	4,505	283	418	711	19	19	38	2,503	2,751
35-39	4,978	2,062	2,194	4,256	306	385	691	18	33	51	2,386	2,592
40-44	4,723	2,052	2,083	4,115	232	323	555	25	28	53	2,309	2,414
45-49	3,833	1,656	1,669	3,325	230	242	472	22	14	36	1,908	1,925
50-54	3,204	1,386	1,386	2,772	184	223	407	14	11	25	1,584	1,620
55-59	3,091	1,288	1,365	2,653	187	224	411	12	15	27	1,487	1,604
60-64	3,132	1,278	1,431	2,709	186	217	403	7	13	20	1,471	1,661
65-69	3,063	1,159	1,452	2,611	182	253	435	7	10	17	1,348	1,715
70-74	2,533	929	1,312	2,241	108	174	282	3	7	10	1,040	1,493
75-79	1,822	687	940	1,627	78	114	182	2	1	3	767	1,055
80-84	1,083	349	612	961	55	64	119	1	2	3	405	678
85+	890	216	558	774	42	73	115	0	1	1	258	632
TOTAL	65,375	28,779	28,312	55,091	4,472	5,217	9,689	270	325	595	31,521	33,854

TABLE P19. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY RACE, SEX AND AGE  
SOMERSET COUNTY, 1989

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	WHITE TOTAL	BLACK MALE	BLACK FEMALE	BLACK TOTAL	OTHER MALE	OTHER FEMALE	OTHER TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
UNDER 5	16,836	7,472	7,009	14,481	596	536	1,132	506	517	1,023	8,574	8,062
5-9	13,934	6,157	5,809	11,966	525	571	1,096	447	425	872	7,129	6,805
10-14	13,609	5,959	5,632	11,591	660	572	1,232	412	374	786	7,031	6,578
15-19	14,024	6,268	5,784	12,052	705	595	1,300	352	320	672	7,325	6,698
20-24	15,810	7,078	6,790	13,868	571	579	1,150	272	320	592	7,921	7,699
25-29	23,019	10,358	10,384	20,742	681	685	1,366	396	512	911	11,438	11,581
30-34	24,329	10,841	10,917	21,658	648	735	1,383	633	655	1,288	12,122	12,207
35-39	20,886	9,097	9,298	18,395	633	747	1,380	555	556	1,111	10,285	10,601
40-44	18,784	8,138	8,436	16,574	583	647	1,230	463	497	960	9,204	9,580
45-49	15,465	6,764	7,036	13,800	467	498	965	376	324	700	7,607	7,858
50-54	12,640	5,715	5,912	11,627	313	300	613	235	165	400	6,263	6,377
55-59	11,947	5,490	5,672	11,162	242	290	532	131	122	253	5,863	6,084
60-64	11,241	5,251	5,328	10,579	220	217	437	98	127	225	5,569	5,672
65-69	8,834	3,947	4,369	8,316	167	171	338	74	106	180	4,188	4,646
70-74	6,621	2,775	3,526	6,301	87	116	203	49	68	117	2,911	3,710
75-79	4,427	1,659	2,572	4,231	48	72	120	29	47	76	1,736	2,691
80-84	2,772	822	1,865	2,687	20	41	61	16	8	24	858	1,914
85+	2,803	585	1,920	2,505	16	55	71	10	17	27	611	1,992
TOTAL	237,381	104,376	108,159	212,535	7,162	7,427	14,609	5,077	5,160	10,237	116,635	120,746

TABLE P20. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY RACE, SEX AND AGE  
SUSSEX COUNTY, 1989

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	WHITE TOTAL	BLACK MALE	BLACK FEMALE	BLACK TOTAL	OTHER MALE	OTHER FEMALE	OTHER TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
UNDER 5	10,987	5,552	5,194	10,746	58	41	99	68	74	142	5,678	5,309
5-9	10,255	5,128	4,925	10,053	44	28	72	58	72	130	5,230	5,025
10-14	9,595	4,845	4,553	9,398	41	34	75	64	58	122	4,950	4,645
15-19	8,978	4,512	4,237	8,749	70	37	107	65	57	122	4,647	4,331
20-24	7,773	3,758	3,704	7,462	211	25	236	36	39	75	4,005	3,768
25-29	10,674	5,060	5,353	10,413	113	38	151	44	66	110	5,217	5,457
30-34	13,154	6,290	6,625	12,915	40	37	77	74	88	162	6,404	6,750
35-39	12,287	5,982	6,073	12,055	52	35	87	63	82	145	6,097	6,190
40-44	11,440	5,635	5,581	11,216	54	48	102	49	73	122	5,738	5,702
45-49	8,742	4,411	4,177	8,588	34	31	65	45	44	89	4,490	4,252
50-54	5,871	3,086	2,690	5,776	25	23	48	22	25	47	3,133	2,738
55-59	4,520	2,237	2,230	4,467	14	8	22	16	15	31	2,267	2,253
60-64	4,335	2,132	2,154	4,286	11	9	20	16	13	29	2,159	2,176
65-69	3,651	1,632	1,993	3,625	5	9	14	5	7	12	1,642	2,009
70-74	2,919	1,189	1,702	2,891	2	9	11	7	10	17	1,198	1,721
75-79	2,234	889	1,334	2,223	0	6	6	3	2	5	892	1,342
80-84	1,471	477	986	1,463	1	6	7	1	0	1	479	982
85+	1,281	322	943	1,265	5	7	12	1	3	4	328	953
TOTAL	130,167	63,137	64,454	127,591	780	431	1,211	637	728	1,365	64,554	65,613

TABLE P21. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY RACE, SEX AND AGE  
UNION COUNTY, 1989

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	WHITE TOTAL	BLACK MALE	BLACK FEMALE	BLACK TOTAL	OTHER MALE	OTHER FEMALE	OTHER TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
UNDER 5	33,005	12,267	11,639	23,906	4,034	3,801	7,835	623	641	1,264	16,924	16,081
5-9	29,802	10,760	10,372	21,132	3,743	3,588	7,331	563	576	1,139	15,068	14,536
10-14	28,858	10,498	9,947	20,443	3,783	3,598	7,381	515	519	1,034	14,794	14,084
15-19	31,308	11,441	10,875	22,316	4,024	3,958	7,982	528	481	1,010	15,994	15,314
20-24	36,198	13,475	13,262	26,737	3,990	4,435	8,425	501	535	1,036	17,966	18,232
25-29	42,560	16,413	16,127	32,540	4,091	4,598	8,689	652	679	1,331	21,156	21,404
30-34	43,204	16,879	16,540	33,419	3,713	4,404	8,117	763	905	1,668	21,355	21,849
35-39	37,814	14,745	14,595	29,340	3,091	3,876	6,967	728	781	1,507	18,582	19,252
40-44	34,276	12,943	13,688	26,631	2,882	3,501	6,383	628	634	1,262	16,453	17,823
45-49	29,134	10,939	11,665	22,604	2,534	3,119	5,653	460	417	877	13,933	15,201
50-54	25,507	9,645	10,403	20,048	2,222	2,581	4,803	336	320	656	12,203	13,304
55-59	25,388	9,898	10,956	20,854	1,927	2,136	4,063	228	243	471	12,053	13,335
60-64	26,477	10,680	12,185	22,865	1,491	1,801	3,292	147	173	320	12,318	14,159
65-69	24,600	9,554	12,203	21,757	1,129	1,468	2,597	109	137	246	10,792	13,808
70-74	19,310	7,354	10,083	17,447	683	983	1,666	89	108	197	8,126	11,184
75-79	14,305	4,937	8,070	13,007	439	741	1,180	54	64	118	5,430	8,875
80-84	8,651	2,701	5,258	7,957	191	444	635	23	36	59	2,915	5,736
85+	6,480	1,603	4,329	5,932	125	389	514	9	25	34	1,737	4,743
TOTAL	498,677	186,730	202,205	388,935	44,092	49,421	93,513	6,955	7,274	14,229	237,777	258,900

TABLE P22. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY RACE, SEX AND AGE  
WARREN COUNTY, 1989

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	WHITE TOTAL	BLACK MALE	BLACK FEMALE	BLACK TOTAL	OTHER MALE	OTHER FEMALE	OTHER TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
UNDER 5	6,942	3,398	3,339	6,737	57	63	120	49	36	85	3,504	3,438
5-9	6,403	3,178	3,047	6,225	48	53	101	41	38	77	3,287	3,136
10-14	5,827	2,862	2,797	5,659	64	51	115	29	24	53	2,955	2,872
15-19	5,908	2,917	2,795	5,712	58	66	124	35	37	72	3,010	2,888
20-24	5,973	2,744	3,027	5,771	51	72	123	28	51	79	2,823	3,150
25-29	7,553	3,825	3,753	7,378	64	48	112	33	30	63	3,722	3,831
30-34	8,451	4,048	4,204	8,252	56	44	100	46	53	99	4,150	4,301
35-39	7,595	3,679	3,746	7,425	46	48	94	39	37	76	3,784	3,831
40-44	6,706	3,244	3,299	6,543	45	45	90	33	40	73	3,322	3,384
45-49	5,542	2,753	2,686	5,439	29	28	57	22	24	46	2,804	2,738
50-54	4,203	2,066	2,040	4,106	36	24	60	17	20	37	2,119	2,084
55-59	4,055	1,888	2,078	3,966	27	37	64	14	11	25	1,929	2,126
60-64	4,087	1,930	2,109	4,039	16	25	41	7	10	17	1,953	2,144
65-69	3,825	1,685	2,086	3,771	17	23	40	6	8	14	1,708	2,117
70-74	3,160	1,276	1,852	3,128	10	14	24	3	5	8	1,289	1,871
75-79	2,412	883	1,501	2,384	3	11	14	1	3	4	887	1,515
80-84	1,424	476	940	1,416	2	4	6	1	1	2	479	945
85+	1,134	302	818	1,120	3	10	13	1	0	1	308	828
TOTAL	91,210	42,964	46,117	89,081	632	686	1,298	405	426	831	44,001	47,209





## TECHNICAL NOTES

### Sources of Data

#### Births, Deaths and Fetal Deaths

Birth, death and fetal death certificates are the source documents for data on these events. Birth certificates are usually completed by hospital personnel, while death and fetal death certificates are completed by hospital personnel, physicians, medical examiners and funeral directors. Certificates of birth, death and fetal death which occur in the State are transmitted through local registrars to the State Registrar for processing and filing. Through agreements sponsored by the national Vital Statistics Cooperative Program, information from birth, death and fetal death certificates for New Jersey residents are sent to the State Registrar when these events occur in other states. Copies of certificates on out-of-state vital events are provided under the program for statistical purposes only; these copies are not legal documents.

Data in this report encompass all 1989 certificates received, processed, and corrected through September, 1991. Due to the possibility of delayed filing of certificates and ongoing efforts to correct data recorded on the certificate, future reports on births, deaths and fetal deaths may differ from the numbers presented in New Jersey Health Statistics 1989, however, the magnitude of any difference is expected to be slight.

#### Marriages and Divorces

Information on marriages included in this report was obtained from certificates of marriages which were issued in New Jersey. Marriage certificates are filed with the State Registrar. Divorce statistics were provided by the New Jersey Superior Court, Chancery Division. Marriages and divorces are recorded by place of issuance and judgment, respectively. Marriages and divorces which occur in other states to New Jersey residents are not included in this report.

#### Morbidity

Reporting of cases of selected communicable diseases to the State Department of Health is required under the New Jersey Sanitary Code, Chapter II, and the N.J.A.C. 8:57. Cases of AIDS and ARC are reportable to the AIDS Surveillance Program within the Division of AIDS Prevention and Control, while relevant units within the Division of Epidemiology are to be notified of cases of other reportable diseases. Summary reports of cases of communicable diseases by county of residence and selected demographic characteristics are provided by the responsible units.

#### Population

Population estimates included in this report for 1989 and used to calculate the health rates presented in the various chapters were developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and are considered by Census Bureau staff to be preliminary. A set of intercensal estimates for counties by age, sex and race consistent with the actual national, state and county intercensal estimates and revised methods and assumptions will be released in late 1992.

**Allocation of Data by Residence or Occurrence**

For public health planning and policy determination, the most useful population of study is usually the total resident population of an area. In the case of births, deaths and fetal deaths, the existence of resident certificate exchange agreements among the registration areas in the country permits analysis of resident birth and death statistics. Unless otherwise noted, birth, death and fetal death data are presented for the resident population in this report. Morbidity data relate to New Jersey residents; cases of communicable diseases diagnosed in other states in New Jersey residents are transmitted to the New Jersey Department of Health. Marriage and divorce statistics in the report are limited to those events that occurred in New Jersey, regardless of the place of residence of the individuals involved.

**Quality of Data**

The reporting of births and deaths is considered to be essentially complete. According to the National Center for Health Statistics, more than 99 percent of births and deaths are registered. Reporting of fetal deaths is believed to be somewhat less complete, however, for periods of gestation of 28 weeks or more, fetal death reporting is thought to be relatively complete.<sup>1</sup>

The quality of the birth, death and fetal death data included in this report is a function of the accuracy and completeness of the information recorded on the respective certificates and of the quality control procedures exercised in the coding and keying processes. A query program, in which the individual(s) responsible for completing the certificate is questioned regarding missing or conflicting information, is carried out by staff of the Bureau of Vital Statistics. In addition, a regular program of field training and assistance is in place to improve the knowledge and skills of individuals who complete certificates of vital events.

In order to participate in the national Vital Statistics Cooperative Program, states had to achieve an error rate of two percent or less on each certificate item for three consecutive months. The error rates relate to both coding and data entry errors. New Jersey has met the error tolerance requirements for the cooperative program. After satisfying initial requirements, a monthly sample of records is used to determine that the error rate on each birth certificate item is approximately four percent or less and is no more than two percent of each death certificate item other than the medical cause-of-death information. Due to the complexity of the coding system, cause-of-death coding has a five percent error tolerance level set by the National Center for Health Statistics. Multiple cause-of-death coding of New Jersey death records is performed by National Center for Health Statistics staff.

**Definitions**

**Natality**

**Apgar Score** - a summary measure of an infant's condition based on heart rate, respiratory effort, muscle tone, reflex irritability, and color taken at one and five minutes after delivery. Each of the factors is given a score of 0, 1, or 2; the sum of these five values is the Apgar score, which ranges from 0 to 10. A score of 10 is optimum and a low score (usually considered to be below seven) raises concern about the subsequent health and survival of the infant.

**Birth Weight** - the first weight of the fetus or newborn obtained after delivery. Birth weight is recorded in grams.

<sup>1</sup>National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Statistics of the United States, 1988, Vol. II., Mortality, Part A. Washington: Public Health Service. 1991. Technical Appendix, p. 16.

**Live Birth** - the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles.

**Low Birth Weight** - birth weight of less than 2,500 grams or approximately 5 pounds, 8 ounces. In years prior to 1989, New Jersey defined low birth weight as 2,500 grams or less.

**Marital Status** - the marital status of the mother for statistical purposes is determined by the response to the birth certificate item, "Mother married? (at birth, conception or any time between)".

**Previous Pregnancy Termination** - from the mother's pregnancy history on the certificate of live birth, a previous spontaneous or induced termination of pregnancy at any time after conception that did not result in a live birth.

**Trimester of Pregnancy** - the first trimester includes the first 12 weeks of pregnancy, the second trimester encompasses the 13th through 24th weeks, and the third trimester is the period after the 24th week of pregnancy through delivery.

**Very Low Birth Weight** - birth weight of less than 1,500 grams or approximately 3 pounds, 5 ounces.

### **Mortality**

**Cause of Death Classification** - a system of specification of the diseases and/or injuries which led to death and the sequential order of their occurrence. The version of the system currently in use is the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, sponsored by the World Health Organization.

**Fetal Death** - death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception; the fetus shows no signs of life such as breathing or beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. In New Jersey, the law requires reporting of fetal deaths of 20 or more weeks of gestation.

**Infant Death** - death of an infant less than one year of age.

**Maternal Death** - a death in which the certifying physician has designated a maternal condition as the underlying cause of death. In the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases, the World Health Organization defined a maternal death as "the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes".

**Neonatal Death** - death of an infant within the first 27 days of life.

**Perinatal Mortality** - for purposes of this report, includes fetal deaths of 20 or more weeks of gestation and neonatal deaths.

**Postneonatal Death** - death of an infant between 28 and 364 days of life.

**Underlying Cause of Death** - the disease or injury which initiated the train of events leading directly to death or the circumstances of the unintentional injury or violence which produced the fatal injury. All cause-of-death data in this report relate to the underlying cause of death coded from the death certificate.

**Rates and Ratios**

The presentation of vital statistics in the form of rates and ratios facilitates comparisons between political subdivisions with populations of different sizes. Crude rates are calculated by dividing the number of events of a type that occur to the residents of an area, e.g., births, deaths, fetal deaths, by the resident population of the area. The events are limited to those that occur within a specific time period, usually a year, and the population is, in general, the mid-year estimate of the resident population of the area, although census counts may be used in decennial census years. Crude rates are expressed in terms of occurrences within a standard, rounded population, usually 1,000 or 100,000 persons.

While the denominators for rates consist of the population at risk of the events included in the numerator (e.g., births, deaths, fetal deaths), ratios are designed to indicate the relationship between two counts of events or populations in which the denominator population is not at risk of the events included in the numerator. An example of a ratio contained in this report is the maternal mortality ratio in which the number of deaths due to maternal causes forms the numerator and the number of live births provides the denominator.

In order to compare natality and mortality experience among various ages and races or between the sexes, rates may be computed for subgroups of the population. These are referred to as age-, race-, or sex-specific rates and are calculated by dividing the relevant events within a subgroup by the population in the subgroup. Death rates from specific causes may also be calculated, with the numerator consisting of the deaths from the particular cause in an area and the denominator comprised of the population at risk of the disease or condition.

The numbers of births and deaths in an area are directly related to the demographic characteristics of the area's population. In comparing rates over time or among geographic areas, it is helpful to eliminate the effects of the population's demographic distribution from the rate. This can be accomplished through adjustment of the rates for the particular characteristics of interest. Since age is the variable that has the greatest effect on the magnitude of rates,<sup>2</sup> the most common type of adjustment of rates is for age. Adjustment of vital statistics rates involves application of existing rates (age-, race- or sex-specific) to a standard population to arrive at the theoretical number of events that would occur in the standard population, at the rates prevailing in the actual population. These events are then divided by the standard population, to arrive at an adjusted rate in the direct age-adjustment method used in this report. Adjusted rates are theoretical numbers and cannot be compared to crude or other actual rates. The use of adjusted rates is limited to comparison with other adjusted rates, based on the same standard population. The standard population used in this report is the United States 1940 standard million, derived from the counts of the 1940 decennial census.

The definition of rates and ratios used in this report follows. It should be noted that alternative forms exist for some of these statistics. Some other states and the federal government may employ different formulae for the computation of selected rates, in particular, the perinatal and fetal death rates.

**Age-Adjusted Death Rate** - the elimination of the effect of age on the crude death rate for purposes of comparison with other rates by applying actual age-specific rates to a standard population. The resulting death rate in the standard population is age-adjusted and can be compared to other death rates age-adjusted to the same standard population.

**Age-specific Birth Rate** - the number of live births to females in a specific age group per 1,000 females in the age group.

<sup>2</sup>Shryock, H., Siegel, J. and Associates. Studies in Population. The Methods and Materials of Demography, Condensed Edition. Academic Press, Inc. New York, New York. 1976. p.241.

**Cause-specific Death Rate** - the number of deaths from a specific cause per 100,000 population.

**Crude Birth Rate** - the number of live births per 1,000 population.

**Crude Death Rates** - the number of deaths per 1,000 population.

**Divorce Rate** - the number of divorces occurring in an area per 1,000 population.

**Fetal Death Rate** - the number of fetal deaths of 20 or more weeks gestation per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths.

**General Fertility Rate** - the number of live births per 1,000 females aged 15 through 44 years.

**Infant Death Rate** - the number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

**Marriage Rate** - the number of marriage certificates issued in an area per 1,000 population.

**Maternal Mortality Ratio** - the number of deaths from complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium per 100,000 live births.

**Neonatal Death Rate** - the number of infant deaths within the first 27 days of life per 1,000 live births.

**Perinatal Death Rate** - the number of neonatal deaths plus fetal deaths of 20 or more weeks gestation per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths of 20 or more weeks gestation.

**Postneonatal Death Rate** - the number of infant deaths between 28 and 364 days of life per 1,000 live births.

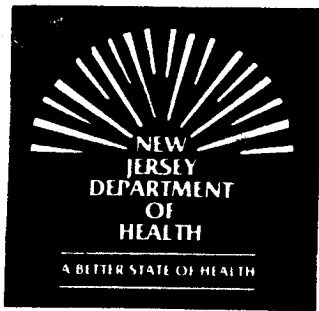
**Total Fertility Rate** - the sum of the age-specific birth rates of women in five-year age groups, multiplied by five. This rate yields the number of children a cohort of 1,000 women would bear if they experienced the existing age-specific birth rates throughout their childbearing years.

Caution should be exercised in the interpretation of rates and ratios based on small numbers. Chance variations in the number of vital events occurring in sparsely populated areas can cause rates to fluctuate widely over time. For purposes of analyzing vital statistics rates for small areas, calculation of three- or five-year average rates and other statistical methodologies for analyzing small numbers may provide more meaningful measures.

**Sources for Additional Data**

Some additional information and more detailed explanations of topics covered in this report are available from the following sources:

<b><u>Information</u></b>	<b><u>Agency and Telephone Number</u></b>
Vital statistics data	Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey Department of Health (609) 984-5506
Copies of vital records	Bureau of Vital Statistics, New Jersey Department of Health (609) 292-4087
Reportable Communicable Diseases	Communicable Disease Control Services New Jersey Department of Health (609) 588-7500
Tuberculosis Morbidity	Communicable Disease Control Services New Jersey Department of Health (609) 588-7523
Sexually Transmitted Diseases	Communicable Disease Control Services New Jersey Department of Health (609) 588-7526
AIDS Morbidity	Division of AIDS, Prevention and Control New Jersey Department of Health (609) 984-5940
Population Estimates	Center for Health Statistics New Jersey Department of Health (609) 984-5506
Census Data Department of Health staff	Center for Health Statistics New Jersey Department of Health (609) 984-5506
Individuals outside the Department of Health	State Data Center New Jersey Department of Labor (609) 292-0076



TO: Recipients of New Jersey Health Statistics 1989

FROM: Rose Marie Martin *Rm Martin*  
New Jersey Center for Health Statistics

DATE: July 27, 1992

SUBJECT: Errata

## MEMO

Two errors have been found in the recently-distributed publication, New Jersey Health Statistics 1989. The enclosed sheets are provided as replacements for the specified pages in the report:

(1) Page 23, containing Table N12. Figures for Union and Warren Counties and "military" were presented incorrectly. Revised, corrected figures for these three areas are available in the enclosed table, and

(2) Page 29, containing Tables N20 and N21. The numbers of births with birthweight of 2500 grams or more and with unstated birth weight were noted incorrectly in the original publication and have been corrected in the tables included with this memorandum. The rest of the data in Tables N20 and N21 remains unchanged.

**TABLE N12. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE  
NEW JERSEY, 1989**

COUNTY	TOTAL	AGE OF MOTHER									NOT STATED
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	
ATLANTIC	3,891	16	197	290	961	1,195	900	280	30	2	20
BERGEN	10,555	2	64	182	1,296	3,539	3,744	1,364	224	7	133
BURLINGTON	5,452	6	140	301	1,121	1,840	1,486	482	59	3	14
CAMDEN	8,886	37	392	683	2,033	2,812	2,125	691	88	7	18
CAPE MAY	1,445	1	40	81	359	514	335	100	12	0	3
CUMBERLAND	2,405	14	183	298	741	688	350	109	19	2	1
ESSEX	14,265	77	817	1,283	3,548	4,044	3,039	1,194	215	10	38
GLOUCESTER	3,576	4	84	198	747	1,281	952	271	30	1	8
HUDSON	9,571	18	392	699	2,338	3,051	2,104	794	117	8	50
HUNTERDON	1,510	1	10	30	138	510	560	230	28	0	3
MERCER	5,163	27	224	352	1,035	1,571	1,355	507	66	4	22
MIDDLESEX	10,447	5	186	372	1,819	3,821	3,140	957	103	3	41
MONMOUTH	8,281	16	162	338	1,297	2,648	2,720	928	143	5	26
MORRIS	5,816	2	31	92	688	1,940	2,164	777	100	5	17
OCEAN	6,043	5	127	251	1,314	2,171	1,581	502	57	5	30
PASSAIC	8,141	24	396	593	1,980	2,558	1,821	585	109	3	72
SALEM	821	4	57	71	239	266	135	42	6	0	1
SOMERSET	3,627	2	43	84	395	1,269	1,311	442	65	0	16
SUSSEX	2,139	2	9	55	289	740	648	184	27	0	185
UNION	7,640	11	209	377	1,518	2,407	2,190	778	114	5	31
WARREN	1,525	1	37	62	274	567	438	129	14	1	2
MILITARY	391	0	3	12	143	158	62	11	2	0	0
COUNTY UNKNOWN	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>121,594</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>3,803</b>	<b>6,704</b>	<b>24,275</b>	<b>39,590</b>	<b>33,161</b>	<b>11,356</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>731</b>



**TABLE N20. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY BIRTH WEIGHT AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS PREGNANCY TERMINATIONS  
NEW JERSEY, 1989**

NUMBER OF PREVIOUS PREGNANCY TERMINATIONS	TOTAL	WEIGHT AT BIRTH			
		LESS THAN 2500 GRAMS	2500 GRAMS OR MORE	NOT STATED	PERCENT LOW BIRTH WEIGHT*
0	87,725	6,076	81,459	190	6.9
1	17,230	1,226	15,970	34	7.1
2	6,393	565	5,813	15	8.8
3 OR MORE	3,043	374	2,654	15	12.3
NOT STATED	7,203	433	3,755	3,015	6.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>121,594</b>	<b>8,674</b>	<b>109,651</b>	<b>3,269</b>	<b>7.1</b>

\* PERCENT OF LIVE BIRTHS WEIGHING LESS THAN 2500 GMS (5 LBS 8 OZS)

**TABLE N21. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY BIRTH WEIGHT AND TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN  
NEW JERSEY, 1989**

TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN	TOTAL	WEIGHT AT BIRTH			
		LESS THAN 2500 GRAMS	2500 GRAMS OR MORE	NOT STATED	PERCENT LOW BIRTH WEIGHT
FIRST	91,644	5,531	85,734	379	6.0
SECOND	15,402	1,390	13,956	56	9.1
THIRD	3,711	331	3,372	8	8.9
NO CARE	1,780	553	1,210	17	31.1
NOT STATED	9,057	869	5,379	2,809	9.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>121,594</b>	<b>8,674</b>	<b>109,651</b>	<b>3,269</b>	<b>7.1</b>