

NEW JERSEY

HEALTH STATISTICS

1990



Center for Health Statistics

Jim Florio
Governor

Bruce Siegel, M.D., M.P.H.
Commissioner of Health Designate



State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
CN 360
TRENTON, N.J. 08625-0360

December 24, 1992

Dear Colleague:

I am pleased to present New Jersey Health Statistics 1990, the most recent in a series of annual reports on the health of New Jersey's residents. Accurate and complete health data have always been key to making health decisions which can affect people's lives. At no time has it been more critical than today, when we face both limited funding and pressing health needs. This document has been designed to cover a broad spectrum of health data, so that it will be valuable not only to health professionals, but also to legislators, business leaders, researchers and local officials, among others, as they plan programs and make decisions for their organizations.

This edition of the report has been expanded to reflect the State's two overall health goals for the Year 2000, as contained in Healthy New Jersey 2000: A Public Health Agenda for the 1990s. These goals are to close the severe gap between minority and white health status and to reduce premature death and potential years of life lost. The report features an expanded analysis of birth data for minority populations, in particular for the State's Hispanic residents, and an analysis of the causes of premature death of persons under the age of 65. Also included is a series of graphs that show whether New Jersey is making progress in dealing with some of its more serious health problems, such as infant mortality, AIDS, tuberculosis, syphilis, and cancer.

I hope that you find this report informative and useful.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bruce Siegel", written over a large, stylized flourish.

Bruce Siegel, M.D., M.P.H.
Commissioner of Health Designate

NEW JERSEY HEALTH STATISTICS

1990

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**NEW JERSEY
HEALTH STATISTICS
1990**

INTRODUCTION

This report presents selected New Jersey vital and health statistics for the calendar year 1990. The report includes statistics on natality, mortality, marriages, divorces and morbidity, in addition to U.S. Census counts 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 figures for the state and its counties included in the report are modified numbers developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and provided by the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis in the New Jersey State Department of Labor, which has been assigned responsibility for providing official census figures, annual estimates and projections of population for the state and its subdivisions. The Population section of this report contains an explanation of the methodology used to develop the modified census figures.

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:

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HIGHLIGHTS

NEW JERSEY HEALTH STATISTICS 1990

Natality

- The New Jersey birth rate was the highest it has been since 1970, but total fertility remains below the population replacement rate. The total fertility for white females is below the replacement level, for black females is above the replacement rate and is highest for Hispanic females, of any race.
- Less than half of teen mothers received prenatal care in the first trimester and fewer than three out of five black mothers began prenatal care in the first trimester.
- One in twelve babies in the state was born to a teenage mother. In Cumberland County, one in five newborns had a teenage mother.
- In 1990, one in four births was to an unmarried woman. More than 80 percent of teenage mothers were unmarried.
- The number of babies born with birthweight less than 2,500 grams decreased in 1990 from the 1989 level; however, there were slightly more babies born weighing less than 1,500 grams.

Mortality

- The state's crude death rate is the lowest it has been since 1979.
- When the effect of age is removed, New Jersey's death rate is lower than the rate for the country as a whole.
- HIV infection remained the leading cause of death among the population aged 25 through 44 years.
- After adjustment for differences in the age distributions of the two population, black males had a death rate that was about 3 times the death rate for white females.
- On an average day in 1990, 65 state residents died of diseases of the heart, 49 from cancer, 11 from stroke, 7 from pneumonia/influenza, 6 each from chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and diabetes, 5 from unintentional injury and 4 from HIV infection, in addition to 38 deaths from all other causes.
- Of the five leading causes of death:

Heart disease and stroke death rates have declined dramatically over the past ten years.

The death rates for cancer, pneumonia/influenza and chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases have each risen over the decade.

- All of the increase in the cancer death rate has occurred in the population aged 65 years and over. The death rate from prostate cancer increased at a greater rate than any other cancer type over the decade.
- Death rates from unintentional injuries, related and not related to motor vehicles, each declined over the past ten years.

New Jersey Health Statistics/1990

- The Years of Potential Life Lost Before Age 65 (YPLL) is a measure of premature or early death. The YPLL rate for blacks is almost three times the white rate and the male rate is almost twice the rate for females.
- HIV infection is the leading cause of early death (YPLL) among New Jersey's black population.
- Black YPLL rates for HIV infection and homicide were 7 times the white rates.
- For the ten leading causes of early death (YPLL), black rates were higher in every case than white rates and male rates were greater than female rates for each of the ten leading causes.
- The infant mortality rate was the lowest this rate has ever been in New Jersey. The black infant mortality rate was 2.6 times the white rate.
- Congenital anomalies were responsible for more deaths than any other cause in the first 28 days of life, while sudden infant death syndrome was the most frequent cause of death of infants from 28 days of life up to the age of one year.

Marriages and Divorces

- The median age of brides at first marriage has increased by more than two years within the past decade, while the median age of first-time grooms has risen by more than one year.

Morbidity

- The incidence of verified tuberculosis cases has increased dramatically since 1986.
- Residents with verified cases of tuberculosis, diagnosed in 1990, were likely to be male, black, and 25 through 44 years of age.
- New Jersey ranks fifth in the nation in the number of reported AIDS cases.
- More than half of New Jersey's AIDS cases are heterosexual male IV drug users, while the majority of cases nationwide are gay or bisexual males who are not IV drug users.
- The syphilis rate has doubled in the state since 1981.
- In 1990, the gonorrhea case rate, which had been in a long-term decline, increased over the 1989 level.

Health Status

- New Jersey Year 2000 objectives that appear likely to be met, assuming the continuation of current trends, include those addressed to cancer of the colon and rectum, coronary heart disease, stroke, motor vehicle fatalities (total population), deaths from falls, homicide in young minority males, suicide deaths in the young, cirrhosis deaths and drug-related deaths.
- State health objectives for the Year 2000 that appear unlikely to be met, given current trends, include those related to the black infant mortality rate, low birth weight babies (total and black), early prenatal care, maternal deaths, births to teens, cervical cancer deaths and syphilis, rubeola, tuberculosis and Lyme disease incidence.

NATALITY

1990

INTRODUCTION

This chapter on natality covers births to New Jersey residents during the calendar year 1990 and trends in births to State residents over the twenty-year period since 1971. 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.

The 1990 natality chapter includes some new elements not discussed in previous reports. More detailed information regarding birth outcomes to unmarried mothers and mothers of Hispanic ethnicity is presented. In addition, discussion of medical risk factors present during pregnancy is included for the first time in the 1990 report.

STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

Number of Births

The number of New Jersey births in 1990 was 122,897, the largest number of resident births since 1965. There were 1,303 more resident births in 1990 than in 1989, continuing a pattern of annual increases in the number of resident births in effect since 1976. The rate of increase over the year was 1.1 percent, as opposed to a 3.5 percent increase from 1988 to 1989.

The trend in the number of births in the country as a whole has exhibited a similar pattern to New Jersey's resident births during the past two decades (Table N7). From 3.55 million births in 1971, the number declined until 1976, then steadily increased to a provisional total of 4.18 million in 1990. The number of births in 1990 represents a 3.9 percent increase over the 1989 figure. (1,2)

Birth Rate

The New Jersey resident birth rate in 1990 was 15.9 per 1,000 population. This is the highest the state's birth rate has been since 1970. The 1989 to 1990 change in birth rate represents a 1.3 percent increase.

Birth rates by county showed considerable variation (Tables N8 and N9 and Figure N1). Essex County exhibited the highest rate at 18.5 per 1,000 population, while Bergen County recorded the lowest rate at 12.7 per 1,000. Nine counties had birth rates higher than the state rate in 1990. These counties were Atlantic, Camden, Cumberland, Essex, Hudson, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex and Warren.

The United States birth rate has exhibited a similar pattern to that of New Jersey during the past two decades, although the national rate has consistently been greater than New Jersey's rate. The difference in rates has been as large as 2.8 births per 1,000 population, but declined to a difference of 0.8 births per 1,000 population in 1990 (Figure N2).

FIGURE N1. BIRTH RATE BY COUNTY
NEW JERSEY, 1990

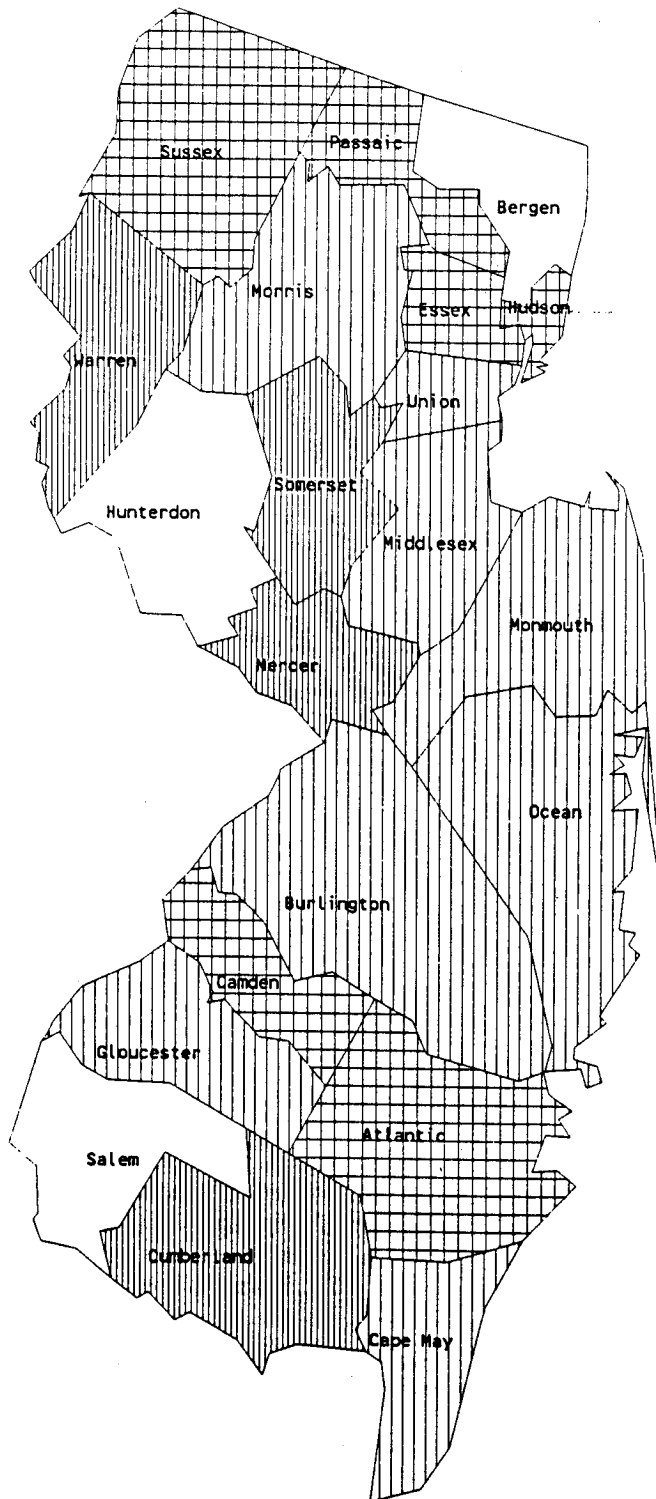
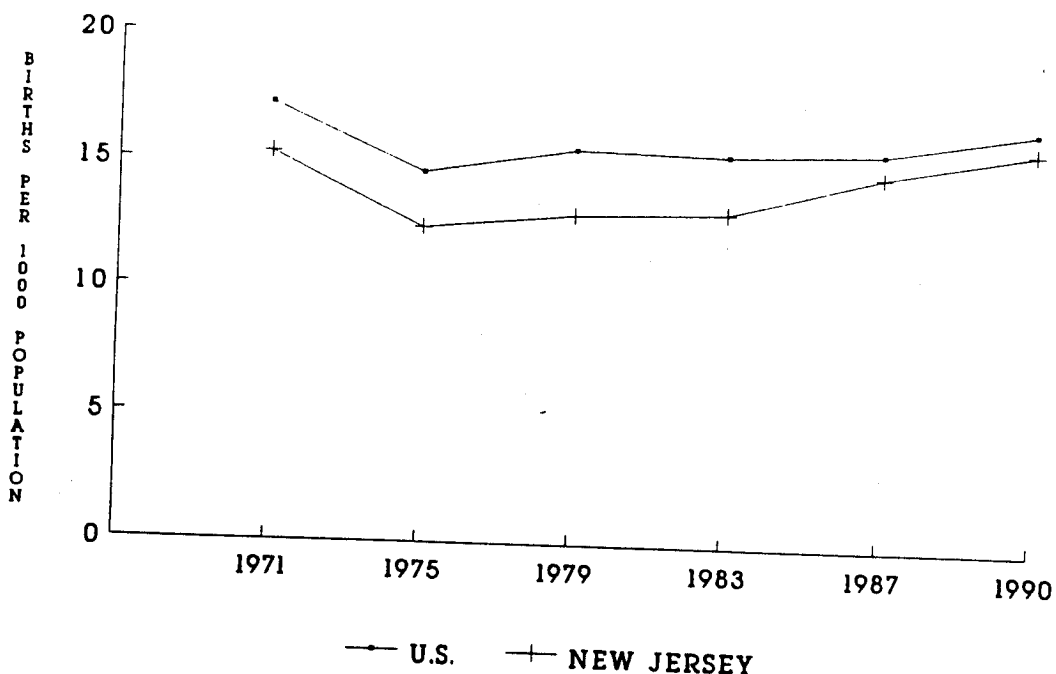


FIGURE N2. LIVE BIRTH RATES
U.S. AND NEW JERSEY, 1971-1990



Fertility

The general fertility rate is defined as the number of births per 1,000 females aged 15 through 44. The 1990 general fertility rate for New Jersey was 67.3 per 1,000 females 15 through 44 years of age (Table N1).

The fertility rate has been steadily increasing since 1984, with the 1990 rate 1.2 percent higher than the 1989 rate (67.3 and 66.5 births per 1,000 females aged 15 through 44, respectively). General fertility rates for the United States have exhibited a similar pattern, but at levels higher than New Jersey's. In 1990, the provisional national fertility rate was 71.1 per 1,000 females, 5.6 percent higher than the New Jersey rate.(2)

Age-specific live birth rates have changed measurably over the past two decades. Only three age groups had fertility rates that were higher in 1990 than in 1970: 10 through 14, 30 through 34 and 35 through 39 year olds (Table N1). Age-specific fertility at all other ages was lower in 1990 than in 1970. The greatest percentage decrease in fertility occurred in 20 through 24 year olds, whose rate declined by 45.3 percent. These changes reflect an increasing tendency for some women to delay childbearing until later years.

The total fertility rate is an estimate of the number of children a group of women would have over their lifetimes at the age-specific rates in effect at the time the total fertility 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 age 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 the current mortality conditions (assuming no net migration).⁽³⁾ In 1970, the total fertility rate for New Jersey was 2,414 per 1,000, a figure in excess of the population replacement level. The rate fell to 1,609.5 per 1,000 in 1980, but has exhibited an upward trend in recent years. In 1990, the total fertility rate for New Jersey was 1,941.5 per 1,000, still 8.0 percent below the minimum replacement figure (Table N1).

**TABLE N1. GENERAL FERTILITY, TOTAL FERTILITY AND AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES
NEW JERSEY, 1970, 1980 AND 1990**

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
1990	67.3	1941.5	1.1	40.9	84.6	116.8	99.0	39.6	6.0	0.3

**TABLE N1A. GENERAL FERTILITY, TOTAL FERTILITY AND AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES
NEW JERSEY, WHITE AND BLACK RACES, 1990**

RACE	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
WHITE	62.3	1788.5	0.5	27.8	71.3	113.5	99.6	39.1	5.7	0.2
BLACK	82.6	2355.5	3.8	101.5	142.1	115.9	74.1	28.4	5.0	0.3

**TABLE N1B. GENERAL FERTILITY, TOTAL FERTILITY AND AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES
NEW JERSEY, HISPANIC ETHNICITY*, 1990**

ETHNICITY	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
HISPANIC	86.5	2417.5	2.0	79.6	141.4	129.4	84.4	36.7	9.5	0.5

* HISPANIC ETHNICITY INCLUDES PERSONS OF ANY RACE

There are very different patterns in white and black age-specific and general fertility rates (Table N1A). In 1990, age-specific fertility rates for black females exceeded comparable white rates until the age group 25 through 29 years, at which age the rates were similar. From age 30 on, white fertility rates were higher than black rates. General fertility among black females was 32.6 percent higher than in white females. Total fertility among black females was 11.6 percent above the minimum replacement figure, while the total white fertility rate was 15.2 percent under the minimum replacement level.

Hispanic females had a general fertility rate 28.5 percent above the rate for all females and also had higher age-specific rates than the total population of females through age 29 (Table N1B). Age-specific Hispanic fertility rates were lower than those for all females in the 30 through 39 year age group, but again exceeded the age-specific fertility rates for all females over the age of 40. The total fertility rate for Hispanic females was greater than the comparable rate for all females, as well as the rates for white and black females. The Hispanic total fertility rate in 1990 was 14.6 percent over the minimum population replacement rate.

Sex and Plurality

The ratio of male to female births in 1990 was 1.048 males for every female birth (Table N2) compared to the 1989 ratio of 1.052. The white male/female ratio was 1.055 in 1990, while the black male/female ratio was 1.015. The male/female ratio for other racial groups was 1.056. The Hispanic male/female ratio was 1.047 in 1990.

Single births occurred in 97.5 percent of live deliveries in 1990. The remainder of live birth outcomes resulted in multiple births--2,767 babies were born as part of a twin outcome (2.3 percent of births) and 97 babies were triplets or part of higher multiple births (0.1 percent of births).

TABLE N2. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY RACE OF MOTHER AND SEX OF CHILD NEW JERSEY, 1990			
RACE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE/FEMALE RATIO
WHITE	46,974	44,530	1.055
BLACK	11,753	11,577	1.015
OTHER	2,284	2,162	1.056
NOT STATED	1,862	1,752	1.063
TOTAL	62,873	60,021	1.048

Attendant at Birth

The overwhelming majority of New Jersey births were attended by a physician in 1990. A physician was the attendant at 97.3 percent of all births (up from 96.3 percent in 1989), while midwives attended 2.2 percent of births (down from 2.6 percent in 1989). Attendance by a certified nurse midwife (CNM) or other midwife accounted for 1.8 percent of white births, 3.9 percent of black births and 1.2 percent of births of other racial groups. These figures represent a downward trend in the use of midwives from the 1989 numbers. In 1989, the percentage of births attended by a midwife of any type was 2.2, 4.5 and 1.6, among white, black and births of other races, respectively.

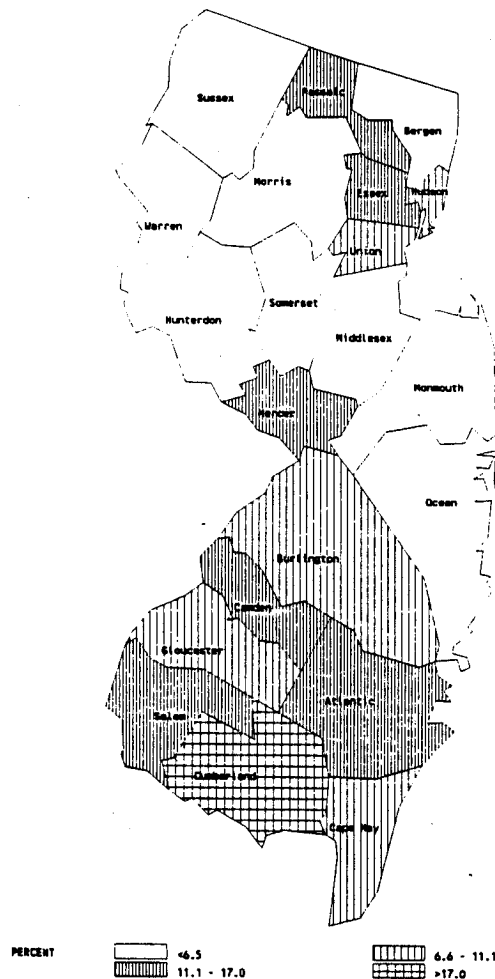
MATERNAL CHARACTERISTICS

Age

The median and modal age groups for women giving birth in 1990 was the same--25 through 29 years (Table N10). About one-third of resident births were to women in this age category. Women 35 and over delivered 11.6 percent of resident births in 1990. This represents an increase of 8.4 percent in the proportion of births to women in this age group over 1989. Births in this age group have been steadily increasing since 1978 (Table N11). In 1990, 8.5 percent of resident births were to females under the age of 20. This continues the decline in the proportion of births to teenagers which began in 1974. The age distribution of births to females of Hispanic origin is provided in Table N10A.

The percentages of births to teenage females vary by county (Figure N3). Teen births as a percentage of total births were highest in Cumberland (19.5), Salem (15.1), Essex (14.0) and Atlantic (13.9) Counties. These four counties also had the highest percentages of births to teen mothers in 1989; however, with the exception of Atlantic County, the percentages in 1990 were lower than in 1989. The lowest percentages of births to teen mothers occurred in Bergen (2.0), Hunterdon (2.4) and Morris (2.5) Counties. These three counties also accounted for the lowest percentages of births to teen mothers in 1989. Distribution of births by county of residence and age of mother for all women who gave birth in 1990 can be found in Table N12 and for women of Hispanic origin in Table N13.

FIGURE N3. PERCENT OF BIRTHS TO TEENS BY COUNTY
NEW JERSEY, 1990



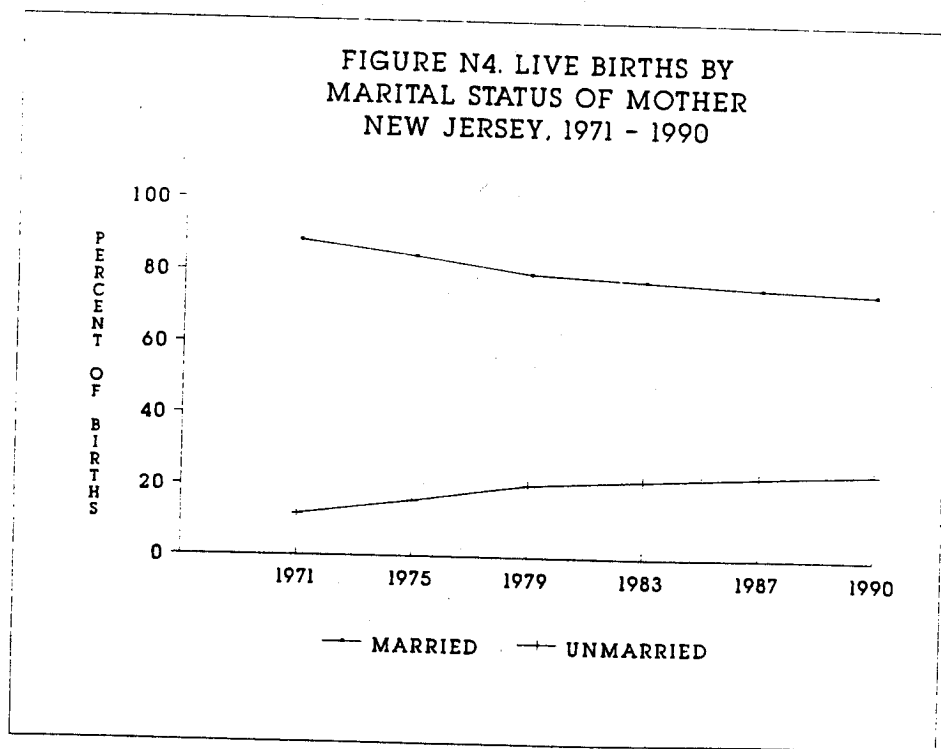
Race and Ethnicity

In 1990, resident births included 91,505 births to white women, 23,331 births to black women, 4,447 births to women of other races and 3,614 births to women of unknown race (Table N10). Births to white mothers accounted for 74.5 percent of live births, black births represented 19.0 percent, and births to women of other races were 3.6 percent of the total resident births. White births increased 1.3 percent from 1989 to 1990. Births to racial groups other than white or black also increased by 8.0 percent. However, black births declined in 1990 by 1.3 percent from the prior year's level.

In addition to race, Hispanic origin is also recorded on the birth certificate. In 1990, 16,773 birth certificates were recorded on which the mother was reported to be of Hispanic ethnicity (regardless of race) (Table N10A). This represents 13.6 percent of the live births for the year and was a decrease of 2.6 percent from the number of Hispanic births recorded in 1989. Country of origin of Hispanic women who gave birth in 1990 is shown in Table N14.

Marital Status of Mother

In 1990, almost 25 percent of resident births occurred to unmarried mothers. The percentage of births to single women has been increasing since 1971 (Table N15). In 1971, about one in 9 births occurred to an unmarried woman. Births to single women have steadily risen over the past twenty years (Figure N4) and the increase has been experienced in both white and nonwhite racial groups. The rate of increase in births to nonwhite unmarried women has outpaced that of white unmarried women. More than 95 percent of white births were to married females in 1971. By 1990, this figure had declined to 84.2 percent (Table N16). Over 58 percent of nonwhite births were to married females in 1971, but this percent had dropped to 44.8 by 1990. The total number of births to women who reported themselves as single in 1990 was 30,175, an increase of 1,133 such births from 1989. Of births to unmarried women, 47.6 percent were to white women, while 49.6 percent were to black women. The number of births by marital status and county of residence of the mother is provided in Table N17. Unmarried women of Hispanic origin (of any race) delivered 6,574 infants in 1990, representing almost 40 percent of all Hispanic births during the year.



More than 80 percent of births to teenagers were to females who were unmarried (Table N3). Additionally, 43.8 percent of all births to women aged 20 through 24 were to single women. Women under 25 years of age accounted for 62.7 percent of all babies born to single women. Although the number of births to unmarried women increased between 1989 and 1990, the proportion of those births with mothers under the age of 25 declined from 64.4 percent in 1989 to 62.7 percent in 1990. This decrease was due not only to lower numbers of births to unmarried females under the age of 20 in 1990, but also to increased births to unmarried women between the ages of 20 and 44 in the current year. Table N18 provides detailed data on births by age, race and marital status of the mother.

**TABLE N3. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER
NEW JERSEY, 1990**

AGE OF MOTHER	TOTAL BIRTHS	MARITAL STATUS*					
		MARRIED		NOT MARRIED		NOT STATED	
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
UNDER 15	249	7	2.8	241	96.8	1	0.4
15-19	10,171	1,979	19.5	8,187	80.5	5	0.0
20-24	23,932	13,427	56.1	10,480	43.8	25	0.1
25-34	73,679	63,807	86.6	9,785	13.3	87	0.1
35-44	14,230	12,808	90.0	1,383	9.7	39	0.3
45 AND OVER	67	57	85.1	10	14.9	0	0.0
NOT STATED	569	434	76.3	89	15.6	46	8.1
Total	122,897	92,519	75.3	30,175	24.6	203	0.2

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

Prenatal Care

There were a total of 1,294,614 prenatal visits reported on the birth certificate by resident mothers in 1990. This represents an average of 11.5 visits for mothers who reported receiving any prenatal care. Approximately three-fourths of the women who gave birth in 1990 began prenatal care in the first trimester (74.6 percent). An additional 13.0 percent of women began prenatal care in the second trimester and 3.1 percent began care in the third trimester. No prenatal care occurred in 1.2 percent of live births. This is a decrease from the 1.5 percent level in 1989. Onset of prenatal care was not available from the remaining 8.1 percent of certificates, including records on the large number of New Jersey births occurring in New York City and other out-of-state locations. Information regarding onset of prenatal care by county of residence of the mother can be found in Table N19.

Differences in the receipt of prenatal care have been found to be related to race, ethnicity, age and marital status of the mother (Tables N4, N4A and N4B). White mothers and mothers belonging to races other than white or black were more likely to start prenatal care in the first trimester. In 1990, 81 percent of both white females and women of races other than black or white began care in the first trimester, while 58.4 percent of black mothers started care in the first trimester. These figures are comparable to 1989 data. In 1990, mothers of Hispanic ethnicity received first trimester prenatal care in 66.3 percent of pregnancies which resulted in a live birth. Unmarried mothers were likely to delay prenatal care--only 52.5 percent of these women received first trimester prenatal care.

TABLE N4. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY RACE AND AGE OF MOTHER AND TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN NEW JERSEY, 1990

RACE AND AGE GROUP	TOTAL BIRTHS	TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN																
		FIRST			SECOND			THIRD			NO CARE			NOT STATED				
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT			
White																		
<20	5,413	2,893	52.3	1,731	32.0	455	8.4	93	1.7	301	5.6							
20-24	15,868	11,251	70.9	2,975	18.7	742	4.7	155	1.0	745	4.7							
25 & Over	69,805	59,959	85.9	4,967	7.1	954	1.4	216	0.3	3,709	5.3							
Not Stated	419	54	12.9	10	2.4	3	0.7	0	0.0	352	84.0							
Total	91,505	74,097	81.0	9,693	10.6	2,154	2.4	464	0.5	5,107	5.6							
Black																		
<20	4,806	2,029	42.2	1,778	37.0	451	9.4	232	4.8	316	6.6							
20-24	7,070	3,904	55.2	1,900	26.9	493	7.0	314	4.4	459	6.5							
25 & Over	11,409	7,685	67.4	2,115	18.5	529	4.6	390	3.4	690	6.0							
Not Stated	46	16	34.8	8	17.4	2	4.3	0	0.0	20	43.5							
Total	23,331	13,634	58.4	5,801	24.9	1,475	6.3	936	4.0	1,485	6.4							
Other Races																		
<20	112	59	52.7	30	26.8	13	11.6	1	0.9	9	8.0							
20-24	596	427	71.6	94	15.8	29	4.9	6	1.0	40	6.7							
25 & Over	3,715	3,105	83.6	351	9.4	75	2.0	14	0.4	170	4.6							
Not Stated	24	7	29.2	1	4.2	1	4.2	0	0.0	15	62.5							
Total	4,447	3,598	80.9	476	10.7	118	2.7	21	0.5	234	5.3							
Race Not Stated																		
<20	89	14	15.7	13	14.6	1	1.1	1	1.1	60	67.4							
20-24	398	66	16.6	18	4.5	4	1.0	2	0.5	308	77.4							
25 & Over	3,047	268	8.8	42	1.4	8	0.3	1	0.0	2,728	89.5							
Not Stated	80	3	3.8	1	1.3	1	1.3	0	0.0	75	93.8							
Total	3,614	351	9.7	74	2.0	14	0.4	4	0.1	3,171	87.7							
Total	122,897	91,680	74.6	16,034	13.0	3,761	3.1	1,425	1.2	9,997	8.1							

TABLE N4A. RESIDENT BIRTHS WITH MOTHER OF HISPANIC ORIGIN, BY AGE OF MOTHER AND TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN
NEW JERSEY, 1990

AGE GROUP	TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN													
	FIRST			SECOND			THIRD			NO CARE			NOT STATED	
	NUMBER	PERCENT		NUMBER	PERCENT		NUMBER	PERCENT		NUMBER	PERCENT		NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL BIRTHS														
<20	1,258	50.5	824	33.1	231	9.3	46	1.8	134	5.4				
20-24	3,024	61.3	1,273	25.8	341	6.9	82	1.7	217	4.4				
25 & Over	6,821	73.3	1,696	16.2	363	3.9	76	0.8	353	3.8				
Not Stated	20	58.8	6	17.6	3	8.8	0	0.0	5	14.7				
Total	11,123	66.3	3,799	22.6	938	5.6	204	1.2	709	4.2				

TABLE N4B. UNMARRIED RESIDENT BIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER AND TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN
NEW JERSEY, 1990

AGE GROUP	TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN													
	FIRST			SECOND			THIRD			NO CARE			NOT STATED	
	NUMBER	PERCENT		NUMBER	PERCENT		NUMBER	PERCENT		NUMBER	PERCENT		NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL BIRTHS														
<20	3,746	44.4	3,026	35.9	772	9.2	305	3.6	579	6.9				
20-24	5,550	53.0	2,965	28.3	847	8.1	390	3.7	728	6.9				
25 & Over	6,507	58.2	2,610	23.3	696	6.2	436	3.9	929	8.3				
Not Stated	26	29.2	12	13.5	4	4.5	0	0.0	47	52.8				
Total	15,829	52.5	8,613	28.5	2,319	7.7	1,131	3.7	2,283	7.6				

Black mothers were more likely than other pregnant women to receive no prenatal care. In 1990, 4.0 percent of all black women who delivered live infants received no prenatal care. However, it is encouraging to note that this number represents a decline from the 5.2 percent figure in 1989. Unmarried mothers received no prenatal care in 3.7 percent of live births, while 1.2 percent of Hispanic mothers obtained no prenatal care in 1990. Finally, white women and women of races other than white or black received no care in 0.5 percent of cases.

Less than fifty percent (47.4%) of teen mothers received prenatal care in the first trimester. Approximately 9 percent began prenatal care in the third trimester (8.8 percent). On the positive side, the 3.1 percent of teen mothers who received no prenatal care was an improvement over the 3.8 percent of teen mothers who received no prenatal care in 1989. The receipt of early prenatal care rises with maternal age. First trimester care was obtained by 65.4 percent of women aged 20 through 24 and by 80.7 percent of women 25 years of age and older. These percentages, however, represent decreases in the 1989 figures of 66.6 percent and 81.6 percent, respectively.

Of all the age-race groups under discussion, the lowest percentage of early prenatal care was obtained by black teenage mothers (42.2 percent). Other age-race subgroups with low rates of early prenatal care included black mothers aged 20 through 24 and unmarried mothers of any age.

Level of Education

The level of education of the mother (the highest grade completed, 0 through 17 years) was recorded on 89.1 percent of 1990 birth certificates. Women with high school diplomas or more education accounted for 75.0 percent of all resident births and mothers with college degrees represented 22.8 percent of women who gave birth in 1990.

A mother's level of education has been found to be related to timeliness of receipt of prenatal care (Table N5). Only 52.9 percent of women with less than a high school education started prenatal care in the first trimester, while 93.1 percent of women who were at least college graduates obtained first trimester prenatal care. Women without a high school diploma comprised 14.1 percent of all births in 1990, but represented 43.4 percent of those who received no prenatal care.

**TABLE N5. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY MOTHER'S EDUCATION AND PRENATAL CARE
NEW JERSEY, 1990**

PRENATAL CARE BEGAN	TOTAL BIRTHS	HIGHEST GRADE OF EDUCATION COMPLETED											
		<HIGH SCHOOL		HIGH SCHOOL		SOME COLLEGE		COLLEGE DEGREE+		NOT STATED			
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT		
1ST TRIMESTER	91,680	9,196	52.9	34,185	77.4	17,051	85.2	26,065	93.1	5,203	38.9		
2ND TRIMESTER	16,034	5,261	30.3	6,669	15.1	2,040	10.2	1,302	4.7	762	5.7		
3RD TRIMESTER	3,761	1,448	8.3	1,470	3.3	413	2.1	237	0.9	193	1.4		
NONE	1,425	618	3.6	574	1.3	94	0.5	34	0.1	105	0.8		
NOT STATED	9,997	848	4.9	1,262	2.9	412	2.1	370	1.3	7,105	53.2		
TOTAL	122,897	17,371	100.0	44,140	100.0	20,010	100.0	28,008	100.0	13,368	100.0		

The mother's level of education also appears to influence when a woman begins childbearing. For nine of ten women who delivered in 1990, the current live birth was a first pregnancy. Analysis of 1990 data indicates that the women who earned college degrees tended to postpone childbearing longer than other women. Women with at least a college degree who were between the ages of 25 and 39 were more likely than women of lower educational attainment to have experienced their first pregnancy with this birth (Table N27). With the exception of 9 females aged 15 through 19 who reported having a college education (possibly incorrect data), the highest percentages of first births were to college-educated women aged 30 through 39, indicating a tendency among these women to postpone child rearing until later in their careers.

Medical Risk Factors of the Pregnancy

The 1989 revision of the New Jersey birth certificate, following the format of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth, included a new section on medical risks associated with the pregnancy, including pregnancy-related hypertension, anemia, diabetes and sexually transmitted diseases, among others. Eighteen risk factors were identified and included on the certificate. A brief definition of each of the medical risk factors is presented in the Technical Notes section of this report. Since much of this information is being reported for only the second year in 1990, the reporting completeness and validity of these items have not been investigated and may not be at the same level as previously reported items.(4)

Analysis of certain medical risk factors can help to account for poor pregnancy outcomes, especially low birth weight. In addition, certain risks may influence obstetric and delivery procedures. Pregnancy-related hypertension, anemia and diabetes, in that order, were the most frequently reported medical risks in women who delivered in 1990 (Table N28). Anemia, pregnancy-related hypertension and "other sexually transmitted diseases" rates were higher among black women than among women of other races who delivered in 1990. Additionally, the rate of previous delivery of preterm or small-for-gestational-age infant was more than twice as high among black women as among whites and women of other races. At the same time, the rates of diabetes during pregnancy were higher in women of races other than white or black and white women (rates per 1,000 births of 29.5 and 20.1, respectively) than in black women (15.6 per 1,000 births).

Hispanic women who delivered in 1990 had relatively high reported rates of anemia and "other sexually transmitted diseases", as did women who were unmarried during the course of their pregnancies (at conception, delivery or between these points).

Medical risk factors differed in important respects by the age of the mother. Younger mothers were much more likely to have anemia and "other sexually transmitted diseases" as risk factors and older mothers had higher reported rates of diabetes, chronic hypertension and both previous infant weighing more than 4,000 grams and previous preterm or small-for-gestational age infant.

NEWBORN HEALTH**Birth Weight**

The modal weight group for babies born to New Jersey residents in 1990 ranged from 3,000 to 3,499 grams (approximately 6 lbs. 10 ozs. to 7 lbs. 12 ozs). More than one-third of all newborns (35.6 percent) had a weight at birth in this range. Nearly two-thirds of babies born in 1990 (64.1 percent) weighed between 3,000 and 3,999 grams (approximately 6 lbs. 10 ozs. to 8 lbs. 13 ozs).

Babies whose weight at birth is under 2,500 grams (approximately 5 lbs. 8 ozs.) are defined as low birth weight babies or immature newborns. Low birth weight has been shown to be highly associated with infant mortality. In 1990, 6.8 percent of all births were in the low birth weight category (Table N6). On a positive note, this reflects a decrease from the 7.1 percent recorded in 1989. Of the low birth weight infants in 1990, 4,957 were white, (a decline of 1.1 percent from 1989), 3,054 were black, (a decrease of 7.3 percent from 1989) and 323 were of other races (an increase of 9.5 percent from 1989). The percentages of births of low birth weight differed by race: 5.4 percent of white births, 13.1 percent of black births and 7.3 percent of other race newborns were in this category in 1990. The babies of Hispanic mothers (of any race) weighed less than 2,500 grams in 7.2 percent of cases. Women who were unmarried at conception, birth or at any time between had a high rate of low birth weight relative to the total population (11.8 percent).

**TABLE N6. RESIDENT BIRTHS OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BY AGE AND RACE OF MOTHER
NEW JERSEY, 1990**

BIRTH WEIGHT OF LESS THAN 2500 GRAMS

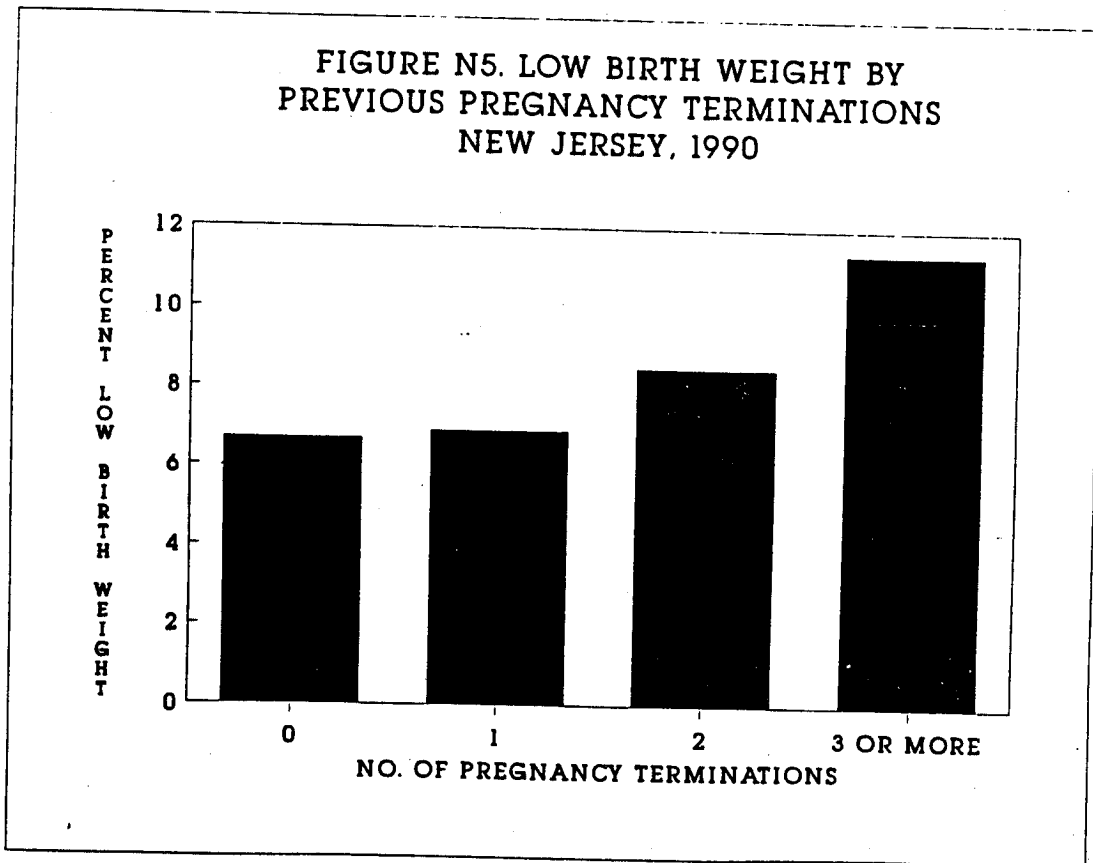
AGE OF MOTHER	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK		OTHER RACES		RACE NOT STATED	
	NUMBER	PERCENT*	NUMBER	PERCENT*	NUMBER	PERCENT*	NUMBER	PERCENT*	NUMBER	PERCENT*
UNDER 15	36	14.5	11	12.9	24	15.2	0	0.0	1	33.3
15-19	1,125	11.1	504	9.5	612	13.2	7	6.4	2	2.3
20-24	1,889	7.9	933	5.9	886	12.5	53	8.9	17	4.3
25-29	2,355	6.0	1,413	4.7	810	13.1	118	7.4	14	1.4
30-34	2,062	6.0	1,411	5.0	532	14.2	99	6.6	20	1.6
35-39	756	6.1	551	5.5	155	12.3	38	7.0	12	1.8
40 & OVER	145	7.8	109	7.6	29	14.1	6	6.9	1	0.8
NOT STATED	38	6.7	25	6.0	6	13.0	2	8.3	5	6.3
TOTAL	8,406	6.8	4,957	5.4	3,054	13.1	323	7.3	72	2.0

*PERCENT OF ALL LIVE BIRTHS IN THE CATEGORY.

A very low birth weight baby is defined as one weighing less than 1,500 grams at birth (about 3 lbs. 5 ozs.). In 1990, 1,654 live born infants were in this weight category (1.3 percent of births). This is a 1.7 percent increase from the 1989 figure of 1,626. Of the very low birth weight infants, 912 were white (1.0 percent of total white births), 676 were black (2.9 percent of all black births), and 39 were of other races (0.9 percent of all other race births). All of these percentages remain basically unchanged from the 1989 levels. In 1990, 212 Hispanic births were recorded in the very low birth weight category (1.3 percent of Hispanic births), while 750 very low birth weight babies were born to unmarried women (2.5 percent of births to unmarried women).

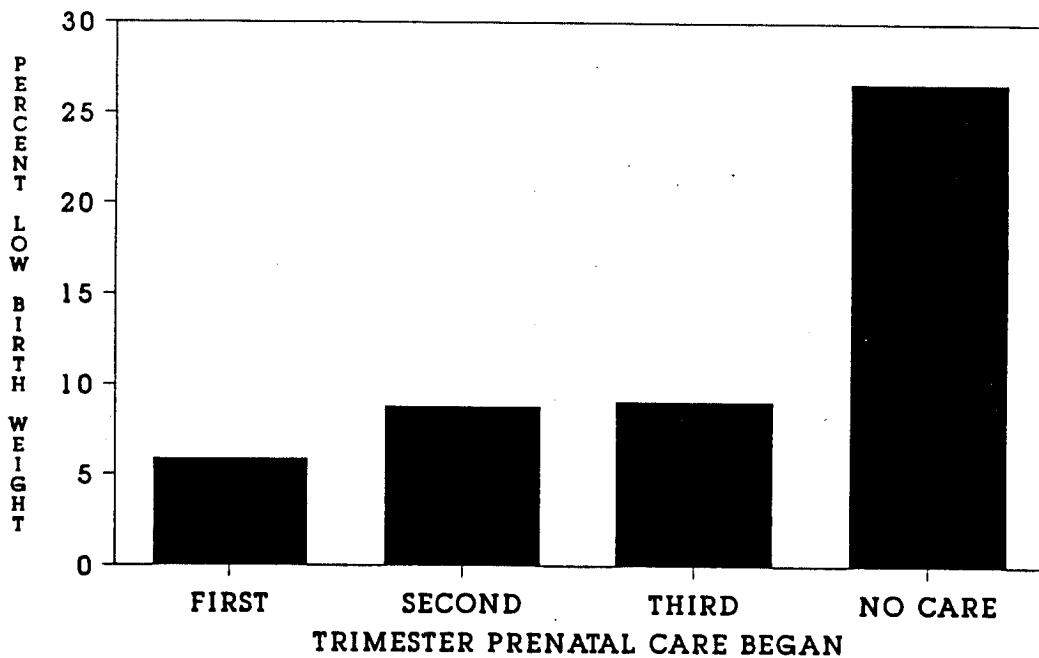
Teen mothers are more likely than older mothers to give birth to an underweight baby (Table N6). In 1990, 11.1 percent of all babies born to teenage mothers weighed less than 2,500 grams. This is an increase over the 10.5 percent figure recorded in 1989. The percentage of low birth weight babies was highest for mothers under the age of 15 in both blacks and whites and among Hispanic mothers and unmarried women who were under the age of 15 years. The percentages of low birth weight babies born to teenage mothers (under the age of 20), while high among all racial groups, differed by race: 13.2 percent of black infants, 9.5 percent of white and 6.3 percent of infants of other races weighed less than 2,500 grams at birth. The babies of Hispanic teenage mothers (of any race) were of low birth weight in 10.6 percent of births. Unmarried teenage mothers delivered low birth weight infants in 11.9 percent of the births to this population in 1990. Detailed information on birth weight is provided by age-race group in Table N22.

Low birth weight is also related to the number of previous pregnancy losses experienced by the mother (Figure N5 and Table N20). Women with no prior pregnancy losses had a low birth weight rate of 6.7 percent in 1990, down from the 6.9 percent recorded in 1989. Though higher than women with no prior pregnancy terminations, women with three or more previous pregnancy terminations also had a decrease in the low birth weight rate, from 12.3 percent in 1989 to 11.4 percent in 1990.



Low birth weight has also been found to be associated with late or no prenatal care (Figure N6 and Table N21). Of resident births in 1990, those mothers who began prenatal care in the first trimester had a low birth weight rate of 5.9 percent. For mothers who started prenatal care in the second trimester the low birth weight percent was 8.8, while 9.1 percent of babies born to mothers who first received care in the third trimester were in this category. These numbers are similar to the 1989 figures. The percent of low birth weight babies of mothers who received no prenatal care, while still at very high levels, dropped from 31.1 percent in 1989 to 26.7 percent in 1990. Detailed information regarding low birth weight and prenatal care can be found in Table N23.

FIGURE N6. LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BY TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN
NEW JERSEY, 1990

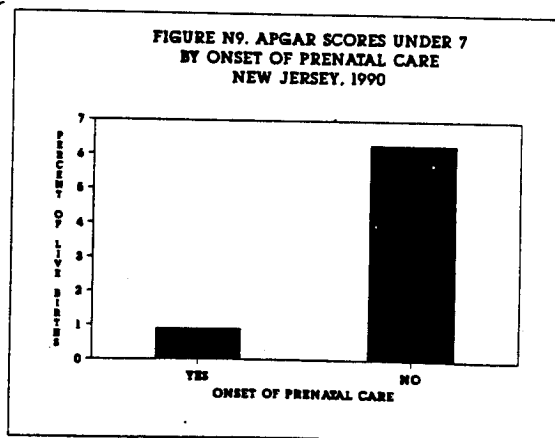
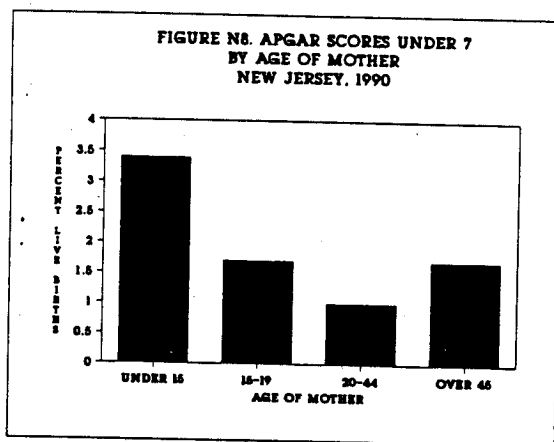
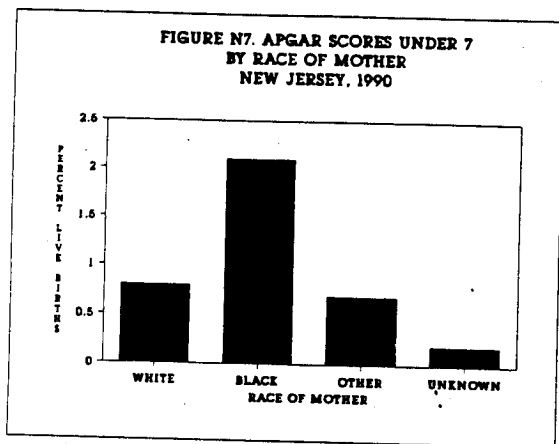


Apgar Score

The Apgar score is a composite measure used for the clinical evaluation of an infant one minute and five minutes after birth. A score of 0, 1 or 2 is recorded for each of the following signs--heart rate, respiratory effort, color, muscle tone and reflex irritability. Values for the five signs are summed and a score of 0 to 10 is calculated. An overall score of 10 is optimum. An Apgar score under 7 is considered indicative of potential health problems and newborns with scores under 7 are observed more closely during the first few days of life.

Of babies born in 1990, 16.7 percent received the maximum score of 10. Five-minute Apgar scores of 7 through 9 were recorded for 77.1 percent of newborns, while 1.0 percent fell below a score of 7.

The Apgar score has been found to be related to the race of the mother (Table N24), age of the mother (Table N25), and receipt of timely prenatal care (Table N26). In 1990, 0.8 percent of white newborns scored less than 7 on the five minute evaluation, while 2.1 percent of black newborns and 0.7 percent of other race babies scored less than 7 (Figure N7). More than 3 percent (3.4 percent) of babies of mothers under the age of 15 received Apgar scores less than 7, as did 1.7 percent of babies of mothers aged 15 through 19. Conversely, 1.0 percent of newborns delivered by mothers 20 to 44 years old received Apgar scores under 7 (Figure N8). Of mothers who received any prenatal care, fewer than one percent of the babies received scores under 7 (0.9%). However, among women who received no prenatal care, 6.3 percent of births received scores under 7 (Figure N9).



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4. Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1990. 109th Edition. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Washington, D.C. 1989.

**TABLE N7. LIVE BIRTHS AND LIVE BIRTH RATES
NEW JERSEY AND THE UNITED STATES, 1971-1990**

YEAR	NEW JERSEY		UNITED STATES**	
	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*
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	93,786	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	3,760,561	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	4,021,000	16.3
1990	122,897	15.9	4,179,000	16.7

* Birth rates are computed per 1,000 population

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

NOTE: United States birth data for 1989 and 1990 are provisional

**TABLE N8. LIVE BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES
NEW JERSEY, BY COUNTY, 1990**

COUNTY	TOTAL BIRTHS	1990 POPULATION	RATE*
ATLANTIC	4,054	224,327	18.1
BERGEN	10,518	825,380	12.7
BURLINGTON	5,778	395,066	14.6
CAMDEN	8,927	502,824	17.8
CAPE MAY	1,364	95,089	14.3
CUMBERLAND	2,328	138,053	16.9
ESSEX	14,362	778,206	18.5
GLOUCESTER	3,522	230,082	15.3
HUDSON	9,778	553,099	17.7
HUNTERDON	1,489	107,776	13.8
MERCER	5,067	325,824	15.6
MIDDLESEX	10,372	671,780	15.4
MONMOUTH	8,400	553,124	15.2
MORRIS	5,948	421,353	14.1
OCEAN	6,283	433,203	14.5
PASSAIC	8,286	453,060	18.3
SALEM	898	65,294	13.8
SOMERSET	3,972	240,279	16.5
SUSSEX	2,273	130,943	17.4
UNION	7,654	493,819	15.5
WARREN	1,474	91,607	16.1
MILITARY	141		N/A
UNKNOWN	9		N/A
TOTAL	122,897	7,730,188	15.9
* RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 1,000 POPULATION			

TABLE N10. BIRTHS BY AGE AND RACE OF MOTHER NEW JERSEY, 1990					
AGE OF MOTHER	TOTAL	RACE OF MOTHER			
		WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	NOT STATED
UNDER 15	249	85	158	3	3
15-19	10,171	5,328	4,648	109	86
20-24	23,932	15,868	7,070	596	398
25-29	39,155	30,381	6,198	1,584	992
30-34	34,524	28,025	3,746	1,498	1,255
35-39	12,447	9,974	1,260	546	667
40-44	1,783	1,381	195	82	125
45+	67	44	10	5	8
NOT STATED	569	419	46	24	80
TOTAL	122,897	91,505	23,331	4,447	3,614

TABLE N10A. BIRTHS BY AGE AND RACE FOR MOTHERS OF HISPANIC ORIGIN NEW JERSEY, 1990					
AGE OF MOTHER	TOTAL	RACE OF MOTHER			
		WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	NOT STATED
UNDER 15	59	51	7	1	0
15-19	2,434	2,264	115	37	18
20-24	4,937	4,564	246	77	50
25-29	4,993	4,529	274	116	74
30-34	2,984	2,641	184	115	44
35-39	1,079	980	56	30	13
40-44	242	223	13	4	2
45+	11	9	2	0	0
NOT STATED	34	31	1	1	1
TOTAL	16,773	15,292	898	381	202

**TABLE N11. NUMBER AND PERCENT OF RESIDENT BIRTHS TO WOMEN UNDER 20 AND 35 YEARS AND OVER
NEW JERSEY, 1971-1990**

YEAR	TOTAL BIRTHS	BIRTHS TO WOMEN UNDER 20		BIRTHS TO WOMEN 35 AND OVER	
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
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
1990	122,897	10,420	8.5	14,297	11.6

**TABLE N12. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
NEW JERSEY, 1990**

COUNTY	TOTAL	AGE OF MOTHER								NOT STATED
		<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	
ATLANTIC	4,054	16	547	965	1,256	963	259	38	2	8
BERGEN	10,518	1	210	1,233	3,403	3,779	1,549	215	9	119
BURLINGTON	5,778	8	395	1,126	2,001	1,650	519	70	2	7
CAMDEN	8,927	25	1,061	2,026	2,808	2,149	734	98	7	19
CAPE MAY	1,364	2	136	330	436	321	124	14	0	1
CUMBERLAND	2,328	10	444	727	633	371	121	19	1	2
ESSEX	14,362	59	1,951	3,540	4,022	3,273	1,279	201	11	26
GLOUCESTER	3,522	3	280	720	1,244	919	314	39	0	3
HUDSON	9,778	28	1,036	2,365	3,127	2,175	814	166	6	61
HUNTERDON	1,489	0	35	147	478	559	238	32	0	0
MERCER	5,067	24	552	973	1,483	1,441	516	71	1	6
MIDDLESEX	10,372	6	543	1,753	3,583	3,239	1,110	115	6	17
MONMOUTH	8,400	13	512	1,277	2,638	2,802	996	140	7	15
MORRIS	5,948	0	150	716	1,961	2,144	838	124	2	13
OCEAN	6,283	2	367	1,353	2,232	1,698	533	83	3	12
PASSAIC	8,286	23	932	1,940	2,503	2,011	713	109	3	52
SALEM	898	9	127	246	277	180	54	3	0	2
SOMERSET	3,972	3	99	403	1,369	1,493	516	80	2	7
SUSSEX	2,273	2	79	285	761	703	236	28	0	179
UNION	7,654	14	612	1,458	2,358	2,224	843	124	4	17
WARREN	1,474	1	91	302	522	405	136	14	1	2
MILITARY	141	0	11	46	58	21	4	0	0	1
NOT STATED	9	0	1	1	2	4	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	122,897	249	10,171	23,932	39,155	34,524	12,447	1,783	67	569

TABLE N13. BIRTHS OF HISPANIC ORIGIN BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF MOTHER NEW JERSEY, 1990		
COUNTY	BIRTHS TO HISPANIC MOTHERS	BIRTHS OF HISPANIC ORIGIN AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS
ATLANTIC	478	11.8
BERGEN	883	8.4
BURLINGTON	178	3.1
CAMDEN	982	11.0
CAPE MAY	43	3.2
CUMBERLAND	431	18.5
ESSEX	2,610	18.2
GLOUCESTER	77	2.2
HUDSON	3,646	37.3
HUNTERDON	19	1.3
MERCER	437	8.6
MIDDLESEX	1,373	13.2
MONMOUTH	438	5.2
MORRIS	412	6.9
OCEAN	256	4.1
PASSAIC	2,581	31.1
SALEM	24	2.7
SOMERSET	213	5.4
SUSSEX	46	2.0
UNION	1,611	21.0
WARREN	24	1.6
MILITARY	11	7.8
TOTAL	16,773	13.6

TABLE N14. NUMBER OF BIRTHS WITH MOTHER OF HISPANIC ORIGIN BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN NEW JERSEY, 1990		
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	NUMBER OF BIRTHS	PERCENT OF HISPANIC BIRTHS
MEXICO	869	5.2
PUERTO RICO	7,031	41.9
CUBA	839	5.0
CENTRAL/SOUTH AMERICA	4,494	26.8
OTHER & UNKNOWN HISPANIC ORIGIN	3,540	21.1
TOTAL HISPANIC ORIGIN	16,773	100.0

**TABLE N15. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER
NEW JERSEY, 1971-1990**

YEAR	TOTAL BIRTHS	MARITAL STATUS*					
		MARRIED		NOT MARRIED		NOT STATED	
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
1971	111,376	98,502	88.4	12,874	11.6	0	0.0
1972	99,050	86,240	87.1	12,805	12.9	5	0.0
1973	94,024	80,493	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
1990	122,897	92,519	75.3	30,175	24.6	203	0.2

*MARITAL STATUS WAS DETERMINED BY RESPONSE TO THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ON THE THE BIRTH CERTIFICATE:
 FOR YEARS 1971-1978 - ITEM #20 - LEGITIMATE?
 FOR YEARS 1979-1988 - ITEM #18 - IS MOTHER MARRIED?
 FOR YEARS AFTER 1988 - ITEM #22 - MOTHER MARRIED? (AT BIRTH, CONCEPTION, OR ANY TIME BETWEEN)

**TABLE N16. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY RACE AND MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER
NEW JERSEY, 1990**

RACE	MARITAL STATUS*							
	TOTAL		MARRIED		NOT MARRIED		NOT STATED	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
WHITE	91,505	100.0	77,040	84.2	14,375	15.7	90	0.1
BLACK	23,331	100.0	8,334	35.7	14,981	64.2	16	0.1
OTHER	4,447	100.0	4,102	92.2	340	7.6	5	0.1
NOT STATED	3,614	100.0	3,043	84.2	479	13.3	92	2.5
TOTAL	122,897	100.0	92,519	75.3	30,175	24.6	203	0.2

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

**TABLE N17. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY COUNTY AND MOTHER'S MARITAL STATUS
NEW JERSEY, 1990**

COUNTY	TOTAL	MARITAL STATUS*		
		MARRIED	UNMARRIED	NOT STATED
ATLANTIC	4,054	2,505	1,547	2
BERGEN	10,518	9,565	916	37
BURLINGTON	5,778	4,754	1,017	7
CAMDEN	8,927	6,039	2,862	26
CAPE MAY	1,364	1,014	349	1
CUMBERLAND	2,328	1,274	1,053	1
ESSEX	14,362	7,853	6,483	16
GLOUCESTER	3,522	2,821	691	10
HUDSON	9,778	6,292	3,462	24
HUNTERDON	1,489	1,398	89	2
MERCER	5,067	3,498	1,566	3
MIDDLESEX	10,372	8,820	1,541	11
MONMOUTH	8,400	6,884	1,506	10
MORRIS	5,948	5,399	546	3
OCEAN	6,283	5,307	969	7
PASSAIC	8,286	5,770	2,508	8
SALEM	898	579	315	4
SOMERSET	3,972	3,627	343	2
SUSSEX	2,273	2,056	199	18
UNION	7,654	5,672	1,975	7
WARREN	1,474	1,248	222	4
MILITARY	141	136	5	0
COUNTY UNKNOWN	9	8	1	0
TOTAL	122,897	92,519	30,175	203

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

TABLE N18. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY AGE, RACE AND MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER
NEW JERSEY, 1990

	AGE GROUP												TOTAL			
	UNDER 18		18-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		45 & OVER		NOT STATED		NO.	%
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%		
TOTAL BIRTHS	249	100.0	10,171	100.0	23,932	100.0	73,679	100.0	14,230	100.0	87	100.0	568	100.0	122,897	100.0
MOTHER MARRIED	7	2.8	1,979	19.5	13,427	56.1	63,897	86.6	12,808	90.0	57	65.1	434	76.3	92,519	75.3
MOTHER NOT MARRIED	241	96.8	8,187	80.5	10,480	43.8	9,785	13.3	1,363	9.7	10	14.9	89	15.6	30,175	24.6
NOT STATED	1	0.4	5	0.0	25	0.1	87	0.1	39	0.3	0	0.0	46	8.1	203	0.2
WHITE BIRTHS	86	100.0	5,326	100.0	15,868	100.0	56,408	100.0	11,355	100.0	44	100.0	419	100.0	91,505	100.0
MOTHER MARRIED	6	6.9	1,814	30.3	10,876	68.5	83,600	61.8	10,564	93.0	37	84.1	344	82.1	77,040	84.2
MOTHER NOT MARRIED	80	94.1	3,714	69.7	4,995	31.4	4,788	8.2	785	6.9	7	15.9	36	0.0	14,375	15.7
NOT STATED	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.0	36	0.1	6	0.1	0	0.0	39	9.3	80	0.1
BLACK BIRTHS	186	100.0	4,848	100.0	7,070	100.0	9,844	100.0	1,455	100.0	10	100.0	48	100.0	23,331	100.0
MOTHER MARRIED	1	0.5	304	6.5	1,777	25.1	5,237	52.9	972	66.8	7	70.0	16	34.8	6,334	35.7
MOTHER NOT MARRIED	185	98.7	4,542	93.4	5,293	74.9	4,879	47.1	479	32.9	3	30.0	26	53.0	14,981	64.2
NOT STATED	1	0.5	2	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.1	4	0.1	0	0.0	1	2.2	16	0.1
OTHER BIRTHS	3	100.0	109	100.0	598	100.0	3,082	100.0	628	100.0	5	100.0	24	100.0	4,447	100.0
MOTHER MARRIED	0	0.0	37	33.9	487	83.4	2,948	95.6	596	94.9	5	100.0	21	87.5	4,102	92.2
MOTHER NOT MARRIED	3	100.0	72	66.1	98	16.4	135	4.4	31	4.9	0	0.0	1	4.2	340	7.6
NOT STATED	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	2	8.3	5	0.1
RACE NOT STATED	3	100	86	100	396	100	2,247	100	792	100	8	100	80	100	3,614	100
MOTHER MARRIED	1	33.3	24	27.9	277	69.8	2,004	89.2	676	85.4	6	100	53	66.3	3,043	84.2
MOTHER NOT MARRIED	2	66.7	59	68.6	104	26.1	293	13.1	88	11.1	0	0	23	28.8	479	13.3
NOT STATED	0	0	3	3.5	17	4.3	40	1.8	28	3.5	0	0	4	5	92	2.5

TABLE N19. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN AND COUNTY NEW JERSEY, 1990						
COUNTY	TOTAL BIRTHS	ONSET OF PRENATAL CARE				
		1ST TRIMESTER	2ND TRIMESTER	3RD TRIMESTER	NO CARE	NOT STATED
ATLANTIC	4,054	2,298	919	298	92	447
BERGEN	10,518	8,429	634	155	31	1,269
BURLINGTON	5,778	4,366	610	156	44	602
CAMDEN	8,927	5,777	1,083	304	134	1,629
CAPE MAY	1,364	903	316	76	10	59
CUMBERLAND	2,328	1,457	581	146	42	102
ESSEX	14,362	10,412	2,384	426	552	588
GLOUCESTER	3,522	2,508	377	74	37	526
HUDSON	9,778	6,706	1,543	330	70	1,129
HUNTERDON	1,489	1,297	75	16	1	100
MERCER	5,067	3,638	767	164	41	457
MIDDLESEX	10,372	8,592	1,009	244	40	487
MONMOUTH	8,400	6,723	967	237	57	416
MORRIS	5,948	5,410	308	30	14	186
OCEAN	6,283	4,759	987	214	31	292
PASSAIC	8,286	5,604	1,649	478	133	422
SALEM	898	453	149	42	8	246
SOMERSET	3,972	3,502	166	31	3	270
SUSSEX	2,273	1,808	193	40	6	226
UNION	7,654	5,795	1,160	275	76	348
WARREN	1,474	1,144	134	21	2	173
MILITARY	141	99	23	4	1	14
NOT STATED	9	0	0	0	0	9
TOTAL	122,897	91,680	16,034	3,761	1,425	9,997

**TABLE N20. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY BIRTH WEIGHT AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS PREGNANCY TERMINATIONS
NEW JERSEY, 1990**

NUMBER OF PREVIOUS PREGNANCY TERMINATIONS	TOTAL BIRTHS	WEIGHT AT BIRTH			
		LESS THAN 2500 GRAMS	2500 GRAMS OR MORE	NOT STATED	PERCENT LOW BIRTH WEIGHT*
0	84,586	5,628	78,840	118	6.7
1	17,852	1,226	16,597	29	6.9
2	6,664	566	6,085	13	8.5
3 OR MORE	3,295	374	2,910	11	11.4
NOT STATED	10,500	612	7,111	2,777	5.8
TOTAL	122,897	8,406	111,543	2,948	6.8

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

NOTE: 32 LIVE BIRTHS WITH REPORTED BIRTH WEIGHTS LESS THAN 300 GRAMS WERE ASSIGNED TO THE "NOT STATED" CATEGORY

**TABLE N21. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY BIRTH WEIGHT AND TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN
NEW JERSEY, 1990**

TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN	TOTAL	WEIGHT AT BIRTH			
		LESS THAN 2500 GRAMS	2500 GRAMS OR MORE	NOT STATED	PERCENT LOW BIRTH WEIGHT
FIRST	91,680	5,367	86,204	109	5.9
SECOND	16,034	1,417	14,596	21	8.8
THIRD	3,761	343	3,417	1	9.1
NO CARE	1,425	381	1,034	10	26.7
NOT STATED	9,997	898	6,292	2,807	9.0
TOTAL	122,897	8,406	111,543	2,948	6.8

NOTE: IN ADDITION TO THOSE RECORDS FOR WHICH BIRTH WEIGHTS WERE NOT STATED (PRINCIPALLY OUT-OF-STATE BIRTHS), 32 LIVE BIRTHS WITH REPORTED BIRTH WEIGHT LESS THAN 300 GRAMS WERE ASSIGNED TO THE "NOT STATED" BIRTH WEIGHT CATEGORY

**TABLE N22. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY BIRTH WEIGHT OF CHILD AND AGE AND RACE OF MOTHER
NEW JERSEY, 1990**

AGE & RACE OF MOTHER	TOTAL BIRTHS	WEIGHT AT BIRTH			
		<1500 GRAMS	1500-2499 GRAMS	2500 GRAMS & OVER	NOT STATED
UNDER 15					
TOTAL	249	13	23	211	2
WHITE	85	4	7	74	0
BLACK	158	9	15	134	0
OTHER	3	0	0	3	0
NOT STATED	3	0	1	0	2
15-19					
TOTAL	10,171	240	885	8,993	53
WHITE	5,328	97	407	4,818	6
BLACK	4,648	142	470	4,025	11
OTHER	109	0	7	102	0
NOT STATED	86	1	1	48	36
20-24					
TOTAL	23,932	359	1,530	21,752	291
WHITE	15,868	164	769	14,907	28
BLACK	7,070	181	705	6,166	18
OTHER	596	5	48	542	1
NOT STATED	398	9	8	137	244
25-29					
TOTAL	39,155	463	1,892	35,992	808
WHITE	30,381	253	1,160	28,917	51
BLACK	6,198	191	619	5,376	12
OTHER	1,584	13	105	1,462	4
NOT STATED	992	6	8	237	741
30-34					
TOTAL	34,524	391	1,671	31,377	1,085
WHITE	28,025	262	1,149	26,566	48
BLACK	3,746	112	420	3,211	3
OTHER	1,498	10	89	1,396	3
NOT STATED	1,255	7	13	204	1,031
35-39					
TOTAL	12,447	147	609	11,122	569
WHITE	9,974	107	444	9,402	21
BLACK	1,260	30	125	1,102	3
OTHER	546	8	30	505	3
NOT STATED	667	2	10	113	542
40-44					
TOTAL	1,783	27	105	1,539	112
WHITE	1,381	16	85	1,278	2
BLACK	195	9	17	168	1
OTHER	82	2	3	77	0
NOT STATED	125	0	0	16	109
45 AND OVER					
TOTAL	67	2	11	51	3
WHITE	44	1	7	36	0
BLACK	10	0	3	7	0
OTHER	5	1	0	4	0
NOT STATED	8	0	1	4	3
NOT STATED					
TOTAL	569	12	26	506	25
WHITE	419	8	17	385	9
BLACK	46	2	4	40	0
OTHER	24	0	2	22	0
NOT STATED	80	2	3	59	16
TOTAL	122,897	1,654	6,752	111,543	2,948

NOTE: 32 LIVE BIRTHS WITH REPORTED BIRTH WEIGHT LESS THAN 300 GRAMS WERE ASSIGNED TO THE "NOT STATED" BIRTH WEIGHT CATEGORY

TABLE N23. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY BIRTH WEIGHT OF CHILD, TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN AND RACE OF MOTHER NEW JERSEY, 1990

RACE & TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN	BIRTH WEIGHT													
	TOTAL			<1500 GRAMS			1500-2499 GRAMS			2500+ GRAMS			NOT STATED	
	NUMBER	PERCENT		NUMBER	PERCENT		NUMBER	PERCENT		NUMBER	PERCENT		NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS														
FIRST	91,680	100.0		1,010	1.1	4,357	4.8	86,204	94.0	109	0.1			
SECOND	16,034	100.0		226	1.4	1,191	7.4	14,596	91.0	21	0.1			
THIRD	3,761	100.0		24	0.6	319	8.5	3,417	90.9	1	0.0			
NO CARE	1,425	100.0		123	8.6	258	18.1	1,034	72.6	10	0.7			
NOT STATED	9,997	100.0		271	2.7	627	6.3	6,292	62.9	2,807	28.1			
TOTAL	122,897	100.0		1,654	1.3	6,752	5.5	111,543	90.8	2,948	2.4			
WHITE LIVE BIRTHS														
FIRST	74,097	100.0		641	0.9	2,945	4.0	70,426	95.0	85	0.1			
SECOND	9,683	100.0		89	0.9	559	5.8	9,024	93.2	11	0.1			
THIRD	2,154	100.0		10	0.5	143	6.6	2,001	92.9	0	0.0			
NO CARE	464	100.0		29	6.3	73	15.7	360	77.6	2	0.4			
NOT STATED	5,107	100.0		143	2.8	325	6.4	4,572	89.5	67	1.3			
TOTAL	91,505	100.0		912	1.0	4,045	4.4	86,383	94.4	165	0.2			
BLACK LIVE BIRTHS														
FIRST	13,634	100.0		340	2.5	1,186	8.7	12,092	88.7	16	0.1			
SECOND	5,801	100.0		130	2.2	595	10.3	5,067	87.3	9	0.2			
THIRD	1,475	100.0		13	0.9	170	11.5	1,291	87.5	1	0.1			
NO CARE	936	100.0		93	9.9	181	19.3	654	69.9	8	0.9			
NOT STATED	1,485	100.0		100	6.7	246	16.6	1,125	75.8	14	0.9			
TOTAL	23,331	100.0		676	2.9	2,378	10.2	20,229	86.7	48	0.2			
OTHER RACE LIVE BIRTHS														
FIRST	3,598	100.0		23	0.6	220	6.1	3,348	93.1	7	0.2			
SECOND	476	100.0		7	1.5	32	6.7	436	91.6	1	0.2			
THIRD	118	100.0		1	0.8	6	5.1	111	94.1	0	0.0			
NO CARE	21	100.0		1	4.8	4	19.0	16	76.2	0	0.0			
NOT STATED	234	100.0		7	3.0	22	9.4	202	86.3	3	1.3			
TOTAL	4,447	100.0		39	0.9	284	6.4	4,113	92.5	11	0.2			
RACE NOT STATED LIVE BIRTHS														
FIRST	351	100.0		6	1.7	6	1.7	338	96.3	1	0.3			
SECOND	74	100.0		0	0.0	5	6.8	69	93.2	0	0.0			
THIRD	14	100.0		0	0.0	0	0.0	14	100.0	0	0.0			
NO CARE	4	100.0		0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	0	0.0			
NOT STATED	3,171	100.0		21	0.7	34	1.1	393	12.4	2,723	85.9			
TOTAL	3,614	100.0		27	0.7	45	1.2	818	22.6	2,724	75.4			

**TABLE N24. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY RACE OF MOTHER AND FIVE-MINUTE APGAR SCORES
NEW JERSEY, 1990**

APGAR SCORE	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK		OTHER RACES		NOT STATED	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
	0-6	1,263	1.0	726	0.8	491	2.1	30	0.7	16
7-10	115,386	93.9	87,864	96.0	22,468	96.3	4,337	97.5	717	19.8
NOT STATED	6,248	5.1	2,915	3.2	372	1.6	80	1.8	2,881	79.7
TOTAL	122,897	100.0	91,505	100.0	23,331	100.0	4,447	100.0	3,614	100.0

**TABLE N25. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY FIVE-MINUTE APGAR SCORE AND AGE OF MOTHER
NEW JERSEY, 1990**

APGAR SCORE	AGE OF MOTHER															
	TOTAL	UNDER 15		15-19		20-24		25-34		35-44		45 AND OVER		NOT STATED		
		NUMBER	PER-CENT	NUMBER	PER-CENT	NUMBER	PER-CENT	NUMBER	PER-CENT	NUMBER	PER-CENT	NUMBER	PER-CENT	NUMBER	PER-CENT	
0-6	1,263	1.0	8	3.2	172	1.7	285	1.2	653	0.9	139	1.0	1	1.5	5	0.9
7-10	115,386	93.9	228	91.6	9,847	96.8	23,004	96.1	69,184	93.9	12,932	90.9	56	86.6	133	23.4
NOT STATED	6,248	5.1	13	5.2	152	1.5	643	2.7	3,842	5.2	1,159	8.1	8	11.9	431	75.7
TOTAL	122,897	100.0	249	100.0	10,171	100.0	23,932	100.0	73,678	100.0	14,230	100.0	87	100.0	569	100.0

**TABLE N26. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY FIVE-MINUTE APGAR SCORE AND TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN
NEW JERSEY, 1990**

APGAR SCORE	TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN											
	TOTAL	FIRST TRIMESTER		SECOND TRIMESTER		THIRD TRIMESTER		NO CARE		NOT STATED		
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
0-6	1,263	1.0	825	0.9	182	1.1	40	1.1	86	6.0	130	1.3
7-10	115,386	93.9	90,665	98.9	15,784	96.4	3,698	96.3	1,276	89.5	3,963	39.6
NOT STATED	6,248	5.1	190	0.2	68	0.4	23	0.6	63	4.4	5,904	59.1
TOTAL	122,897	100.0	91,680	100.0	16,034	100.0	3,761	100.0	1,425	100.0	9,997	100.0

**TABLE N27. WOMEN FOR WHOM THIS BIRTH WAS A FIRST PREGNANCY BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND AGE OF MOTHER
NEW JERSEY RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS 1990**

LEVEL OF EDUCATION	AGE GROUP										NOT STATED	TOTAL
	<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+				
TOTAL	227	9,513	22,156	35,538	30,771	10,799	1,496	47	123	110,670		
<HIGH SCHOOL												
FIRST PREGNANCY	202	5,618	4,939	3,190	1,604	615	154	9	17	16,348		
TOTAL	215	5,921	5,219	3,420	1,735	658	173	10	20	17,371		
PERCENT	94.0	94.9	94.6	93.3	92.4	93.5	89.0	90.0	85.0	94.1		
HIGH SCHOOL												
FIRST PREGNANCY	1	2,968	11,212	14,536	9,747	2,867	412	16	30	41,789		
TOTAL	1	3,156	11,818	15,327	10,300	3,052	433	17	36	44,140		
PERCENT	100.0	94.0	94.9	94.8	94.6	93.9	95.2	94.1	83.3	94.7		
SOME COLLEGE												
FIRST PREGNANCY	0	332	3,426	6,950	5,910	2,010	250	6	21	18,905		
TOTAL	0	350	3,612	7,346	6,262	2,138	273	7	22	20,010		
PERCENT	N/A	94.9	94.9	94.6	94.4	94.0	91.6	85.7	95.5	94.5		
COLLEGE DEGREE+												
FIRST PREGNANCY	0	9	1,236	8,665	11,564	4,650	582	13	20	26,739		
TOTAL	0	9	1,312	9,080	12,102	4,852	618	14	21	28,008		
PERCENT	N/A	100.0	94.2	95.4	95.6	95.8	94.2	92.9	95.2	95.5		
NOT STATED												
FIRST PREGNANCY	24	586	1,343	2,197	1,946	657	98	3	35	6,889		
TOTAL	33	735	1,971	3,982	4,125	1,747	286	19	470	13,368		
PERCENT	72.7	79.7	68.1	55.2	47.2	37.6	34.3	15.8	7.4	51.5		

TABLE N28. MEDICAL RISK FACTORS OF THIS PREGNANCY
REPORTED ON CERTIFICATES OF LIVE BIRTHS, BY RACE
NEW JERSEY, 1990

MEDICAL RISK	TOTAL		MOTHER'S RACE											
	NUMBER	RATE	WHITE		BLACK		OTHER RACE		NOT STATED					
			NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE				
ANEMIA	2,441	19.9	1,281	14.0	1,090	46.7	61	13.7	9	2.5				
CARDIAC DISEASE	398	3.2	308	3.4	80	3.4	10	2.2	0	0.0				
LUNG DISEASE	305	2.5	204	2.2	86	3.7	14	3.1	1	0.3				
DIABETES	2,345	19.1	1,840	20.1	364	15.6	131	29.5	10	2.8				
GENITAL HERPES	369	3.0	284	3.1	78	3.3	5	1.1	2	0.6				
HYDRAMNIOS/OLIGOHYDRAMNIOS	507	4.1	328	3.6	167	7.2	8	1.8	4	1.1				
HEMOGLOBINOPATHY	60	0.5	38	0.4	21	0.9	1	0.2	0	0.0				
CHRONIC HYPERTENSION	803	6.5	593	6.5	189	8.1	16	3.6	5	1.4				
HYPERTENSION, PREGNANCY ASSOC.	2,711	22.1	1,940	21.2	671	28.8	92	20.7	8	2.2				
ECLAMPSIA	312	2.5	189	2.1	116	5.0	7	1.6	0	0.0				
INCOMPETENT CERVIX	256	2.1	170	1.9	76	3.3	8	1.8	2	0.6				
PREVIOUS INFANT 4000+ GRAMS	731	5.9	644	7.0	71	3.0	14	3.1	2	0.6				
SGA OR PREVIOUS PRETERM INFANT	1,061	8.6	670	7.3	358	15.3	32	7.2	1	0.3				
RENAL DISEASE	159	1.3	136	1.5	22	0.9	1	0.2	0	0.0				
Rh SENSITIZATION	456	3.7	394	4.3	57	2.4	4	0.9	1	0.3				
UTERINE BLEEDING	346	2.8	271	3.0	67	2.9	7	1.6	1	0.3				
OTHER, UNSPECIFIED	10,883	88.6	7,335	80.2	3,190	136.7	321	72.2	37	10.2				
OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES	1,668	13.6	805	8.8	843	36.1	14	3.1	6	1.7				

MORTALITY

1990

INTRODUCTION

Mortality information contained in this report covers deaths of New Jersey residents during the calendar year 1990. The source document for this report is the certificate of death. New Jersey law requires the filing of a death certificate by the proper authority in the event of a death occurring in New Jersey. These certificates are submitted to the State Registrar, where they are recorded and filed as permanent records. Statistics on deaths which occurred in other states to New Jersey residents are obtained through participation in the national Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. Through this effort, information on deaths of New Jersey residents which occurred outside the state are transmitted to the State Registrar.

All causes of death included in this report are underlying causes and were coded by Bureau of Vital Statistics staff in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, adapted for use in the United States. Additional causes of death listed on the certificates, both the immediate and intermediate causes, are not considered in the analysis. The inclusion of all listed causes of death (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

There were 69,583 deaths of New Jersey residents during calendar year 1990, a decrease of 1,173 deaths from the 1989 figure. The 1990 death figure represents the second consecutive year of declining numbers of deaths of New Jersey residents. The percentage decrease slowed from 2.7 in the 1988-1989 period to 1.7 in 1989-1990. By race, there were 59,894 white, 8,978 black, and 424 deaths to persons of races other than white or black. An additional 287 deaths were of persons whose race was unknown or not classified. There were slightly more male deaths than deaths of females - 34,945 to 34,638.

In 1990, 2,824 deaths were reported to persons of Hispanic origin (of any race). This number may be seriously understated. Information on Hispanic origin of the decedent was first recorded on the 1989 certificate and the validity and completeness of the responses have not been determined. In 1990, information was not obtained on 4.4 percent of the death certificates regarding Hispanic origin. Of the 2,824 reported Hispanic deaths, 1,634 were male and 1,190 were female.

Mortality Rate

The New Jersey crude death rate per 1,000 population was 9.0 in 1990 (Table M22), a decrease of 2.2 percent from the 1989 rate. The U.S. provisional death rate for 1990 was 8.6, a 1.1 percent decline from the prior year. The U.S. rate was the lowest the nation's crude death rate has been since 1982, while New Jersey's rate is the lowest it has been since 1979.

Age-adjusted death rates eliminate age as a factor in the differences found when comparing crude death rates among areas or over time, therefore they are better measures of mortality risk from factors other than age. The provisional age-adjusted death rate in the U.S. was 515.1 per 100,000 population in 1990, the lowest age-adjusted rate ever in the United States.(1) New Jersey's age-adjusted death rate in 1990 was 510.9, slightly lower than the national age-adjusted rate. While the crude death rate in New Jersey is higher than the national rate, removal of the effect of the age distribution of the population reveals a lower mortality risk from factors other than age in New Jersey relative to the rest of the country.

In New Jersey there are dramatic differences in the mortality rates of the various race and sex subgroups of the population. After adjustment for age, black males had the highest death rate per 100,000 population of the major race-sex groups in the state - 1,049.1, followed by black females with an age-adjusted rate of 615.8. White males had an adjusted death rate of 611.9 per 100,000 in 1990, while white females had by far the lowest rate among the four race-sex groups of 368.3 per 100,000.

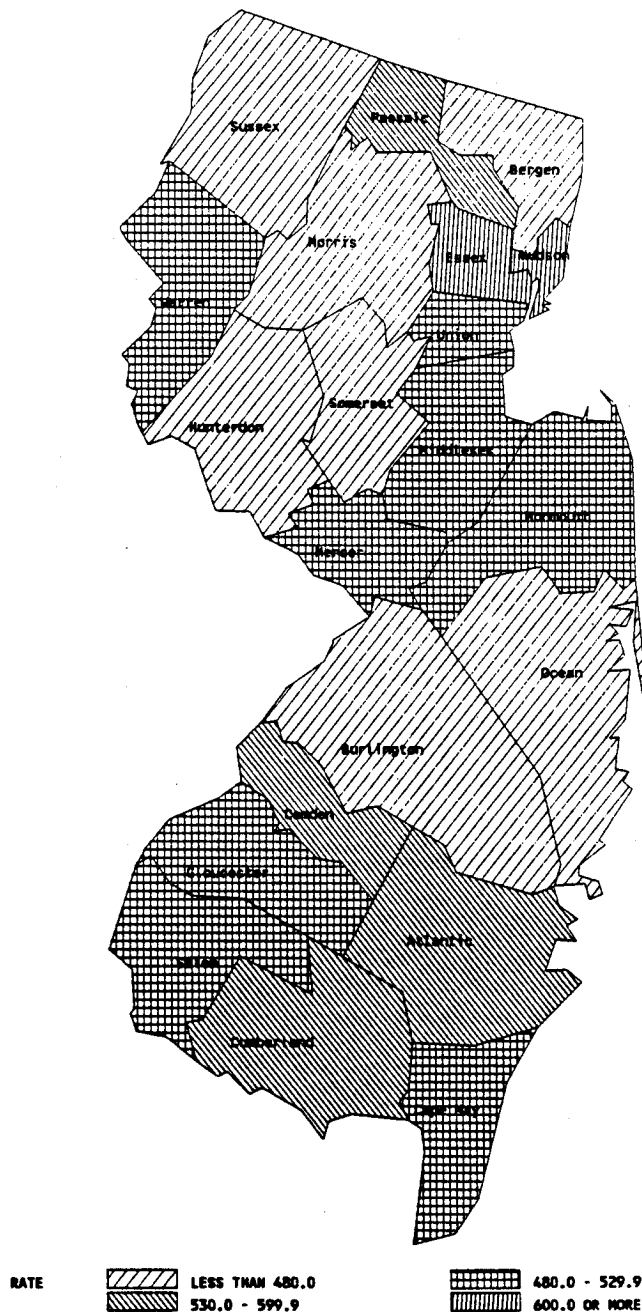
The age-specific death rate declined in every age group but one over the period, 1989-1990. (Table M1) The death rate for children aged 5 through 14 rose from 18.3 to 20.8 per 100,000 population, a 13.7 percent increase. The number of deaths increased by 23 to 202 in this age group. Among the increases in particular causes of deaths in this age group over the one-year period were those from malignant neoplasms (an increase of 10, from 25 to 35 deaths), stroke (an increase of 7 deaths, from none in 1989), and HIV infection (an increase of 5, from 6 to 11 deaths). The age-specific death rate in 25 through 44 year olds declined over the year from 192.8 to 189.2 per 100,000. This is in contrast to the 26.7 percent increase experienced by this age group from 1980 through 1989 (2).

AGE GROUP	1989		1990	
	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*
UNDER 5	1,322	245.0	1,265	231.8
5-14	179	18.3	202	20.8
15-24	817	74.2	784	72.5
25-44	4,885	192.8	4,830	189.2
45-64	12,671	812.7	11,913	766.6
65 AND OVER	50,849	5,002.8	50,562	4,932.8

*RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 1,000 AGE-SPECIFIC POPULATION
NOTE: AGE WAS NOT STATED ON 27 DEATH RECORDS IN 1990 AND 33 DEATH RECORDS IN 1989.

Mortality rates vary among the twenty-one counties in the state. To eliminate the effect of differing age distributions on the county death rates, the 1990 crude death rates for each county were age-adjusted. The age-adjusted rates per 100,000 ranged from 406.4 in Somerset County to 673.6 in Essex County. Other counties with high age-adjusted mortality rates were Hudson (608.7 per 100,000), Camden (557.8 per 100,000) and Cumberland (557.6 per 100,000). Crude and age-adjusted mortality rates for counties are shown in Figure M1 and Table M24.

**FIGURE M1. AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATES BY COUNTY
NEW JERSEY, 1990**

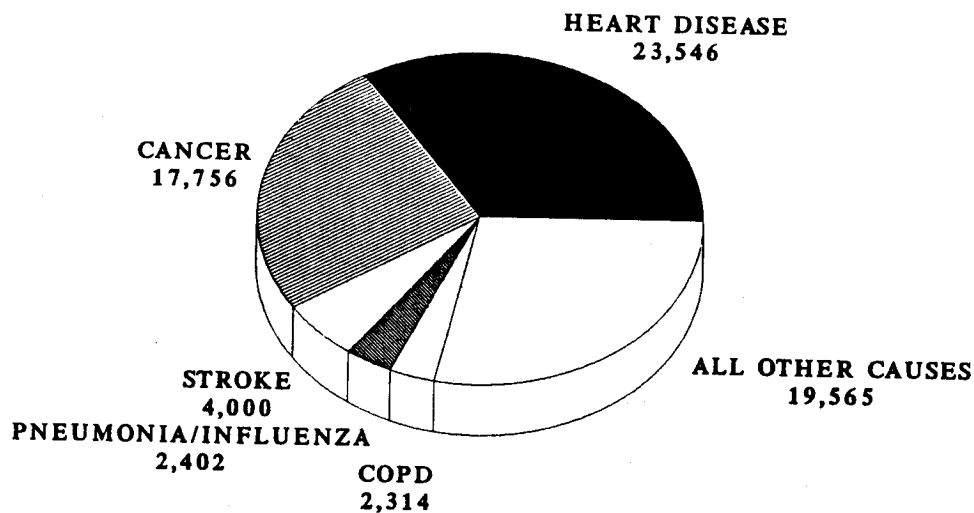


SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH**Total Mortality**

Diseases of the heart, malignant neoplasms (cancer) and cerebrovascular diseases (stroke) continued to rank first, second and third, respectively, as the leading causes of death among New Jersey

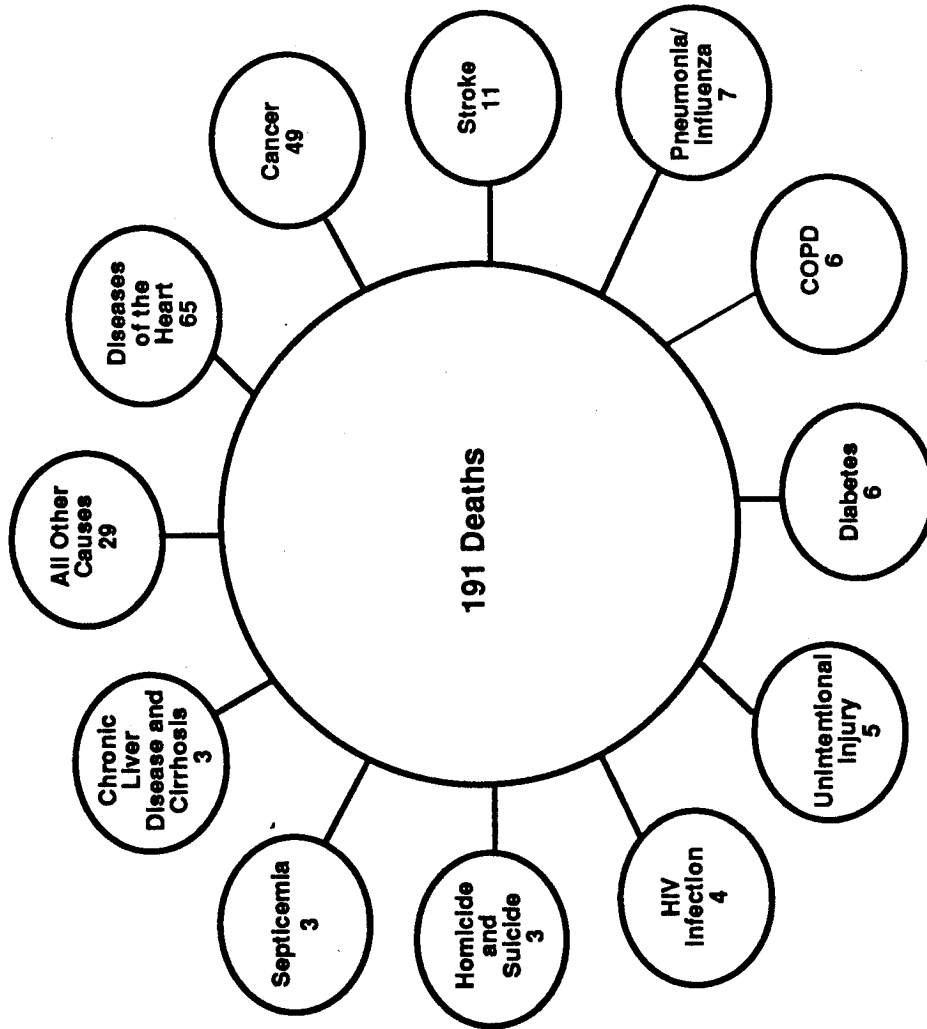
**FIGURE M2. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH
NEW JERSEY, 1990**



SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

residents in 1990 and together accounted for almost two of every three deaths (65.1 %) (Figure M2 and Table M2). Fourth as a cause of death in 1990 was pneumonia/influenza, followed by chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (COPD). The rankings for these latter two causes were the reverse of their 1989 standings. Ranking sixth through tenth as causes of death in 1990, as well as in 1989, were (6) diabetes mellitus, (7) unintentional injuries, (8) HIV infection, (9) septicemia and (10) chronic liver disease and cirrhosis. Tables M25 and M25A through M25H provide a complete distribution of deaths by cause group, age and race/sex category. Chart M1 shows the average daily death toll by cause in 1990 and Chart M2 distributes the leading causes of death within major age groups.

**CHART M1. TOTAL NEW JERSEY RESIDENT DEATHS PER DAY, 1990
EVERY DAY IN 1990, RESIDENTS OF NEW JERSEY EXPERIENCED AN AVERAGE OF:**



NOTE: Averages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

CHART M2. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE GROUP
NEW JERSEY, 1990

RANK	AGE GROUP					TOTAL*
	1-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	
1	UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES 110	UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES 329	HIV INFECTION 1,273	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS 4,610	DISEASES OF THE HEART 19,851	DISEASES OF THE HEART 23,546
2	CONGENITAL ANOMALIES 46	HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION 115	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS 718	DISEASES OF THE HEART 3,219	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS 12,332	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS 17,756
3	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS 40	SUICIDE 84	UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES 604	CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES 458	CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES 3,395	CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES 4,000
4	HIV INFECTION 30	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS 51	DISEASES OF THE HEART 417	DIABETES MELLITUS 434	PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA 2,085	PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA 2,402
5	HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION 29	HIV INFECTION 36	SUICIDE 283	CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS 390	COPD 1,949	COPD 2,314
6	DISEASES OF THE HEART 16	DISEASES OF THE HEART 21	HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION 228	COPD 325	DIABETES MELLITUS 1,563	DIABETES MELLITUS 2,083
7	PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA 9	CONGENITAL ANOMALIES 18	CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS 165	UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES 314	SEPTICEMIA 948	UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES 1,954
8	CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE 7	PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA 8	CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES 128	HIV INFECTION 282	ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARIES 688	HIV INFECTION 1,637
9	SUICIDE 5	COPD 8	PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA 98	PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA 187	NEPHRITIS/NEPHROSIS 649	SEPTICEMIA 1,141
10		CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE 7	DIABETES MELLITUS 84	SUICIDE 151	UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES 576	CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS 918
RESIDUAL**	89	107	822	1,563	6,526	11,832
TOTAL	381	784	4,830	11,913	50,562	69,583

* 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.

**TABLE M2. THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH RANKED IN ORDER
NEW JERSEY, 1989 AND 1990**

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	1990		1989		1989-1990	
	RANK	NUMBER OF DEATHS	RANK	NUMBER OF DEATHS	CHANGE IN DEATHS	
					NUMBER	PERCENT
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429)	1	23,546	1	24,319	-773	-3.2
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	2	17,756	2	17,835	-79	-0.4
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	3	4,000	3	4,129	-129	-3.1
PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA (480-487)	4	2,402	5	2,315	87	3.8
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	5	2,314	4	2,376	-62	-2.6
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	6	2,083	6	2,072	11	0.5
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E949)	7	1,954	7	2,052	-98	-4.8
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	8	1,637	8	1,586	51	3.2
SEPTICEMIA (38)	9	1,141	9	1,083	58	5.4
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE AND CIRRHOSIS (571)	10	918	10	1,049	-131	-12.5

TRENDS AND PATTERNS IN LEADING CAUSES

Diseases of the Heart

Deaths from diseases of the heart have been in a declining trend for the past two decades, but this group of conditions remains the leading cause of death of New Jersey residents. In 1990, diseases of the heart were the underlying cause of death of 23,546 New Jerseyans, in contrast to 28,164 deaths in 1981. The percentage of all resident deaths attributed to diseases of the heart fell from 42.0 percent in 1981 to 33.8 percent in 1990. The decrease in heart disease deaths rates has affected virtually every age group during the past decade. (Table M3) The only exception to this pattern is in the one through 14 year age group. It should be noted that the numbers of deaths in this age group are very small - 12 in 1981 and 16 in 1990. The greatest percentage decrease in death rate from diseases of the heart over the decade occurred in persons under the age of one. Again, the numbers of deaths were few in this age group and therefore would be expected to fluctuate from year to year. Age groups above 25 years, with larger numbers of deaths, all experienced substantial decreases in the death rate from diseases of the heart. The death rate in the 45 through 64 year age group dropped 40.5 percent over the ten years while the rate in 25 through 44 year olds declined by one-third (33.2%). In the oldest age group, 65 and over, the death rate decreased by almost 23 percent and the number of deaths due to this cause was 2,131 fewer in 1990 than in 1981, even though the population of elderly was larger in the later year.

**TABLE M3. RESIDENT DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM DISEASES OF THE HEART BY AGE GROUP
NEW JERSEY, 1981 AND 1990**

AGE GROUP	1990		1981		PERCENT CHANGE IN DEATH RATE 1981-1990
	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	
<1	12	10.3	20	20.8	-50.5
1-14	16	1.1	12	0.8	37.5
15-24	21	1.9	32	2.5	-24.0
25-44	417	16.3	510	24.4	-33.2
45-64	3,219	207.1	5,590	347.8	-40.5
65+	19,851	1936.6	21,982	2,502.0	-22.6
NOT STATED	10	N/A	18	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	23,546	304.6	28,164	380.4	-19.9

*DEATH RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 AGE-SPECIFIC POPULATION

Malignant Neoplasms

Malignant neoplasms were responsible for 17,756 deaths in 1990. Cancer was the second leading cause of death and the leading cause of potential years of life lost before age 65 in the state (Table M15).

Cancer death rates by site differ in magnitude and in pattern (Table M4). Lung and bronchus cancer was responsible for more deaths than any other cancer type and had the highest death rate in both 1981 and 1990 (60.9 per 100,000 population in 1990). The second highest death rate by site was due to female breast cancer, with a rate of 40.5 deaths per 100,000 females, followed by prostate cancer with a rate of 30.2 deaths per 100,000 males. In terms of numbers of deaths, lung cancer was by far the major cause of death from malignant neoplasms, with 4,708 deaths in 1990. Cancer of the other digestive organs, excluding cancer of the colon and rectum, followed lung cancer, with 2,271 deaths, and colon and rectum cancer was next with 2,227 deaths. Together, cancer of the digestive organs was responsible for 4,498 deaths in 1990.

Over the past ten years, there have been major changes in the death rates of certain types of cancer. Prostate cancer has evidenced the greatest percentage increase in death rate over the decade, a 43.1 percent rise in the rate per 100,000 males since 1981. Other cancer sites with substantially higher death rates in 1990 included cancers of other hematopoietic tissue (a 26.5% increase), bone, skin and connective tissue cancer (an 18.0% increase), and lung and bronchus cancer (a 16.4% increase). Cancer of the lung and bronchus recorded the largest increase in number of yearly deaths over the ten years - 837. The number of deaths and death rate per 100,000 women from breast cancer also rose over the decade, with 134 more deaths in 1990 than in 1981 and a corresponding 5.2 percent increase in the death rate. Four cancer sites had lower deaths rates in 1990 than in 1981: lip, oral cavity and pharynx cancer (an 11.6% decline in rate), leukemia (a 10.3% decrease in rate), cancer of the colon and rectum (an 8.0% drop in rate) and cancer of the other digestive organs, excluding the colon and rectum (a 3.0% decrease in rate).

**TABLE M4. MALIGNANT NEOPLASM DEATHS BY SITE
NEW JERSEY, 1981 AND 1990**

SITE (ICD-9 CODES)	1990		1981		PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE
	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	1981-1990
LUNG INCLUDING BRONCHUS (162.2-162.9)	4,708	60.9	3,871	52.3	16.4
GENITOURINARY ORGANS, EXC. CERVIX UTERI & PROSTATE (179, 181-184, 186-189)	1,562	20.2	1,436	19.4	4.1
CERVIX UTERI (180)	156	3.9	146	3.8	2.6
PROSTATE (185)	1,130	30.2	752	21.1	43.1
COLON AND RECTUM (153.0- 154.3, 154.8, 159.0)	2,227	28.8	2,315	31.3	-8.0
OTHER DIGESTIVE ORGANS, EXC. COLON & RECTUM (150.0- 152.9, 155.0-158.9, 159.1, 159.8- 159.9)	2,271	29.4	2,246	30.3	-3.0
FEMALE BREAST (174)	1,618	40.5	1,484	38.5	5.2
LEUKEMIA (204-208)	539	7.0	581	7.8	-10.3
OTHER HEMATOPOIETIC TISSUE (200-203)	998	12.9	755	10.2	26.5
BONE, SKIN, CONNECTIVE TISSUE (170-173)	459	5.9	369	5.0	18.0
LIP, ORAL CAVITY AND PHARYNX (140-149)	293	3.8	315	4.3	-11.6
OTHER AND UNSPECIFIED SITE	1,795	23.2	1,470	19.8	17.2
TOTAL (140-208)	17,756	229.7	15,740	212.5	8.1

*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 AND PROSTATE CANCER FOR WHICH THE RATE IS COMPUTED PER 100,000 MALE POPULATION.

Almost 70 percent of cancer deaths occurred in persons 65 years and over in 1990. An additional 26 percent of cancer deaths were of 45 through 64 year olds. Malignant neoplasms were the leading cause of death among 45 through 64 year olds and the second leading cause among both 25 through 44 year olds and those aged 65 and over. Cancer death rates were lower in 1990 than in 1981 in every age group except residents aged 65 years and over (Table M5). The greatest percentage decreases in death rate occurred among younger residents aged one through 24 and the lowest rate of decline occurred among 25 through 44 year olds. The increase in death rate among the elderly represented a 6.7 percent rise over the decade. In terms of numbers, there were 2,428 more cancer deaths of persons 65 and over in 1990 than in 1981.

**TABLE M5. RESIDENT DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS BY AGE GROUP
NEW JERSEY, 1981 AND 1990**

AGE GROUP	1990		1981		PERCENT CHANGE IN DEATH RATE 1981-1990
	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	
<1	3	2.6	3	3.1	-16.1
1-14	40	2.9	59	4.0	-27.5
15-24	51	4.7	83	6.5	-27.7
25-44	718	28.1	599	28.6	-1.7
45-64	4,610	296.6	5,090	316.7	-6.3
65+	12,332	1,203.1	9,904	1,127.3	6.7
NOT STATED	2	N/A	2	N/A	
TOTAL	17,756	229.7	15,740	212.5	8.1

*DEATH RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 AGE-SPECIFIC POPULATION.

Cerebrovascular Diseases

Deaths from cerebrovascular diseases numbered 4,000 in 1990. The overall death rate from stroke has declined 22.4 percent since 1981 (Table M6). The overwhelming majority of stroke deaths occur in the over 65 age group (84.9% of stroke deaths in 1990). The greatest relative decline in death rate since 1981 occurred among 45 through 64 year olds (a decrease of 32.2%). The death rate from stroke among persons 65 years and over also showed a drop of 29.4 percent over the ten years, while stroke deaths among 25 through 44 year olds increased by 32, representing an 8.7 percent increase in the death rate.

TABLE M6. RESIDENT DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES BY AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1981 AND 1990					
AGE GROUP	1990		1981		PERCENT CHANGE IN DEATH RATE 1981-1990
	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	
<1	4	3.4	3	3.1	9.7
1-14	7	0.5	3	0.2	150.0
15-24	7	0.6	8	0.6	0.0
25-44	128	5.0	96	4.6	8.7
45-64	458	29.5	700	43.5	-32.2
65+	3,395	331.2	4,123	469.3	-29.4
NOT STATED	1	N/A	1	N/A	
TOTAL	4,000	51.7	4,934	66.6	-22.4

*DEATH RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 AGE-SPECIFIC POPULATION.

Pneumonia and Influenza

The cause group, pneumonia and influenza, was the fourth leading cause of death of New Jersey residents in 1990. The death rate from this cause group was 43.3 percent higher in 1990 than in 1981 (Table M7). Deaths from this cause group are concentrated in the population aged 65 and over, with 86.8 percent of the deaths in 1990. This age group also experienced the greatest increase in death rate for this cause, 38.7 percent over the decade. This increase occurred in spite of the existence of effective pneumococcal pneumonia and influenza vaccines for use in older adults. The death rate for pneumonia and influenza also increased among persons 25 through 44 years old; the rate was 26.7 percent higher in 1990 than in 1981. This rise may be related to the prevalence of HIV infection among persons in this age group. It should be noted that death rates from influenza exhibit considerable fluctuation from year to year because of the epidemic nature of the disease. Deaths from influenza constitute a small portion of the overall deaths in this cause group, however, accounting for only 22 of the 2,402 deaths in 1990.

**TABLE M7. RESIDENT DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM
PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA BY AGE GROUP
NEW JERSEY, 1981 AND 1990**

AGE GROUP	1990		1981		PERCENT CHANGE IN DEATH RATE 1981-1990
	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	
<1	15	12.9	27	28.1	-54.1
1-14	9	0.6	7	0.5	20.0
15-24	8	0.7	16	1.3	-46.2
25-44	98	3.8	63	3.0	26.7
45-64	187	12.0	201	12.5	-4.0
65+	2,085	203.4	1,289	146.7	38.7
NOT STATED	0	N/A	3	N/A	
TOTAL	2,402	31.1	1,606	21.7	43.3

*DEATH RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 AGE-SPECIFIC POPULATION.

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases and Allied Conditions

The fifth leading cause of death of New Jersey residents in 1990 was the grouped cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions (COPD), which includes chronic bronchitis, emphysema, asthma and unspecified chronic airways obstruction. The death rate from COPD has increased by 28.3 percent since 1981 (Table M8). Most of the deaths from COPD occur among the elderly - 84.2 percent in 1990. The death rate from this cause among residents 65 years and over increased by 23.2 percent since 1981, while the next younger age group, those aged 45 through 64, experienced a slight decline in rate - 1.4 percent. Deaths from COPD under the age of 45 are few in number.

TABLE M8. RESIDENT DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES BY AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1981 AND 1990					
AGE GROUP	1990		1981		PERCENT CHANGE IN DEATH RATE 1981-1990
	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	
<1	4	3.4	3	3.1	9.7
1-14	4	0.3	3	0.2	50.0
15-24	8	0.7	5	0.4	75.0
25-44	24	0.9	18	0.9	0
45-64	325	20.9	340	21.2	-1.4
65+	1,949	190.1	1,356	154.3	23.2
TOTAL	2,314	29.9	1,725	23.3	28.3
*DEATH RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 AGE-SPECIFIC POPULATION					

Diabetes Mellitus

Diabetes mellitus was recorded as the underlying cause of death of 2,083 state residents in 1990. This represents a 43.9 percent increase in the death rate from this cause since 1981. The change in death rates due to diabetes must be viewed with caution, as the revision in death certificate format implemented in 1989 may be at least partially responsible for the higher number of deaths attributed to diabetes. The number of deaths with an underlying cause of diabetes rose 37.5 percent between 1988 and 1989, the first year in which the revised death certificate format was used. Between 1989 and 1990, the increase moderated to 0.5 percent, which lends credence to the possibility that diabetes was seriously under-reported as the underlying cause of death prior to the use of the revised certificate. Three-fourths of the diabetes deaths in 1990 occurred in persons 65 and over and another 20.8 percent in residents aged 45 through 64. This latter group experienced the greatest increase in death rate over the past ten years, 55.9 percent, while among the elderly the death rate rose by 30.1 percent (Table M9).

**TABLE M9. RESIDENT DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM
DIABETES MELLITUS BY AGE GROUP
NEW JERSEY, 1981 AND 1990**

AGE GROUP	1990		1981		PERCENT CHANGE IN DEATH RATE 1981-1990
	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	
Under 25	2	0.1	5	0.2	-50.0
25-44	84	3.3	61	2.9	13.8
45-64	434	27.9	288	17.9	55.9
65+	1,563	152.5	1,030	117.2	30.1
TOTAL	2,083	26.9	1,384	18.7	43.9

*DEATH RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 AGE-SPECIFIC POPULATION

Unintentional Injury Due to Motor Vehicles

There were 273 fewer deaths from unintentional injuries related to motor vehicles in 1990 than in 1981 and a corresponding 26.1 percent decline in the death rate for all ages (Table M10). The highest rate of death from motor vehicle injuries occurred among 15 through 24 year olds in 1990, but this was a 26.7 percent decrease from the 1981 rate. The second highest death rate from this cause group was among persons 65 and over with a rate of 19.9 per 100,000. The elderly population was the only age group in which the death rate was higher in 1990 than in 1981, although the increase was slight - 1.5 percent. The greatest percentage decline in the death rate for injuries related to motor vehicles was experienced by 25 through 44 year olds, a drop of 38.6 percent from the 1981 rate. The decline in mortality from unintentional injury involving the use of motor vehicles in New Jersey may be related to enforcement of speed and drunk driving laws, enactment of seat belt laws and availability of emergency medical services, as well as the establishment of regional trauma centers. Additionally, research in the relationship between high density traffic patterns and motor vehicle fatality rates is needed.

TABLE M10. RESIDENT DEATHS AND DEATH RATES DUE TO UNINTENTIONAL INJURY RELATED TO MOTOR VEHICLES BY AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1981 AND 1990					
AGE GROUP	1990		1981		PERCENT CHANGE IN DEATH RATE 1981-1990
	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	
<1	2	1.7	2	2.1	-19.0
1-14	49	3.5	78	5.3	-34.0
15-24	238	22.0	381	30.0	-26.7
25-44	267	10.5	358	17.1	-38.6
45-64	162	10.4	201	12.5	-16.8
65+	204	19.9	172	19.6	1.5
NOT STATED	0	N/A	3	N/A	
TOTAL	922	11.9	1,195	16.1	-26.1

*DEATH RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 AGE-SPECIFIC POPULATION

Unintentional Injury Not Related to Motor Vehicles

The highest rate of death due to unintentional injuries not related to motor vehicles occurs among the elderly (Table M11). More than 36 percent of these other unintentional injury deaths occurred among persons 65 and over in 1990 and another 33 percent occurred in 25 through 44 year olds. These two age groups accounted for 68.7 percent of unintentional injury deaths not related to motor vehicles. The major cause of non-motor-vehicle-related unintentional injury deaths among young adults (25 through 44 years) is poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biologicals. This category includes accidental overdose of drugs. In 1990, there were 177 deaths of persons aged 25 through 44 from drug poisonings. Among the elderly, the major cause of unintentional injury deaths (other than those related to motor vehicles) was falls. There were 40 deaths from falls of persons 65 through 74, 82 of individuals 75 through 84 and 80 deaths from falls in persons 85 and over. The next ranking cause of other unintentional injury deaths among the elderly was from inhalation and ingestion of food (or other object) causing obstruction of the respiratory tract or suffocation. In the 65 through 74 year age group, 15 persons died from this cause; the deaths increased to 18 among the population aged 75 through 84 and 23 among individuals aged 85 and over.

The percentages of decrease since 1981 in the death rates from unintentional injuries related and not related to motor vehicles were virtually identical, however the overall death rate from unintentional injuries not related to motor vehicles remains slightly higher than those due to motor vehicles. There was a major decrease since 1981 in the age-specific death rate from non-motor-vehicle-related injuries in each age group, except the population under the age of one. In this age group, the numbers of deaths are small, but the death rate from this cause was exceeded only by that in the population 65 years and over. The largest percentage declines in death rate from this cause group occurred in the 1 through 14 and 15 through 24 year age groups. In spite of the decreases in death rates, total unintentional injuries remain the leading cause of death in both these age groups.

**TABLE M11. RESIDENT DEATHS AND DEATH RATES DUE TO UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES
NOT RELATED TO MOTOR VEHICLES BY AGE GROUP
NEW JERSEY, 1981 AND 1990**

AGE GROUP	1990		1981		PERCENT CHANGE IN DEATH RATE 1981-1990
	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	
<1	18	15.4	12	12.5	23.2
1-14	61	4.4	136	9.3	-52.7
15-24	91	8.4	193	15.2	-44.7
25-44	337	13.2	327	15.6	-15.4
45-64	152	9.8	225	14.0	-30.0
65+	372	36.3	451	51.3	-29.2
NOT STATED	1	N/A	5	N/A	
TOTAL	1,032	13.4	1,349	18.2	-26.4

*DEATH RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 AGE-SPECIFIC POPULATION

HIV Infection

The death rate from HIV infection has increased 35 percent since 1988, the first year data were available from the death records for HIV infection as a separate, identifiable cause group (Table M12). The vast majority of deaths due to HIV infection occurred in the 25 through 44 year age group (1,273 deaths or 77.8%). The death rate in this age group has increased 36.0 percent since 1988. HIV remained the leading cause of death of persons 25 through 44 years old in 1990. The age group with the second largest death rate from HIV infection is persons aged 45 through 64. The death rate in this group rose 29.0 percent in the three-year period. The numbers of deaths in the extremities of the age distribution were lower in 1990 than in 1988 (10 deaths of the under ones in 1990 as opposed to 11 in 1988 and 25 deaths of persons 65 and over in 1990 compared with 32 in 1988), however the numbers of deaths from this cause group are small in these age groups and could be expected to fluctuate from year to year.

TABLE M12. RESIDENT DEATHS AND DEATH RATES DUE TO HIV INFECTION BY AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1988 AND 1990					
AGE GROUP	1990		1988		PERCENT CHANGE IN DEATH RATE 1981-1990
	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	
<1	10	8.6	11	9.4	-8.5
1-14	30	2.1	16	1.1	90.9
15-24	36	3.3	28	2.5	32.0
25-44	1,273	49.9	919	36.7	36.0
45-64	262	16.9	204	13.1	29.0
65+	25	2.4	32	3.2	-25.0
NOT STATED	1	N/A	2	N/A	
TOTAL	1,637	21.2	1,212	15.7	35.0

*DEATH RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 AGE-SPECIFIC POPULATION
NOTE: DEATH RATES FROM HIV INFECTION WERE NOT AVAILABLE UNTIL 1988 AS A SEPARATE IDENTIFIABLE CAUSE OF DEATH FROM THE DEATH RECORDS

Septicemia

The death rate from septicemia has increased since 1981 at a faster rate than any other leading cause of death. The overall death rate in 1990 was 105.6 percent higher than in 1981 (Table M13). The greatest relative increase in rate occurred in the elderly population, which also had by far the highest death rate (92.5 per 100,000) and the largest percentage of deaths (83.1% of the total). The increased life span and attendant greater exposure to invasive medical procedures may be contributing to the rapid increase in these deaths among the older population. The age group, 25 through 44 years, also had a large increase in death rate over the ten years (91.7%), although the number of deaths remains relatively low. The increase in deaths in this age group may be related to medical procedures necessitated by the prevalence of HIV infection, as well as unintentional and intentional injuries, in these young adults.

**TABLE M13. RESIDENT DEATHS AND DEATH RATES DUE TO SEPTICEMIA BY AGE GROUP
NEW JERSEY, 1981 AND 1990**

AGE GROUP	1990		1981		PERCENT CHANGE IN DEATH RATE 1981-1990
	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	
<1	7	6.0	11	11.4	-47.4
1-14	4	0.3	3	0.2	50.0
15-24	2	0.2	3	0.2	0.0
25-44	58	2.3	26	1.2	91.7
45-64	121	7.8	82	5.1	52.9
65+	948	92.5	405	46.1	100.7
NOT STATED	1	N/A	2	N/A	
TOTAL	1,141	14.8	532	7.2	105.6

*DEATH RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 AGE-SPECIFIC POPULATION

Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis

The death rate from chronic liver disease and cirrhosis fell in every age group in the ten year period, 1981 through 1990, and the overall rate declined 22.2 percent over the decade (Table M14). The greatest frequency of deaths from this cause group occurred in persons aged 45 through 64 (42.5% of the total), but the age-specific death rate was highest in the 65 and over population, which accounted for 39.1 percent of the deaths. The greatest relative decline in rate also occurred in 45 through 64 year olds, with a 27.9 percent decrease over the decade.

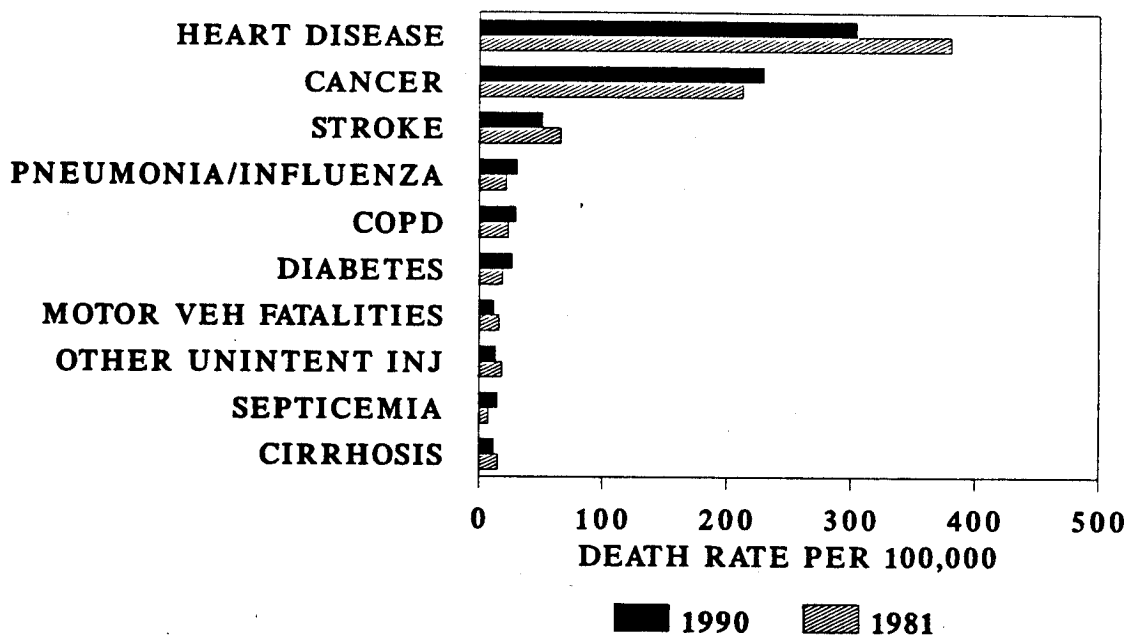
TABLE M14. RESIDENT DEATHS AND DEATH RATES DUE TO CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE AND CIRRHOSIS BY AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1981 AND 1990					
AGE GROUP	1990		1981		PERCENT CHANGE IN DEATH RATE 1981-1990
	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	
<25	3	0.1	5	0.2	-50.0
25-44	165	6.5	163	7.8	-16.7
45-64	390	25.1	559	34.8	-27.9
65+	359	35.0	403	45.9	-23.7
NOT STATED	1	N/A	1	N/A	
TOTAL	918	11.9	1,131	15.3	-22.2

*DEATH RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 AGE-SPECIFIC POPULATION

CHANGES IN DEATH RATES FOR THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

Four of the ten leading causes of death in 1990 had lower cause-specific crude death rates in 1990 than in 1981, while the rates for the remaining causes were higher in 1990 than a decade earlier. The causes of death which have declined over the decade are diseases of the heart, stroke, unintentional injuries (both those related to motor vehicles and other unintentional injuries) and chronic liver disease and cirrhosis. Over the same period, the death rates for cancer, COPD, pneumonia/influenza, diabetes mellitus and septicemia increased. HIV infection death rates also rose over the period for which data are available - 1988 through 1990. Figure M3 shows the change in death rates over the decade.

**FIGURE M3. CHANGES IN DEATH RATES
LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH
NEW JERSEY, 1981 AND 1990**



SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOST TO AGE 65

Years of Potential Life Lost by Cause

Analyses of patterns of cause-specific death rates, both crude and age-adjusted, have traditionally been used to identify and determine the relative importance of the various causes of death acting upon a population. Since most deaths occur in the older age groups, these measures are heavily weighted toward the mortality experience of the elderly. From a public health perspective, serious attention must also be directed toward the prevention of premature death, i.e., death that occurs earlier than the average life expectancy or prior to some selected age such as sixty-five. (3)

An alternative measure used to reflect the trends in premature mortality is years of potential life lost (YPLL). YPLL represents the summation of all of the years of life not lived to a defined upper limit (for these purposes set at age 65) by those who died before achieving the specified age (4). Deaths at younger ages receive a greater weight in computing YPLL than do deaths at older ages, e.g., one death at age 20 adds 45 years to YPLL, while a death at age 64 adds only one year to YPLL. Thus the death of one twenty year old is equivalent to the deaths of 45 persons aged 64 years in the computation of YPLL.

There were 364,503 years of potential life lost to age 65 by New Jersey residents who died in 1990 before reaching their 65th birthdays. The major causes of YPLL in New Jersey were cancer, followed by HIV infection and unintentional injury (Table M15 and Figure M4). In the country as a whole, unintentional injury was the leading cause of YPLL, followed by cancer and the combined group, suicide/homicide. HIV infection ranked sixth nationally as a cause of YPLL.(4) The cause-specific rates of potential life lost per 100,000 population under the age of sixty-five were also different in New Jersey from national rates. The rate per 100,000 for HIV infection was more than twice the national rate. YPLL rates were also higher in New Jersey for cancer, prematurity, stroke, chronic liver disease/cirrhosis, pneumonia/influenza, and diabetes. At the same time, New Jersey's YPLL rates were lower than the nation's for unintentional injury, diseases of the heart, suicide and homicide combined, and sudden infant death syndrome.

**TABLE M15. LEADING CAUSES OF YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOST BEFORE AGE 65
NEW JERSEY AND THE UNITED STATES, 1990**

CAUSE OF DEATH (ICD-9 CODES)	NEW JERSEY			UNITED STATES		
	RANK	YPLL	RATE*	RANK	YPLL	RATE*
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	1	60,475	901.9	2	1,839,900	846.1
HIV INFECTION (042-044)	2	44,438	662.7	6	644,245	296.2
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E949)	3	44,065	657.2	1	2,147,094	987.3
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429)	4	38,571	575.2	4	1,349,027	620.3
SUICIDE/HOMICIDE (E950-E978)	5	30,319	452.2	3	1,520,780	699.3
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	6	19,924	297.1	5	644,651	296.4
PREMATURITY (765, 769)	7	16,962	138.0	7	415,638	99.5
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE (430-438)	8	8,430	125.7	9	244,366	112.4
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE AND CIRRHOSIS (571)	9	8,360	124.7	10	212,707	97.8
PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA (480-487)	10	6,237	93.0	11	165,534	76.1
SUDDEN INFANT DEATH SYNDROME (798.0)	11	6,175	50.2	8	347,713	83.2
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	12	5,790	86.4	12	143,250	65.9
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	13	3,839	57.3	13	127,464	58.6
ALL OTHER CAUSES	-	70,918	1,057.7	-	2,280,859	1,048.8
TOTAL, ALL CAUSES		364,503	5,436.2		12,083,228	5,556.3

*RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 POPULATION UNDER THE AGE OF 65, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PREMATURITY AND SUDDEN INFANT DEATH SYNDROME WHICH ARE COMPUTED PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS. POPULATION FIGURES ARE FROM THE 1990 U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION.

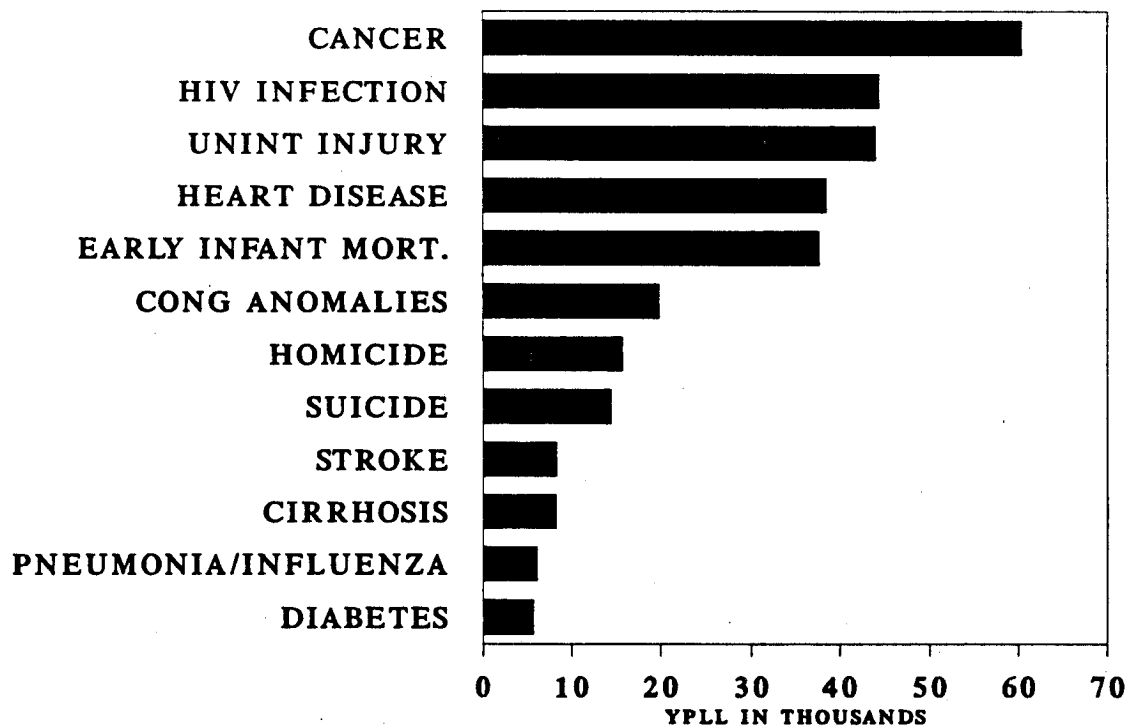
SOURCES: NEW JERSEY CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL, C.D.C. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

NOTE: U.S. DATA FOR 1990 ARE PROVISIONAL.

In the following discussion, cause-of-death groupings will be consistent with those used in most of this chapter. Slightly different categories were used in the comparison of New Jersey and national data in Table M15.

Cancer of all types was the leading cause of YPLL in New Jersey, responsible for 60,475 YPLL from deaths which occurred in 1990. Among deaths due to cancer, the major contributor to YPLL was cancer of the lung and bronchus, which caused 14,310 YPLL. This represents 23.7 percent of the years of life lost to cancer before age 65. The second leading contributor to cancer YPLL was malignant neoplasm of the digestive system, which caused 10,780 years of potential life lost, 4,550 years to cancer of the colon

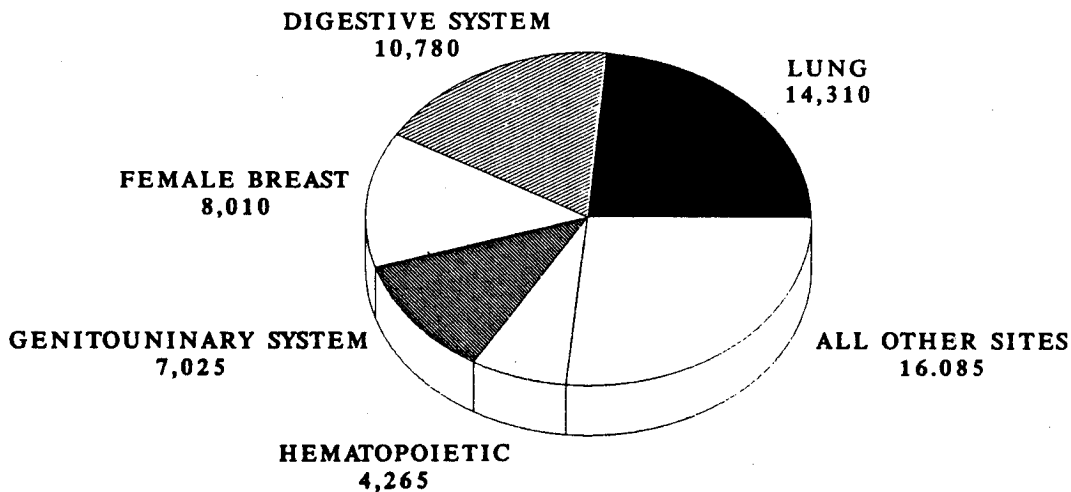
**FIGURE M4. LEADING CAUSES OF YPLL
NEW JERSEY, 1990**



SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

and rectum and 6,230 years to other digestive cancer. Female breast cancer caused 8,010 YPLL from deaths which occurred in 1990 and cancers of the genitourinary system caused 7,025 years of potential life to be lost. Of this total, cervical cancer caused 1,665 YPLL and prostate cancer was responsible for 655 YPLL. Cancer of other hematopoietic tissue was responsible for 4,265 YPLL from deaths which occurred in 1990. These five cancer types were responsible for 73.4 percent of the YPLL caused by cancer deaths in 1990 (Figure M5).

**FIGURE M5. YPLL DUE TO CANCER BY SITE
NEW JERSEY, 1990**

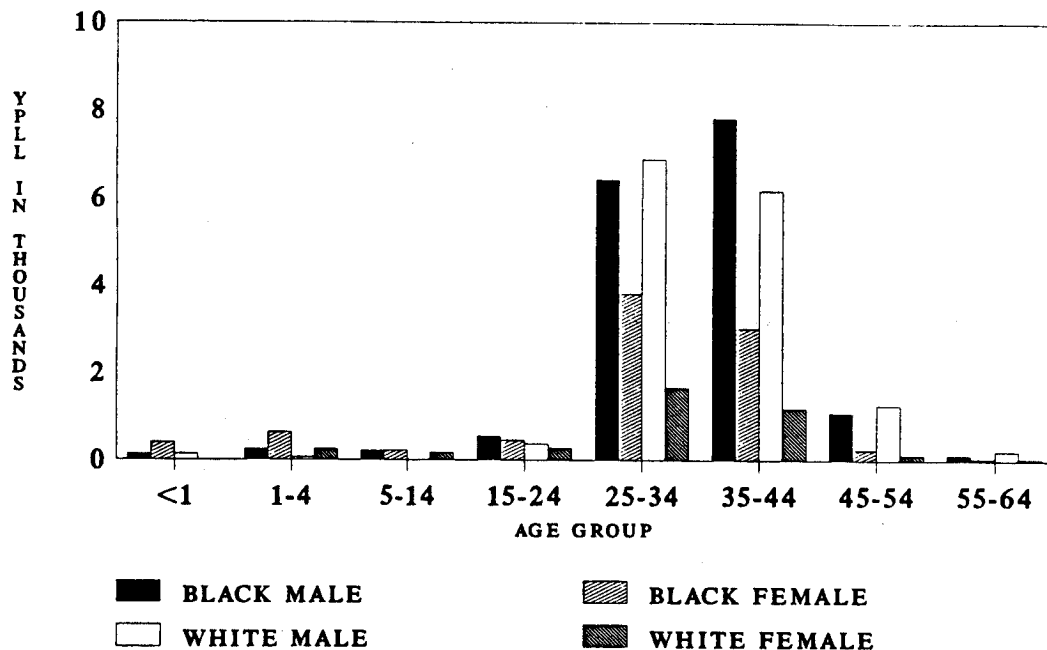


SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

More than 44,000 potential years of life before age 65 were lost to HIV infection in 1990 of which 57 percent were among blacks. The rate of YPLL due to HIV infection among blacks (2,553.4 per 100,000) was more than 7 times as high as the rate among whites (343.5 per 100,000). Years of potential life lost to HIV infection among blacks exceeded YPLL in whites by a substantial margin in every age group until age 45, when white deaths due to HIV infection began to exceed those of blacks (Figure M6).

The overwhelming majority of the YPLL due to HIV infection occurred through deaths of persons aged 25 through 44 years, a total of 36,815 years (83.8% of the YPLL due to HIV infection). Deaths of children under 15 years of age accounted for 2,433 YPLL - 1,828 among black and 605 among white children. Years of potential life lost to HIV infection were greater among females under 15 than among males - 1,643 female and 790 male years of potential life lost. Above the age of 15, males lost more potential years of life to HIV infection in each age group than did females.

FIGURE M6. YPLL DUE TO HIV INFECTION BY RACE, SEX & AGE, NEW JERSEY, 1990



SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Unintentional injury was the third leading cause of early loss of life in New Jersey in 1990, with slightly fewer years of potential life lost than were attributable to HIV infection. The major cause of YPLL from unintentional injury was death from motor vehicle related injuries. The modal age group for these deaths was 15 through 24 years (238 deaths) with substantial numbers of deaths also in the 25 through 34 age group (156 deaths) and among 35 through 44 year olds (111 deaths). Motor vehicle related injury deaths accounted for 53 percent of YPLL due to unintentional injuries in 1990.

The next most frequent cause of YPLL due to unintentional injuries was accidental poisoning by drugs. This category includes accidental overdose of a drug, wrong drug given or taken in error and drug taken accidentally, but excludes a correct drug properly administered in therapeutic dosage and administration of a drug with suicidal or homicidal intent. Over 15 percent of the YPLL due to unintentional injury was attributed to accidental drug poisoning. Almost 80 percent of the unintentional drug poisoning deaths were of individuals aged 25 through 44 years. Two other categories of unintentional injuries which made substantial contributions to YPLL were drownings (6.0% of unintentional injury YPLL) and fire and flames (5.7% of unintentional injury YPLL).

Years of Potential Life Lost by Race

In 1990, 120,395 years of potential life were lost through deaths of black residents who died before reaching the age of 65. While blacks account for 14.8 percent of New Jersey's population under the age of 65, premature deaths of black residents represent 33.0 percent of total YPLL. In contrast, white residents are 81.1 percent of New Jersey's population under 65 years of age, but accounted for only 64.7 percent of the total YPLL. The YPLL rates differ dramatically by race: the rate of YPLL for blacks (12,159 per 100,000) is almost three times the white rate (4,339 per 100,000).

The rates per 100,000 YPLL among blacks for each of the 15 leading causes of black YPLL were greater than the corresponding white rate. Some of the discrepancies between black and white rates were quite dramatic. Black YPLL rates for HIV infection and homicide were more than 7 times the corresponding white rates; the black/white ratio for YPLL due to nephritis was 6.0, the pneumonia/influenza ratio was 4.1 and the ratio for septicemia was 2.9. Other causes with high black/white YPLL ratios included diabetes, stroke, unintentional injury and chronic liver disease/cirrhosis (Table M16).

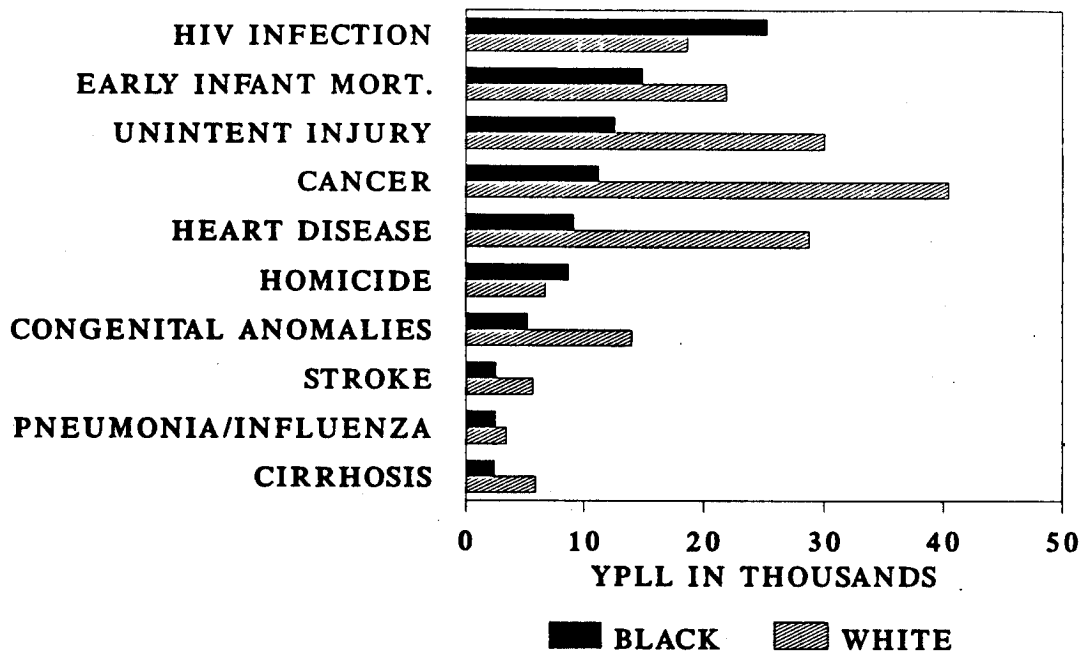
TABLE M16. LEADING CAUSES OF YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOST BEFORE AGE 65, BLACK AND WHITE POPULATIONS NEW JERSEY, 1990

CAUSE OF DEATH (ICD-9 CODES)	BLACK			WHITE		
	RANK	YPLL	RATE*	RANK	YPLL	RATE*
HIV INFECTION (042-044)	1	25,283	2,553.4	5	18,670	343.5
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	2	14,975	641.8	4	21,834	238.6
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E949)	3	12,620	1,274.5	2	30,040	552.8
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	4	11,290	1,140.2	1	47,423	872.6
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	5	9,198	928.9	3	28,718	528.4
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	6	8,709	879.5	8	6,730	123.8
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	7	5,246	529.8	6	14,051	258.5
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE (430-438)	8	2,580	260.6	10	5,635	103.7
PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA (480-487)	9	2,557	258.2	12	3,445	63.4
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE CIRRHOSIS (571)	10	2,465	248.9	9	5,875	108.1
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	11	1,880	189.9	11	3,865	71.1
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	12	1,780	179.8	7	9,635	177.3
SEPTICEMIA (038)	13	1,110	112.1	14	2,109	38.8
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	14	1,059	107.0	13	2,770	51.0
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	15	997	100.7	15	910	16.7
ALL OTHER CAUSES	-	18,646	1,883.1	-	34,089	625.3
TOTAL YPLL, ALL CAUSES		120,395	12,158.9		235,799	4,338.9

*RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 RACE-SPECIFIC POPULATION UNDER THE AGE OF 65, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF EARLY INFANT MORTALITY WHICH IS COMPUTED PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

HIV infection was the leading cause of premature death in 1990 among New Jersey's black population, accounting for 25,283 years of potential life lost before age 65 or 21 percent of the total YPLL for blacks. The years of life lost to age 65 by blacks to HIV infection actually exceeded the white YPLL for this cause group in 1990. (Figure M7). The years of life lost to age 65 by blacks to HIV infection actually exceeded the white YPLL for this cause group in 1990. (Figure M7). The two age groups accounting for most of the black premature deaths due to HIV were 25 through 34 and 35 through 44. YPLL for ages 25 through 34 represented 40 percent of the total YPLL for HIV or 10,185 years. Years lost for ages 35 through 44 represented 43 percent of the total YPLL for HIV and accounted for 10,800 years lost before age 65.

**FIGURE M7. LEADING CAUSES OF YPLL BY RACE
NEW JERSEY, 1990**



SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Early infant mortality ranked second as a cause of YPLL among black residents and fourth among whites. This cause group (ICD-9 codes 760-779) includes disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight, respiratory distress syndrome, and other causes. This cause group accounted for 55 percent of the black infant deaths in 1990.

Unintentional injuries ranked third as a cause of YPLL among blacks in 1990 and second among whites, accounting for 12,620 and 30,040 YPLL, respectively. Motor vehicle related injuries were the leading cause of unintentional injury YPLL among blacks, accounting for 38.3 percent of the total, followed by unintentional drug poisonings, responsible for 21.3 percent of all unintentional injury YPLL among blacks. Other major causes of unintentional injury deaths among young blacks included fire and flames (9.2 percent of unintentional injury YPLL) and drowning (8.7 percent of unintentional injury YPLL). For each of these causes of death, the rate of YPLL per 100,000 persons under the age of 65 was higher among blacks than whites (Table M17).

**TABLE M17. YPLL DUE TO UNINTENTIONAL INJURY BY TYPE AND RACE
NEW JERSEY, 1990**

TYPE OF UNINTENTIONAL INJURY (ICD-9 CODES)	BLACK		WHITE	
	YPLL	RATE*	YPLL	RATE*
MOTOR VEHICLE RELATED (E810-E825)	4,831	487.9	18,065	332.4
DRUG POISONING (E850-E858)	2,690	271.7	3,590	66.1
FIRE AND FLAMES (E890-E899)	1,163	117.5	1,360	25.0
DROWNINGS (E910)	1,103	111.4	1,487	27.4
OTHER	2,833	286.1	5,538	101.9
TOTAL UNINTENTIONAL INJURY YPLL (E800-E949)	12,620	1,274.5	30,040	552.8

*RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 POPULATION UNDER THE AGE OF 65 IN THE SPECIFIC RACE GROUP.

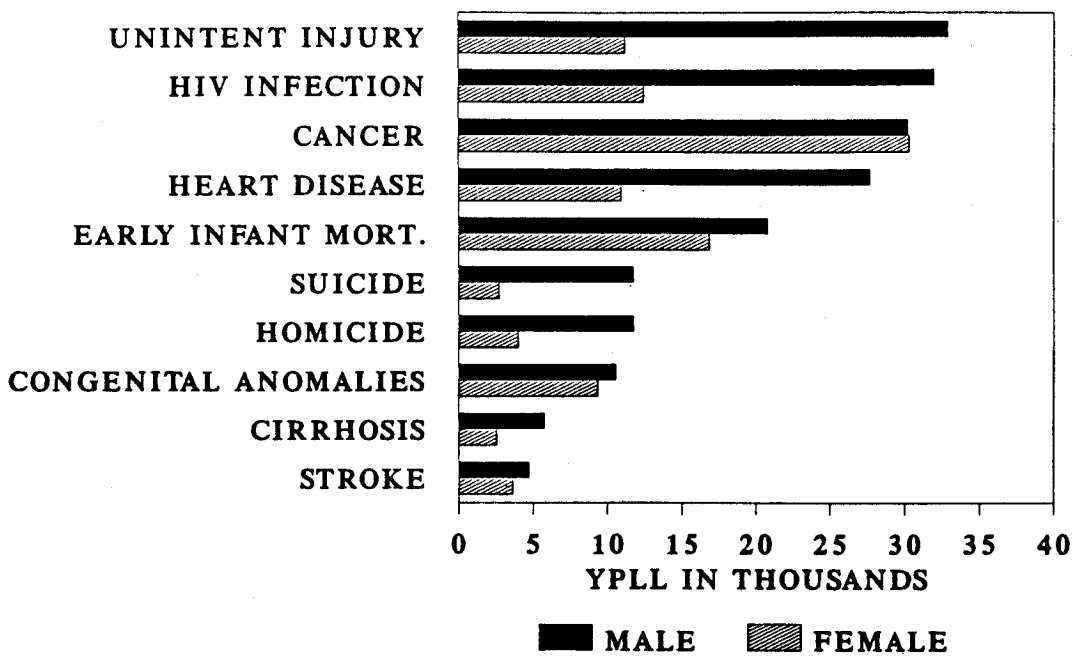
Cancer ranked fourth as a cause of YPLL among New Jersey's black residents, accounting for 11,290 years of life lost to age 65, while cancer was the leading cause of YPLL among whites with a loss of 47,423 years. Among blacks, the rate per 100,000 susceptible population among the various cancer types was highest for cancer of the female breast (286.2 per 100,000 black females under the age of 65), followed by lung cancer (274.7 per 100,000 black population under 65 years). White YPLL rates for these two sites also ranked first and second, respectively. High rates of YPLL among the black population were also found for cancer of the colon and rectum and for other digestive cancers. Rates of YPLL were higher among blacks than whites for most types of cancer. The ratio of black/white rates was particularly high for oral and pharyngeal cancer and for cancer of the cervix uteri, but was also higher for cancer of the female breast, the lung and bronchus, and the digestive system. On the other hand, white YPLL rates exceeded black rates for cancer of the genitourinary system excluding the cervix uteri and prostate and for leukemia (Table M18).

TABLE M18. YPLL DUE TO MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS BY SITE AND RACE NEW JERSEY, 1990				
SITE (ICD-9 CODES)	BLACK		WHITE	
	YPLL	RATE*	YPLL	RATE*
FEMALE BREAST (174)	1,470	286.2	6,420	236.0
LUNG AND BRONCHUS (162.2-162.9)	2,720	274.7	11,310	208.1
COLON AND RECTUM (153.0-154.3, 154.8, 159.0)	1,080	109.1	3,360	61.8
OTHER DIGESTIVE EXC. COLON & RECTUM (150.0-152.9, 155.0-158.9, 159.1, 159.8-159.9)	1,305	131.8	4,790	88.1
CERVIX UTERI (180)	515	100.3	1,120	41.2
PROSTATE (185)	135	28.3	520	19.2
GENITOURINARY SYSTEM, EXC. CERVIX UTERI AND PROSTATE (179, 181-184, 186-189)	655	66.1	3,910	71.9
LEUKEMIA (204-208)	415	41.9	2,646	48.7
OTHER HEMATOPOIETIC TISSUE (200-203)	645	65.1	3,420	62.9
LIP, ORAL CAVITY, PHARYNX (140-149)	395	39.9	805	14.8
OTHER AND UNSPECIFIED SITE	1,955	197.4	9,122	167.9
TOTAL, ALL MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	11,290	1,140.2	47,423	872.6
*RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 POPULATION UNDER THE AGE OF 65 WITH THE EXCEPTION OF FEMALE BREAST AND CERVIX UTERI RATES WHICH ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 FEMALES UNDER THE AGE OF 65 AND PROSTATE CANCER WHICH IS CALCULATED PER 100,000 MALES UNDER 65 YEARS.				

Years of Potential Life Lost by Sex

Years of potential life lost differ by sex, both in terms of total impact and in the relative ranking of causes responsible for premature death (Figure M8 and Table M19). In 1990, early deaths led to 230,929 YPLL among males compared to 133,574 among females. The rates per 100,000 population under 65 were 6,935.1 and 3,957.4, respectively.

**FIGURE M8. LEADING CAUSES OF YPLL BY SEX
NEW JERSEY, 1990**



SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

**TABLE M19. LEADING CAUSES OF YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOST BEFORE AGE 65 BY SEX
NEW JERSEY, 1990**

CAUSE OF DEATH	MALES			FEMALES		
	RANK	YPLL	RATE*	RANK	YPLL	RATE*
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E949)	1	32,879	987.4	4	11,186	331.4
HIV INFECTION (042-044)	2	31,980	960.4	3	12,458	369.1
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	3	30,194	906.8	1	30,281	897.1
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429)	4	27,668	830.9	5	10,903	323.0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	5	20,822	331.2	2	16,877	281.2
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	6	11,780	353.8	9	2,735	81.0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E999)	7	11,763	353.3	7	4,041	119.7
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	8	10,575	317.6	6	9,349	277.0
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	9	5,780	173.6	10	2,580	76.4
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	10	4,770	143.2	8	3,660	108.4
ALL OTHER CAUSES	-	42,718	1,282.9	-	29,504	874.1
TOTAL YPLL, ALL CAUSES		230,929	6,935.1		133,574	3,957.4

*RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 SEX-SPECIFIC POPULATION UNDER THE AGE OF 65, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF EARLY INFANT MORTALITY WHICH IS COMPUTED PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

The leading cause of YPLL among females was cancer of all types, which was the third leading cause among males. The number of potential years of life lost was quite similar in each sex, however the types of cancer which led to YPLL differed by sex (Table M20). In every cancer site not specific to sex (and excluding cancer of other genitourinary organs), male YPLL rates were higher than female rates. For some sites, the ratio of male to female rates was substantial: the lip, oral cavity and pharynx cancer YPLL rate in males was 3 times the female rate, while the YPLL rate for bone, skin and connective tissue cancer was 1.8 times as high in males as in females. YPLL rates for cancer of other hematopoietic tissue, leukemia and cancer of the lung including the bronchus were also higher in males.

SITE (ICD-9 CODES)	FEMALE		MALE	
	YPLL	RATE*	YPLL	RATE*
LUNG INCLUDING BRONCHUS (162.2-162.9)	5,675	168.1	8,635	259.3
GENITOURINARY ORGANS, EXC. CERVIX UTERI AND PROSTATE (179, 181-184, 186-189)	3,240	96.0	1,465	44.0
CERVIX UTERI (180)	1,665	49.3	-	-
PROSTATE (185)	-	-	655	19.7
COLON AND RECTUM (153.0-154.3, 154.8, 159.0)	1,945	57.6	2,605	78.2
OTHER DIGESTIVE ORGANS, EXC. COLON AND RECTUM (150.0-152.9, 155.0-158.9, 159.1, 159.8-159.9)	2,035	60.3	4,195	126.0
FEMALE BREAST (174)	8,010	237.3	-	-
LEUKEMIA (204-208)	1,269	37.6	1,987	59.7
OTHER HEMATOPOIETIC TISSUE (200-203)	1,570	46.5	2,695	80.9
BONE, SKIN, CONNECTIVE TISSUE (170-173)	1,165	34.5	2,045	61.4
LIP, ORAL CAVITY, PHARYNX (140-149)	310	9.2	910	27.3
OTHER AND UNSPECIFIED SITE	3,397	100.6	5,002	150.2
TOTAL (140-208)	30,281	897.1	30,194	906.8

* RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 SEX-SPECIFIC POPULATION UNDER THE AGE OF 65.
- IS USED TO DENOTE THE ABSENCE OF MORTALITY FOR SEX-SPECIFIC CANCER SITES.

The second leading cause of YPLL among males and third among females in 1990 was HIV infection, responsible for 31,980 years of life lost among males and 12,458 among females. The rate of YPLL among males was 2.6 times the female rate. While YPLL among males declined 2.2 percent from 1989 to 1990, among females, YPLL due to HIV infection increased 18 percent or 1,896 years. The median age at death from HIV infections was 3 years higher for males than females in 1990 - 38.4 years for males and 35.4 years for females; 10.4 percent of female deaths from HIV infections occurred before the age of 25, while only 2.7 percent of male HIV infection deaths occurred that young.

Among other leading causes of YPLL, major discrepancies occurred in rates for diseases of the heart (a male/female ratio of 2.6), suicide (a male/female ratio of 4.4), homicide (a male/female ratio of 3.0), and chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (a male/female ratio of 2.3). For each of the ten leading causes of YPLL, the male rates were higher than the corresponding female rates.

INFANT MORTALITY

Overview

Infant mortality is 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 1990 was 1,086, a decrease of 4.2 percent from the 1,134 infant deaths in 1989. The trend in the infant mortality rate has been downward over the decade of the 1980s. The infant mortality rate in 1990, 8.8, is the lowest ever for this rate in New Jersey. The U.S. provisional infant mortality rate in 1990 was 9.1 per 1,000 births, the lowest figure ever for the nation.(1)

Infant mortality rates differ widely by race. As indicated on 1990 death certificates, there were 632 white, 423 black and 23 infant deaths of races other than white or black. An additional 8 infant deaths were of unknown or unclassified race. Infant mortality rates were 6.9, 18.1, and 5.2, respectively, per 1,000 births among white, black and other race infants.

The infant mortality rates for both white and black infants declined from 1989 levels. The percentage decline in the black infant mortality rate was greater than the decrease in white infant mortality (decreases of 6.7% and 2.8 %, respectively). The ratio of black/white infant mortality rates declined slightly in 1990 to 2.6 from 2.7 in 1989.

Neonatal Deaths

More than two-thirds of the infant deaths in 1990 occurred within the first 27 days of life (67.7%). Deaths that occur to infants less than 28 days of age are termed neonatal deaths. There were 735 neonatal deaths in 1990 for a rate of 6.0 per 1,000 births. This represents a decrease of 1.6 percent from the 1989 rate. By race, there were 456 white, 259 black and 14 other race neonatal deaths; the neonatal mortality rates were 5.0, 11.1 and 3.1 among white, black and other races, respectively.

Postneonatal Deaths

The remaining 32.2 percent of infant deaths occurred at ages 28 through 364 days of life, the postneonatal period. This amounted to 349 deaths in 1990. Of the postneonatal deaths, 176 were white, 162 were black and 9 were of races other than white or black. The respective death rates were 1.9, 6.9, and 2.0 per 1,000 births in the respective racial groups. The black postneonatal mortality rate was 3.6 times the white rate.

Leading Causes of Death

The leading causes of death differ within the neonatal and postneonatal periods (Table M21). Congenital anomalies were the leading cause of total infant deaths in 1990, as well as of deaths in the neonatal period. Although the number of infant deaths declined from the 1989 level, the number of congenital malformation deaths increased by 10.3 percent. Most or all of this increase may be due to special field efforts of Department of Health staff to improve identification and reporting of congenital anomalies on death certificates. All of the increase in infant deaths from congenital anomalies occurred in the neonatal period; postneonatal deaths from congenital malformations declined by eight from the 1989 figure. Over the same period, infant deaths from respiratory distress syndrome declined 13.1 percent, with decreases in both the neonatal and postneonatal periods.

**TABLE M21. FIVE LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT, NEONATAL AND POSTNEONATAL DEATHS
NEW JERSEY, 1990**

CAUSE OF DEATH (ICD-9 CODES)	INFANT DEATHS		NEONATAL DEATHS		POSTNEONATAL DEATHS	
	NUMBER	RANK	NUMBER	RANK	NUMBER	RANK
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	235	1	168	1	67	2
DISORDERS RELATING TO SHORT GESTATION & UNSPECIFIED LOW BIRTH WEIGHT (765)	134	2	132	2	2	
RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME (769)	126	3	121	3	5	
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS OF NEWBORNS (770)	96	4	75	4	21	3
SUDDEN INFANT DEATH SYNDROME (798.0)	95	5	6		89	1
PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA (480-487)	15		3		12	5
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E949)	20		2		18	4
NEWBORN AFFECTED BY MATERNAL COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY (761)	31		31	5	0	

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 figures in this report. In addition, fetal death certificates are filed for a small number of fetal deaths of less than 20 weeks gestation; these are also omitted from this report. Thus, fetal death figures presented in this report include only spontaneous abortions to New Jersey residents beyond 19 weeks of gestation.

There were 943 reported resident spontaneous fetal deaths of over 19 weeks gestation in 1990 for a rate of 7.6 per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths. This figure included 532 fetal deaths in which the mother was white and 392 with mothers of races other than white and fetal death rates of 5.8 and 13.9, respectively, per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths. Comparable figures for 1989 were 925 fetal deaths, 555 with mothers who were white and 339 with mothers of races other than white. The corresponding rates were 7.5 per 1,000 total live births plus fetal deaths, 6.1 for white fetal deaths and 12.1 for fetal deaths of races other than white. (It should be noted that fetal death figures contained in publications prior to this report were more inclusive, i.e., the number of fetal deaths reported may have contained some fetal deaths occurring in New Jersey to out-of-state residents and, in addition, may have included some fetal deaths of less than 20 weeks gestation for which fetal death certificates were filed).

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 is defined for these purposes as 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 1990 was 1,678, for a rate of 13.5 per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths. This figure was virtually unchanged from the 1,672 perinatal deaths in 1989, when the perinatal death rate was 13.6 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. Because of the small number of maternal deaths, the rate tends to fluctuate from year to year. In 1990 there were 11 deaths due to maternal causes, under this definition. This yields a rate of 9.0 per 100,000 live births. Maternal deaths in 1990 were equal among white and black females (five deaths in each of these racial categories) and the remaining maternal death occurred among a female of a race other than white or black. The numbers of infant, neonatal, postneonatal, fetal and maternal deaths by county are shown in Table M23.

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. This process involves assessing diagnostic and other information beyond that included in the single underlying cause group, ICD-9 codes 630-676. 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.(5)

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**TABLE M22. RESIDENT DEATH RATES* BY RACE, SEX AND AGE
NEW JERSEY, 1981 - 1990**

YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	OTHER RACES	MALE	FEMALE	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-84	85+
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
1990	9.0	9.4	6.9	9.4	8.7	0.2	0.7	1.9	7.7	38.4	158.5

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

**TABLE M23. RESIDENT INFANT, NEONATAL, POSTNEONATAL, FETAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS BY COUNTY
NEW JERSEY, 1990**

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	NUMBER OF DEATHS				
	INFANT	NEONATAL	POST-NEONATAL	FETAL	MATERNAL
ATLANTIC	54	40	14	39	1
BERGEN	64	44	20	62	1
BURLINGTON	37	22	14	38	0
CAMDEN	88	61	27	67	0
CAPE MAY	10	7	3	10	0
CUMBERLAND	21	9	12	24	1
ESSEX	195	134	61	193	2
GLOUCESTER	30	20	10	21	0
HUDSON	107	70	36	73	1
HUNTERDON	9	5	4	4	0
MERCER	56	39	17	39	0
MIDDLESEX	85	62	23	71	0
MONMOUTH	68	43	25	51	1
MORRIS	32	22	10	36	0
OCEAN	36	28	8	29	0
PASSAIC	79	54	25	79	1
SALEM	13	6	7	9	0
SOMERSET	24	15	9	17	1
SUSSEX	16	11	5	12	0
UNION	51	33	18	60	2
WARREN	8	7	1	8	0
INSTITUTIONS	0	0	0	1	0
NOT STATED	3	3	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,086	735	349	943	11

NOTE: INFANT DEATHS ARE THE SUM OF NEONATAL AND POSTNEONATAL DEATHS, HOWEVER TWO DEATHS UNDER THE AGE OF ONE COULD NOT BE CATEGORIZED AS NEONATAL OR POSTNEONATAL.

TABLE M24. NUMBER OF DEATHS AND DEATH RATES, CRUDE AND AGE-ADJUSTED NEW JERSEY, BY COUNTY, 1990			
COUNTY	NUMBER OF DEATHS	CRUDE DEATH RATE*	AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATE**
ATLANTIC	2,277	10.2	549.2
BERGEN	7,473	9.1	426.8
BURLINGTON	2,855	7.2	474.0
CAMDEN	4,460	8.9	557.8
CAPE MAY	1,182	12.4	515.3
CUMBERLAND	1,318	9.5	557.6
ESSEX	8,133	10.5	673.6
GLOUCESTER	1,771	7.7	528.0
HUDSON	5,398	9.8	608.7
HUNTERDON	680	6.3	426.5
MERCER	2,836	8.7	513.9
MIDDLESEX	5,072	7.6	486.0
MONMOUTH	4,951	9.0	500.6
MORRIS	2,884	6.8	417.4
OCEAN	5,540	12.8	476.4
PASSAIC	4,124	9.1	531.1
SALEM	614	9.4	510.3
SOMERSET	1,571	6.5	406.4
SUSSEX	858	6.6	465.8
UNION	4,726	9.6	493.6
WARREN	833	9.1	496.5
MILITARY	3	-	-
NOT STATED	24	-	-
TOTAL	69,583	9.0	510.9
*CRUDE DEATH RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 1,000 POPULATION. **AGE-ADJUSTED RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 POPULATION.			

TABLE M25. TOTAL RESIDENT DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP
NEW JERSEY, 1990

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)	57	0	0	0	0	10	13	34	0
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	13	0	0	0	3	2	3	5	0
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	6	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	1,141	7	2	2	2	58	121	948	1
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	5	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
INFECTION/PARA DISEASE (1-3,5,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139)	279	6	5	2	6	66	71	123	0
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	1,637	10	19	11	36	1,273	262	25	1
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	17,756	3	5	35	51	718	4,610	12,332	2
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	241	0	0	1	1	21	47	171	0
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	2,083	0	0	0	2	84	434	1,563	0
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-289)	82	1	0	0	0	1	4	76	0
ANEMIAS (280-285)	171	1	1	0	6	15	18	130	0
MENINGITIS (320-322)	31	4	0	0	1	6	9	11	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	23,546	12	8	8	21	417	3,219	19,851	10
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	233	0	0	0	0	11	38	184	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	4,000	4	0	7	7	128	458	3,395	1
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	437	0	0	0	0	2	38	397	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	827	0	0	0	0	17	122	688	0
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	25	4	1	0	0	0	3	17	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	2,402	15	6	3	8	98	187	2,085	0
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	2,314	4	2	2	8	24	325	1,949	0
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	192	0	0	0	0	5	23	164	0
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	10	0	0	1	0	2	1	6	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	188	6	1	2	0	3	14	162	0
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	918	0	0	0	3	165	390	359	1
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575)	84	0	0	0	0	0	5	79	0
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	770	3	1	0	4	31	82	649	0
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	23	0	0	0	0	2	1	20	0
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600)	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
COMP OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	11	0	0	0	3	8	0	0	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	388	235	32	14	18	29	22	38	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	584	577	2	0	1	1	0	1	2
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825)	922	2	13	36	238	267	162	204	0
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E949)	1,032	18	37	24	91	337	152	372	1
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	668	0	0	5	84	293	151	135	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	482	15	17	12	115	228	64	28	3
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	113	2	0	1	10	62	16	19	3
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	308	105	4	0	8	48	41	100	2
RESIDUAL	5,587	50	23	36	55	396	804	4,233	0
TOTAL	69,583	1,086	179	202	784	4,830	11,913	50,562	27

TABLE M25A. TOTAL RESIDENT WHITE MALE DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP
NEW JERSEY, 1990

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)	16	0	0	0	0	1	4	11	0
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	404	3	1	0	0	16	57	327	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)	112	3	2	1	1	23	28	54	0
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	590	2	1	0	8	442	123	13	1
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	7,965	2	2	18	22	230	1,957	5,733	1
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	98	0	0	1	0	7	20	70	0
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	758	0	0	0	0	34	181	543	0
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	29	0	0	0	0	1	0	28	0
ANEMIAS (280-285)	49	0	0	0	0	4	3	42	0
MENINGITIS (320-322)	9	2	0	0	1	2	2	2	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	10,264	4	3	2	5	225	1,913	8,108	3
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	69	0	0	0	0	1	10	58	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	1,392	2	0	4	3	46	180	1,157	0
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	172	0	0	0	0	2	27	143	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	451	0	0	0	0	8	71	372	0
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	9	1	0	0	0	0	2	6	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	957	6	3	1	3	32	84	828	0
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	1,111	2	0	0	3	9	139	958	0
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	85	0	0	0	0	2	9	74	0
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	56	4	0	1	0	1	6	44	0
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	476	0	0	0	0	78	218	180	0
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575)	26	0	0	0	0	0	1	25	0
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	325	1	0	0	1	11	25	287	0
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600)	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
COMP OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	141	87	10	2	7	12	11	12	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	199	196	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825)	498	1	8	22	138	147	78	104	0
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E949)	498	5	8	8	48	182	89	158	0
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	477	0	0	4	63	200	110	100	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	149	1	3	4	37	75	22	6	1
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	51	0	0	1	6	26	7	11	0
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	133	32	3	0	7	24	25	41	1
RESIDUAL	2,098	15	8	13	21	134	340	1,567	0
TOTAL	29,687	369	53	82	376	1,975	5,744	21,080	8

TABLE M25B. TOTAL RESIDENT WHITE FEMALE DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP
NEW JERSEY, 1990

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL	AGE GROUP							NOT STATED
		UNDER 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	
TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (10-12)	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	0
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	583	1	1	1	0	18	39	523	0
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
INFECTION/PARA DISEASE (1-3,5,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139)	88	1	1	1	1	8	18	58	0
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	126	0	4	3	6	94	16	3	0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	7,639	0	2	9	16	314	1,803	5,495	0
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	117	0	0	0	0	8	19	90	0
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	952	0	0	0	0	23	137	792	0
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	39	0	0	0	0	0	2	37	0
ANEMIAS (280-285)	83	1	0	0	2	1	7	72	0
MENINGITIS (320-322)	11	1	0	0	0	0	1	9	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	11,014	3	1	2	5	65	694	10,243	1
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	94	0	0	0	0	1	11	82	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	2,082	0	0	1	2	38	151	1,890	0
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	231	0	0	0	0	0	7	224	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	304	0	0	0	0	5	30	269	0
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	12	0	1	0	0	0	1	10	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	1,178	1	2	2	1	18	49	1,107	0
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	1,011	0	0	1	5	7	128	870	0
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	91	0	0	0	0	2	10	79	0
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	111	1	1	1	0	1	6	101	0
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	269	0	0	0	2	28	89	150	0
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575)	51	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	0
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	311	0	0	0	1	3	28	279	0
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	15	0	0	0	0	1	1	13	0
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMP OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	5	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	148	75	13	6	8	14	9	23	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	139	138	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825)	240	0	2	6	53	51	45	83	0
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E849)	261	3	7	5	9	28	26	183	0
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	122	0	0	1	7	51	32	31	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	70	3	2	2	9	36	5	12	1
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	23	1	0	0	3	11	3	5	0
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	87	22	0	0	0	7	8	50	0
RESIDUAL	2,681	12	6	13	21	93	235	2,301	0
TOTAL	30,207	263	44	54	153	931	3,614	25,148	2

**TABLE M25C. TOTAL RESIDENT BLACK MALE DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP
NEW JERSEY, 1990**

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)	16	0	0	0	0	5	5	6	0
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	6	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	61	2	0	1	1	11	12	33	1
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)	38	1	1	0	1	22	9	4	0
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	618	2	4	4	12	495	97	4	0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	1,100	1	0	3	7	72	462	554	1
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	12	0	0	0	0	3	4	5	0
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	143	0	0	0	1	18	53	71	0
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
ANEMIAS (280-285)	15	0	0	0	1	5	3	6	0
MENINGITIS (320-322)	7	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	976	1	1	2	7	80	330	551	4
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	28	0	0	0	0	5	11	12	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	215	0	0	1	1	21	67	124	1
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	11	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	26	0	0	0	0	2	9	15	0
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	143	5	1	0	1	29	41	66	0
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	104	1	1	0	0	3	30	69	0
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	6	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	6	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	0
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	107	0	0	0	0	37	54	15	1
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575)	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	61	1	1	0	2	12	16	29	0
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
COMP OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	49	37	4	3	2	2	0	1	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	118	116	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825)	110	1	1	6	34	45	15	8	0
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E949)	171	3	15	7	26	85	22	13	0
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	47	0	0	0	10	29	7	1	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	200	6	6	5	57	88	31	7	0
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	26	0	0	0	0	20	3	1	2
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	42	22	0	0	1	12	5	1	1
RESIDUAL	386	14	3	7	4	97	127	134	0
TOTAL	4,864	218	38	39	168	1,206	1,428	1,755	12

TABLE M25D. TOTAL RESIDENT BLACK FEMALE DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP
NEW JERSEY, 1990

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)	9	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	86	1	0	0	1	11	12	61	0
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
INFECTION/PARA DISEASE (1-3,5,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139)	33	1	1	0	3	11	11	6	0
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	284	6	10	4	10	228	23	3	0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	848	0	0	1	2	77	321	447	0
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	9	0	0	0	0	2	1	6	0
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	216	0	0	0	1	9	60	146	0
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0
ANEMIAS (280-285)	21	0	1	0	3	5	5	7	0
MENINGITIS (320-322)	4	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	1,108	4	3	2	4	34	244	815	2
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	41	0	0	0	0	3	6	32	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	267	2	0	0	1	20	53	191	0
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	20	0	0	0	0	0	1	19	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	34	0	0	0	0	0	9	25	0
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	99	1	0	0	3	18	11	66	0
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	78	1	1	1	0	5	26	44	0
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	63	0	0	0	1	22	27	13	0
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575)	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	64	1	0	0	0	4	11	48	0
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMP OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	5	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	40	29	4	1	1	1	2	2	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	114	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825)	50	0	2	2	9	15	18	4	0
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E849)	78	7	7	3	6	32	6	16	1
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	11	0	0	0	3	6	1	1	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	51	5	6	1	8	23	5	3	0
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	10	1	0	0	1	4	2	1	1
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	34	24	1	0	0	2	3	4	0
RESIDUAL	392	5	6	2	8	63	97	211	0
TOTAL	4,114	205	42	18	69	604	964	2,208	4

TABLE M25E. OTHER RACE MALE RESIDENT DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP
NEW JERSEY, 1990

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	0	1	0
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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)	5	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	5	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	49	0	0	1	0	4	16	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	2	0	0
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANEMIAS (280-285)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
MENINGITIS (320-322)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	60	0	0	0	0	11	17	32	0
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	10	0	0	1	0	2	0	7	0
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	11	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	0
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	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)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825)	11	0	0	0	3	6	2	0	0
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E949)	6	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	6	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	5	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
RESIDUAL	22	1	0	1	0	5	4	11	0
TOTAL	226	13	1	4	6	43	54	105	0

TABLE M25F. OTHER RACE FEMALE RESIDENT DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP
NEW JERSEY, 1990

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL	UNDER 1	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	NOT STATED
TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (10-12)	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-3,5,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	48	0	2	0	4	14	28	0
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	8	0	0	0	0	1	7	0
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANEMIAS (280-285)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
MENINGITIS (320-322)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	52	0	0	0	0	9	43	0
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	26	0	0	0	1	7	18	0
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	5	0	0	0	1	1	3	0
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	8	2	0	0	0	1	5	0
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	4	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMP OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-678)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825)	10	0	0	1	3	3	3	0
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E949)	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	5	0	0	1	3	0	1	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
RESIDUAL	8	2	0	0	1	1	4	0
TOTAL	198	10	3	2	21	40	122	0

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**TABLE M25G. MALE RESIDENT DEATHS RACE NOT STATED BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP
NEW JERSEY, 1990**

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL	UNDER 1	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	NOT STATED
TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (10-12)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-3,5,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	12	0	0	0	9	2	1	0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	55	0	1	2	5	21	26	0
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANEMIAS (280-285)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MENINGITIS (320-322)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	41	0	0	0	2	9	30	0
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	6	0	0	0	2	1	3	0
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-498)	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMP OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825)	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E949)	14	0	0	2	7	5	0	0
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	4	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
RESIDUAL	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
TOTAL	168	3	2	4	32	47	79	1

TABLE M25H. FEMALE RESIDENT DEATHS RACE NOT STATED BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP
NEW JERSEY, 1990

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL	UNDER 1	1-4	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (10-12)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	3	0	0	0	0	1	2
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-3,5,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	52	0	1	2	12	16	21
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANEMIAS (280-285)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MENINGITIS (320-322)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	31	0	0	0	0	3	28
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMP OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	3	2	0	1	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E949)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
RESIDUAL	7	1	0	1	2	0	3
TOTAL	119	5	1	6	18	22	67

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**TABLE M26. TOTAL DEATHS BY CAUSE GROUP AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
NEW JERSEY, 1990**

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL	ATLANTIC	BERGEN	BURLINGTON	CAMDEN	CAPE MAY	CUMBERLAND	ESSEX
TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (10-12)	57	2	1	2	3	0	1	16
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	13	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	1,141	45	102	42	78	29	15	150
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-3,5,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139)	279	8	25	13	16	2	5	49
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	1,637	26	86	19	46	3	6	553
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	17,756	565	2,093	798	1,114	302	322	1,822
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	241	4	24	16	16	3	3	30
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	2,083	68	211	73	142	19	47	246
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	82	2	7	1	6	3	1	11
ANEMIAS (280-285)	171	4	13	2	7	4	2	37
MENINGITIS (320-322)	31	0	5	0	1	0	0	10
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	23,546	786	2,689	963	1,465	415	441	2,452
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	233	7	19	7	14	2	1	46
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	4,000	133	474	151	268	76	69	452
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	437	26	51	9	29	10	8	26
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	827	22	86	31	50	20	20	73
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	25	1	1	1	1	0	1	5
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	2,402	68	232	122	144	33	40	285
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-498)	2,314	87	237	114	140	50	53	209
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	192	10	25	7	11	0	4	20
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	188	8	20	10	14	4	1	19
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	918	20	75	45	73	13	20	136
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575)	84	4	10	2	8	3	1	4
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	770	26	71	29	38	16	14	112
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	23	0	4	2	2	0	0	3
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600)	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
COMP OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	11	1	1	0	0	0	1	2
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	388	21	28	14	38	9	10	50
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	584	27	35	21	44	3	11	109
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825)	922	43	68	53	73	16	41	112
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E949)	1,032	54	97	25	70	13	21	166
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	668	21	66	21	64	16	13	61
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	482	17	13	13	58	3	15	149
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	113	4	25	3	6	1	1	21
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	308	12	31	5	20	4	5	29
RESIDUAL	5,597	153	545	241	400	110	124	663
TOTAL	69,583	2,277	7,473	2,855	4,460	1,182	1,318	8,133

TABLE M26. TOTAL DEATHS CAUSE GROUP AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE (CONTINUED)
NEW JERSEY, 1990

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	GLOU- CESTER	HUDSON	HUNTERDON	MERCER	MIDDLE- SEX	MON- MOUTH	MORRIS	OCEAN
TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (10-12)	1	7	0	4	5	2	1	1
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	1	3	0	1	1	0	1	1
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	24	113	10	43	82	90	38	99
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
INFECTION/PARA DISEASE (1-3,5,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139)	5	19	1	11	21	18	13	12
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	10	292	4	36	84	78	29	28
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	441	1,238	195	700	1,348	1,285	787	1,517
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	2	19	1	13	15	20	13	15
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	58	201	23	86	163	140	86	129
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	3	7	2	4	10	4	3	8
ANEMIAS (280-285)	3	18	1	9	5	10	3	13
MENINGITIS (320-322)	1	1	0	1	1	3	0	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	573	1,807	222	949	1,642	1,712	999	2,107
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	19	24	2	13	9	18	13	15
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	109	257	42	146	300	304	170	307
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	27	15	2	8	93	59	7	24
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	21	53	7	43	57	66	41	81
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	2	1	0	2	3	0	0	2
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	58	159	18	138	158	172	112	201
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	65	162	22	106	179	182	103	207
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	2	9	3	5	19	10	6	20
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	4	14	2	9	18	11	12	13
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	22	97	5	44	51	59	26	52
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575)	0	6	0	5	7	11	3	6
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	18	89	2	18	55	40	26	64
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	0	1	0	0	0	3	4	0
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600)	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
COMP OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	12	33	6	12	31	21	12	18
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	18	61	2	32	49	36	22	21
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825)	44	33	14	29	72	61	41	59
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E949)	32	81	11	55	69	59	31	47
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	22	57	15	22	52	46	25	47
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	8	51	4	26	23	15	14	6
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	3	14	1	0	8	3	1	3
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	13	25	5	16	20	19	10	18
RESIDUAL	149	428	56	249	420	392	231	398
TOTAL	1,771	5,398	680	2,836	5,072	4,951	2,884	5,540

**TABLE M26. TOTAL DEATHS BY CAUSE GROUP AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE (CONTINUED)
NEW JERSEY, 1990**

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	PASSAIC	SALEM	SOMERSET	SUSSEX	UNION	WARREN	MILITARY	NOT STATED
TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (10-12)	6	1	1	2	0	1	0	0
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	67	6	28	13	56	10	0	1
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-3,5,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139)	21	4	8	3	21	4	0	0
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	167	8	17	8	129	7	0	1
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	984	154	425	227	1,219	218	1	1
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	16	2	8	3	15	3	0	0
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	135	23	49	26	138	20	0	0
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	3	1	0	0	4	2	0	0
ANEMIAS (280-285)	15	5	2	0	16	2	0	0
MENINGITIS (320-322)	3	0	0	0	4	1	0	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	1,448	211	495	273	1,605	290	1	1
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	5	2	3	4	8	2	0	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	230	37	98	54	278	45	0	0
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	22	1	2	2	13	3	0	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	37	8	31	13	59	8	0	0
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	134	27	58	43	173	26	0	1
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	106	20	39	45	149	39	0	0
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	16	0	5	2	16	2	0	0
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	11	0	4	4	8	2	0	0
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	56	7	21	11	81	3	0	1
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575)	4	0	1	0	6	3	0	0
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	53	6	9	10	60	14	0	0
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600)	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
COMP OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	24	4	13	3	22	7	0	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	38	5	12	8	22	4	0	4
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825)	41	9	20	18	56	16	0	3
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E949)	58	10	24	8	86	14	0	1
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	36	6	21	13	33	11	0	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	28	1	5	2	28	3	0	2
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	10	0	0	1	5	0	0	3
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	27	4	9	3	29	2	0	2
RESIDUAL	316	51	160	58	380	69	1	3
TOTAL	4,124	614	1,571	858	4,726	833	3	24

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

1990

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 1990. 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 marriages performed in New Jersey during 1990 was 58,747. This represents a 2.2 percent decrease from 1989, and continued the irregular pattern observed in marriage occurrences in New Jersey throughout the decade (Table MD1).

The 1990 marriage rate per 1,000 population decreased 2.6 percent from the 1989 rate to 7.6 per 1,000 population. This is the lowest level for the marriage rate in the state in the past ten years. The highest number of marriages occurred in Essex County (6,337), while the smallest number were performed in Salem County (422). Six counties accounted for more than half of the marriages that occurred in New Jersey in 1990. In addition to Essex County, these were Bergen (6,124), Middlesex (4,881), Monmouth (4,491), Hudson (4,276), and Union (3,820). Cape May County had the highest marriage rate in 1990 (9.1 per 1,000 population), while Ocean County had the lowest rate (5.9 per 1,000 population) (Table MD8).

Age

In 1990, the median age of brides was 27.7 years and of grooms was 29.3 years (Table MD1). Throughout the decade, the median age at marriage has increased for both brides and grooms. Since 1981, the median age of brides has increased almost three years or 11.2 percent, while the median age for grooms has increased nearly two years or 6.9 percent.

TABLE MD1. NUMBER OF MARRIAGES, MARRIAGE RATES AND MEDIAN AGE AT MARRIAGE FOR BRIDES AND GROOMS MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES ISSUED IN NEW JERSEY, 1981-1990				
YEAR	MARRIAGES		MEDIAN AGE	
	NUMBER	RATE*	BRIDES	GROOMS
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
1990	58,747	7.6	27.7	29.3

* RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 1,000 POPULATION.

The ages of brides and grooms marrying for the first time had also been steadily increasing over the decade (Table MD2). However, in 1990, the median age of brides marrying for the first-time in New Jersey decreased slightly to 25.5 years from 25.7 years in 1989. The median age of grooms declined from 27.4 years to 26.6 years, a decrease of 2.9 percent. In 1981, 66.2 percent of all brides were under the age of twenty-five (Table MD3). By 1990, this percentage had fallen to 46.3 percent. In 1981, almost half (48.8%) of all grooms were under the age of twenty-five, but by 1990 that figure had declined to 29.7 percent.

TABLE MD2. MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE NEW JERSEY, 1981 - 1990		
	MEDIAN AGE	
YEAR	BRIDES	GROOMS
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
1990	25.5	26.6

A detailed distribution of bride's age by groom's age can be found in Table MD4.

Previous Marital Status

Approximately three-fourths of all brides who married in New Jersey in 1990 were marrying for the first time (Table MD5). The percentage of grooms marrying for the first time was slightly lower. This pattern has remained essentially unchanged during the decade. In 1990, 74.9 percent of all brides and 73.7 percent of all grooms were marrying for the first time. In addition, 2.4 percent of both brides and grooms were widowed at the time of remarriage, a sharp decrease from the 4.9 percent and 5.0 percent levels, respectively, recorded in 1989. The percentage of both brides and grooms marrying after divorce increased in 1990. In 1990 marriages, 22.8 percent of brides and 23.9 percent of grooms were remarrying after divorce. A comparison of marital status of both brides and grooms can be found in Table MD6.

Race

In 1990, an item to record race was added to marriage certificates issued in New Jersey. Only the designations "white", "black", "other" and "unknown" appear on the certificate. Marriage statistics by race and county of occurrence can be found in Table MD7.

DIVORCES AND ANNULMENTS

The ratio of marriages occurring in New Jersey to divorces and annulments occurring in the state was 2.4 in 1990. There were 24,911 divorces and annulments, a decrease of 1,157 from the 1989 figure. The divorce and annulment rate per 1,000 population was 3.2, a decrease from the 1989 rate of 3.4 per 1,000 population. The number and rate of divorces and annulments by county can be found in Table MD8.

**TABLE MD3. PERCENT OF BRIDES AND GROOMS UNDER 25 AND UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE AT THE TIME OF FIRST MARRIAGE
NEW JERSEY, 1981 - 1990**

YEAR	NUMBER OF MARRIAGES	BRIDES		GROOMS	
		PERCENT UNDER 25	PERCENT UNDER 20	PERCENT UNDER 25	PERCENT UNDER 20
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
1990	58,747	46.3	6.9	29.7	2.5

TABLE MD4. MARRIAGES BY AGE OF BRIDE AND AGE OF GROOM
NEW JERSEY, 1990

AGE OF BRIDE	TOTAL	AGE OF GROOM													65+	60-64	55-59	50-54	45-49	40-44	35-39	30-34	25-29	20-24	15-19	UNDER 15	NOT STATED
		15	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+															
UNDER 15	10	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	2,709	0	1,515	461	83	32	7	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	16,369	1	6,993	7,013	1,553	342	94	36	21	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	19,051	1	1,937	10,143	4,774	1,437	489	150	58	12	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-34	9,358	0	334	2,115	3,533	1,986	864	337	109	43	12	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35-39	4,812	0	90	496	1,094	1,314	1,000	473	223	66	30	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40-44	2,835	0	27	126	288	490	715	592	326	157	81	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45-49	1,619	0	4	33	89	131	230	416	398	220	110	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-54	834	0	0	5	21	26	57	117	196	209	125	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55-59	448	0	2	2	1	6	13	32	54	103	122	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	333	0	0	1	1	0	4	7	22	44	87	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65+	368	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	13	37	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NOT STATED	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	58,747	2	10,907	20,397	11,437	5,764	3,474	2,167	1,350	871	615	787	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

**TABLE MD5. NUMBER OF MARRIAGES BY PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS
NEW JERSEY, 1981 - 1990**

YEAR	NUMBER OF MARRIAGES	BRIDES			GROOMS		
		PERCENT NEVER MARRIED	PERCENT WIDOWED	PERCENT DIVORCED	PERCENT NEVER MARRIED	PERCENT WIDOWED	PERCENT DIVORCED
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
1990	58,747	74.9	2.4	22.8	73.7	2.4	23.9

**TABLE MD6. MARRIAGES BY PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDE AND GROOM
NEW JERSEY, 1990**

PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDE	TOTAL		PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF GROOM						
			NEVER MARRIED		WIDOWED		DIVORCED		NOT STATED
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER
NEVER MARRIED	43,974	74.9	37,212	86.0	265	19.1	6,496	46.2	1
WIDOWED	1,391	2.4	306	0.7	531	38.2	554	3.9	0
DIVORCED	13,377	22.8	5,770	13.3	594	42.7	7,012	49.9	1
NOT STATED	5	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
TOTAL	58,747	100.0	43,293	100.0	1,390	100.0	14,062	100.0	2

**TABLE MD7. MARRIAGES BY COUNTY OF OCCURENCE AND BY RACE
NEW JERSEY, 1990**

COUNTY	TOTAL	WHITE		BLACK		OTHER		UNKNOWN	
		BRIDE	GROOM	BRIDE	GROOM	BRIDE	GROOM	BRIDE	GROOM
ATLANTIC	1,926	1,603	1,589	286	301	35	34	2	2
BERGEN	6,124	5,670	5,692	269	274	174	149	11	9
BURLINGTON	2,972	2,607	2,595	320	342	37	29	8	6
CAMDEN	3,432	2,917	2,901	439	462	73	69	3	0
CAPE MAY	863	823	820	38	41	1	1	1	1
CUMBERLAND	1,056	916	906	132	143	8	7	0	0
ESSEX	6,337	4,125	4,122	1,986	2,001	141	130	85	84
GLOUCESTER	1,626	1,494	1,490	113	121	14	10	5	5
HUDSON	4,276	3,459	3,460	526	553	228	200	63	63
HUNTERDON	832	818	810	6	13	6	6	2	3
MERCER	2,446	1,972	1,966	399	410	47	47	28	23
MIDDLESEX	4,881	4,343	4,334	347	376	183	141	28	30
MONMOUTH	4,491	4,158	4,136	273	306	57	41	3	8
MORRIS	3,558	3,404	3,399	68	82	70	61	16	16
OCEAN	2,559	2,482	2,470	55	70	20	16	2	3
PASSAIC	3,729	3,119	3,046	492	548	106	125	12	10
SALEM	422	397	393	24	28	1	1	0	0
SOMERSET	1,861	1,712	1,707	95	96	47	52	7	6
SUSSEX	851	843	840	4	5	4	5	0	1
UNION	3,820	3,096	3,085	655	671	56	51	13	13
WARREN	654	650	648	2	5	1	1	1	0
MILITARY	31	19	19	11	12	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	58,747	50,627	50,428	6,540	6,860	1,290	1,176	290	283

**TABLE MD8. MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES BY COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE
NEW JERSEY, 1990**

COUNTY	NUMBER OF MARRIAGES	RATE*	NUMBER OF DIVORCES**	RATE*
ATLANTIC	1,926	8.6	483	2.1
BERGEN	6,124	7.4	2,694	3.3
BURLINGTON	2,972	7.5	1,480	3.7
CAMDEN	3,432	6.8	1,782	3.5
CAPE MAY	863	9.1	420	4.4
CUMBERLAND	1,056	7.6	567	4.1
ESSEX	6,337	8.1	2,481	3.2
GLOUCESTER	1,626	7.1	847	3.7
HUDSON	4,276	7.7	1,026	1.9
HUNTERDON	832	7.7	411	3.8
MERCER	2,446	7.5	1,193	3.7
MIDDLESEX	4,881	7.3	2,407	3.6
MONMOUTH	4,491	8.1	1,706	3.1
MORRIS	3,558	8.4	1,479	3.5
OCEAN	2,559	5.9	889	2.0
PASSAIC	3,729	8.2	1,532	3.4
SALEM	422	6.5	261	4.0
SOMERSET	1,861	7.7	740	3.1
SUSSEX	851	6.5	502	3.8
UNION	3,820	7.7	1,701	3.4
WARREN	654	7.1	330	3.6
MILITARY	31	N/A	0	N/A
TOTAL	58,747	7.6	24,911	3.2

*RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 1,000 POPULATION
**FIGURES INCLUDE BOTH DIVORCES AND ANNULMENTS

MORBIDITY

1990

INTRODUCTION

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. Effective May 21, 1990, under State Regulation 8:57-2.1, the regulations were amended to drop ARC as a reportable condition, and to mandate anonymous reporting of HIV infections. This chapter is derived from data on cases of reportable diseases submitted to the specific program units of the New Jersey Department of Health charged with responsibility for their collection and maintenance.

AIDS and cases of HIV infection are reported to the AIDS Epidemiological Services Unit within the Division of AIDS Prevention and Control. 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. Data on other communicable diseases are reported to Communicable Disease Control Service. These latter three programs are located within the Division of Epidemiology, Occupational and Environmental Disease Control.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Tuberculosis

The annual number of verified cases of tuberculosis has risen steadily since 1985, when a new case definition was implemented. Verified cases are active tuberculosis cases which meet specific criteria set by CDC.

In 1990, the number of verified cases of active tuberculosis increased by 21 cases over the 1989 level to 970. This represents an increase of 2.2 percent from 1989 to 1990, in sharp contrast to the 19.7 percent increase from 1988 to 1989. Total cases include verified cases plus any additional cases which do not meet the CDC criteria. There were 1,232 total cases of tuberculosis, 11 fewer than in 1989 and 70 deaths from tuberculosis, 13 fewer than in 1989 (Table C1).

TABLE C1. NUMBER AND RATE OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES AND DEATHS NEW JERSEY, 1986-1990						
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
1990	970	12.5	1,232	15.9	70	0.9

*RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 POPULATION

SOURCE: COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL SERVICE, DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DISEASE CONTROL

In 1990, the age categories 25 through 34 years and 35 through 44 years accounted for 444 cases or 45.8 percent of all verified cases of tuberculosis. Males represented the majority of the verified cases (619 cases or 63.8 percent of the total). By race, blacks account for almost half of all verified tuberculosis cases (49.4 percent). See Table C6 for more detailed data.

Every county reported cases of tuberculosis in 1990. Essex County had the highest incidence of both verified and total cases (259 and 306, respectively), while Warren county recorded the fewest (one each verified and total cases). There were 29 total cases of tuberculosis recorded in the transient population, while institutionalized individuals accounted for 56 total cases (Table C7). Thirty-six of the total tuberculosis cases reported by institutions were in correctional facilities and twenty-seven of these were verified cases.(1)

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

The total number of reported syphilis cases, including all stages of the disease, increased by 1,033 cases in 1990 to 4,394 (Table C2). The rate per 100,000 population increased 30.6 percent, from 43.5 per 100,000 in 1989 to 56.8 per 100,000 in 1990. Prime factors in this upsurge were the increases in congenital syphilis (78 cases in 1990 versus 13 cases in 1989), early latent syphilis (1,223 cases in 1990 versus 810 cases), and late syphilis (1,396 cases in 1990 and 1,017 cases in 1989). The increase in the incidence of congenital syphilis was at least partially due to a change in the surveillance definition for reporting of congenital syphilis cases, issued by the Centers for Disease Control in 1989.(2) The rates for total syphilis cases, as well as the stages shown in Table C2, were at their highest levels of the decade in 1990.

**TABLE C2. NUMBER AND RATE OF SYPHILIS CASES BY STAGE AND GONORRHEA CASES
NEW JERSEY, 1981-1990**

YEAR	SYPHILIS						GONORRHEA	
	TOTAL CASES**		PRIMARY & SECONDARY		EARLY LATENT		NUMBER	RATE*
	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*		
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
1990	4,394	56.8	1,697	22.0	1,223	15.8	14,724	190.5

* RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 POPULATION

** TOTAL CASES OF SYPHILIS INCLUDE ALL CASES FROM EVERY STAGE AND REPORTED MILITARY CASES

SOURCE: COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL SERVICE, DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DISEASE CONTROL

The highest rates of total syphilis cases, as well as primary and secondary cases, early latent and late latent cases, occurred in the 20 through 24 year old age group (Table C8). Rates in this age group increased for all types of syphilis over 1989 rates. The rate of total syphilis cases was 22.9 percent higher in 1990 than in 1989 among this population.

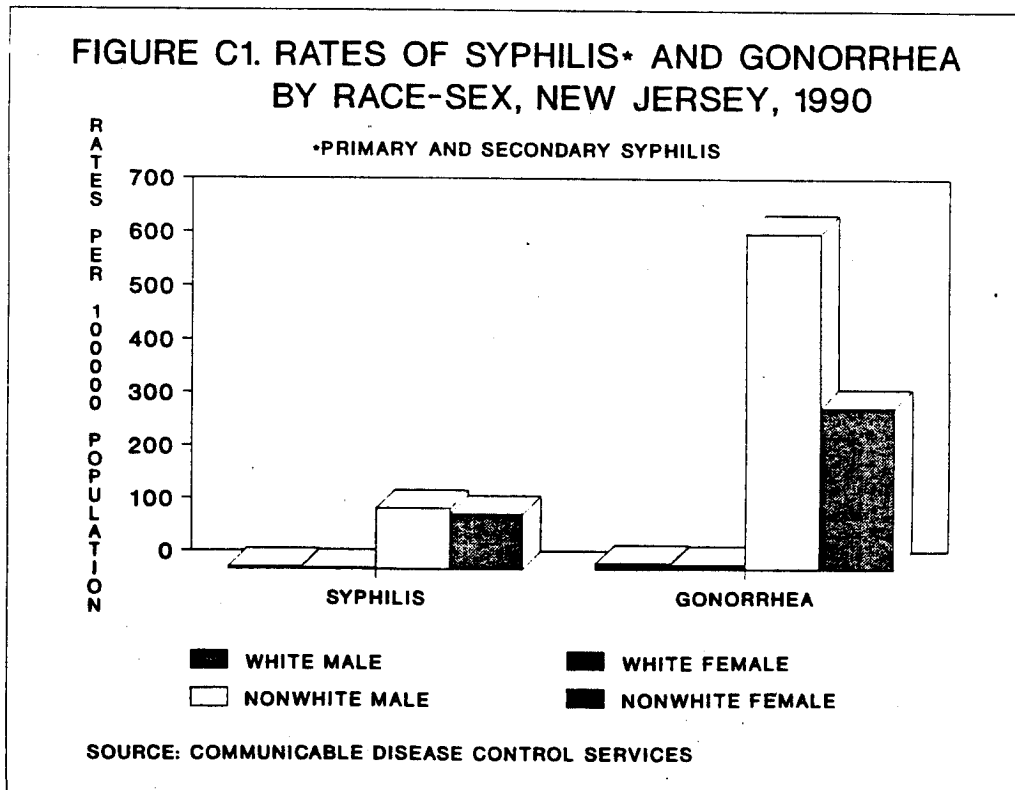
Rates of primary and secondary syphilis did not vary greatly by sex in 1990. The rates per 100,000 males and females were 23.7 per 100,000 and 20.3 per 100,000, respectively; however, a marked disparity exists between whites and persons of other races. The incidence rate of primary and secondary syphilis among nonwhites was 32 times the rate in whites in 1990 (109.9 and 3.4 per 100,000 population, respectively). The white male rate was 4.3 per 100,000, in contrast to the nonwhite male rate of 115.5 per 100,000. The same pattern exists in females—the white female rate was 2.0 per 100,000, while the nonwhite female rate stood at 104.9 per 100,000 (Figure C1).

Every county reported cases of syphilis in 1990. Warren County recorded the lowest rate, 1.1 per 100,000 population, while Essex County recorded the highest rate, 181.1 per 100,000 population. In addition, Warren County reported the fewest cases (1), while Essex County reported the highest number of cases (1,409) (Table C9).

The number of reported cases of gonorrhea had been declining since 1982; however, in 1990 this trend was reversed. Reported cases of gonorrhea increased by 550, to 14,724. This represents a 3.5 percent increase over the 1989 total of 14,174 (Table C2).

The highest rates of gonorrhea were reported in the 15 through 19 and 20 through 24 year age groups, with rates of 720.7 and 718.4 per 100,000, respectively (Table C8). This pattern is a reversal of the one exhibited in 1989, when higher rates of gonorrhea were recorded in the 20 through 24 year age group.

Reported gonorrhea rates varied substantially among major subgroups of the population. Males had much higher reported rates of gonorrhea than females. The gonorrhea rate for males (259.7 per 100,000) was 2.1 times as great as the rate for females (124.4 per 100,000). There are marked differences in the incidence rates of gonorrhea in whites and persons of other races. The gonorrhea rate for nonwhite males (632.6 per 100,000) was 54.5 times the rate for white males (11.6 per 100,000). Also, the gonorrhea rate for nonwhite females (306.9 per 100,000) was 33.7 times the white female rate (9.1 per 100,000) for those for whom race was reported. It should be noted that the race was not reported in more than 52 percent of the gonorrhea cases reported in 1990.



Every county reported cases of gonorrhea in 1990. Sussex County reported the fewest, 10, and also recorded the lowest rate, 7.6 per 100,000. Essex County reported the highest number, 4,360, and recorded the highest rate, 560.3 per 100,000. Every county, with the exception of Hunterdon and Sussex, had a gonorrhea rate that was at least 2.5 times the rate recorded for total syphilis cases (Table C9).

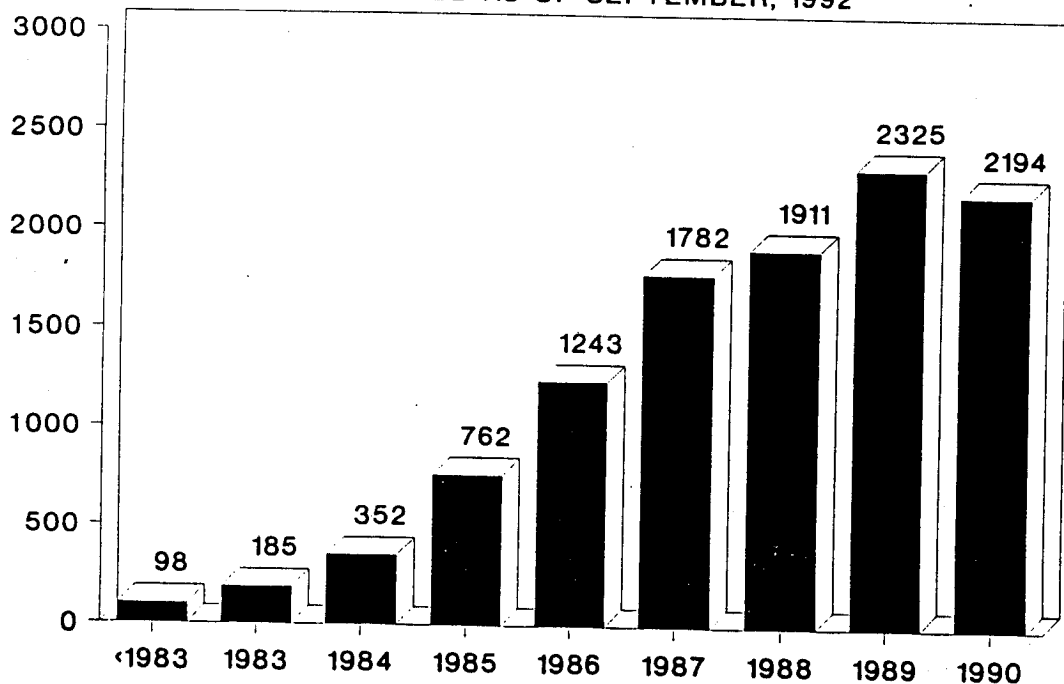
Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)

The first known cases of AIDS in New Jersey date from 1980.(3) The cumulative total, reported by the end of 1990, was 10,201 cases. This number gives New Jersey a rank of fifth in the nation in terms of reported AIDS cases.

As of September, 1992, the number of cases of AIDS reported as diagnosed for 1990 was 2,194, down from the 2,325 cases reported for 1989. This represents the first time reported cases have declined from the previous year's number since surveillance of AIDS first began (Figure C2).

FIGURE C2. AIDS CASES BY YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS, NEW JERSEY, 1990

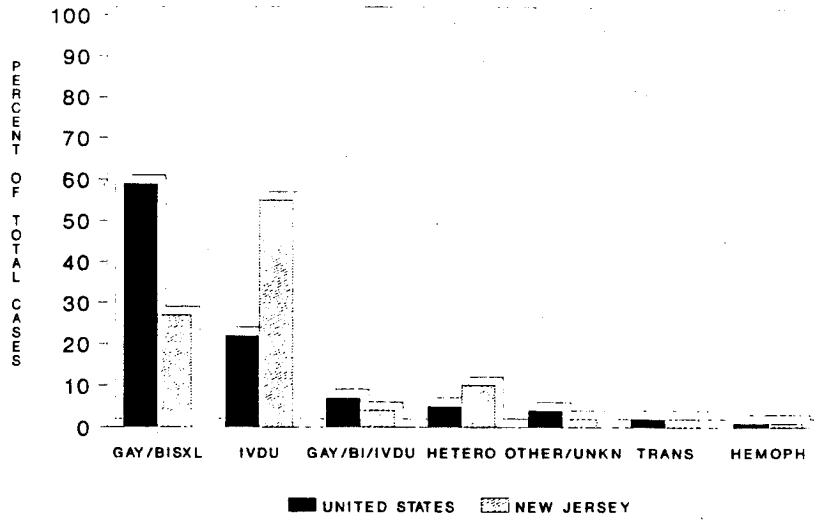
REPORTED AS OF SEPTEMBER, 1992



SOURCE: DIVISION OF AIDS PREVENTION AND CONTROL

The distribution of risk factors in New Jersey differs dramatically from the national profile. At the end of 1990, 55 percent of the state's AIDS cases were heterosexual male IV drug users, while only 22 percent of national cases fit this profile. Nationally, almost 3 of every 5 AIDS cases were gay or bisexual males who were not IV drug users; in New Jersey, only 27 percent of cases belonged to this cohort (Figure C3). By the year's end, 13.5 percent of New Jersey's adult and adolescent cases were female IV drug users, while this group accounted for only 5 percent of all cases nationally.

**FIGURE C3. AIDS RISK FACTORS
UNITED STATES AND NEW JERSEY
AS OF DECEMBER, 1990**



SOURCE: DIVISION OF AIDS PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Note: These risk factors pertain to adult and adolescent AIDS cases; the data exclude children under 13 years of age with AIDS.

New Jersey has a higher percentage of children under age five diagnosed with AIDS than is true nationally (2 percent versus 1 percent), and a slightly higher proportion of cases in the age group 30 to 39 (50 percent and 46 percent, respectively) (Table C3).

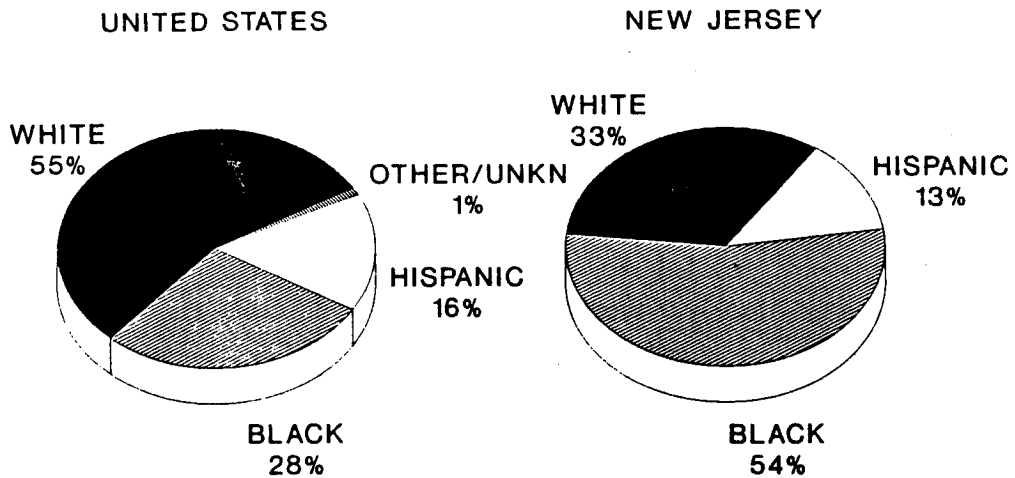
**TABLE C3. AGE AT DIAGNOSIS OF CUMULATIVE AIDS CASES
NEW JERSEY AND THE U.S., AS OF DECEMBER, 1990**

AGE GROUP	NEW JERSEY		UNITED STATES	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
UNDER 5	224	2.2	2,234	1.4
5 - 12	53	0.5	500	0.3
13 - 19	37	0.4	615	0.4
20 - 29	1,888	18.5	31,675	20.1
30 - 39	5,132	50.3	72,428	46.0
40 - 49	1,996	19.6	34,126	21.7
50 & OVER	871	8.5	15,947	10.1
TOTAL	10,201	100.0	157,525	100.0

SOURCE: DIVISION OF AIDS PREVENTION AND CONTROL

New Jersey also differs from the nation in that more than half of the reported cases of AIDS are in non-Hispanic blacks (54 percent in New Jersey versus 28 percent in the country as a whole). By the end of 1990, almost two-thirds of New Jersey's AIDS cases were either black or Hispanic (Figure C4).

**FIGURE C4. AIDS CASES BY RACE/ETHNICITY
UNITED STATES AND NEW JERSEY
REPORTED AS OF DECEMBER, 1990**

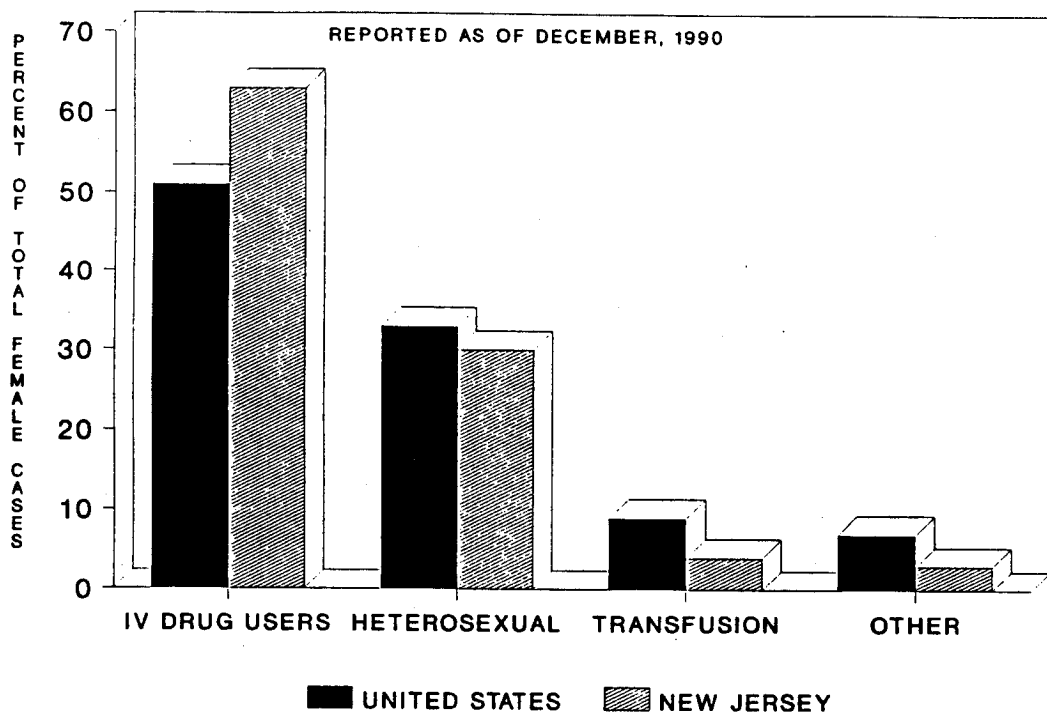


SOURCE: DIVISION OF AIDS PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Note: The racial and ethnic categories in the chart are defined as:
 White--includes only White non-Hispanic
 Black--includes only Black non-Hispanic
 Hispanic--includes persons of any race who are of Hispanic origin

Of the 2,194 newly diagnosed AIDS cases in New Jersey in 1990, 1,653 were male (75.3 percent) and 541 were female (24.7 percent). The proportion of cumulative cases of AIDS that are adult or adolescent females has risen steadily over the years, from 16.7 percent as of April, 1987 (3) to 21.2 percent by the end of 1990.(4) The percentage of cumulative cases in New Jersey that are adult or adolescent females was higher than in the nation as a whole (21 percent versus 10 percent, respectively). More than 60 percent of the cumulative female cases in New Jersey at the end of 1990 were IV drug users, while most of the rest (29.8 percent) contracted AIDS through heterosexual contact with an infected partner (Figure C5).

**FIGURE C5. FEMALE MODES OF AIDS TRANSMISSION
UNITED STATES AND NEW JERSEY**



SOURCE: DIVISION OF AIDS PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Almost two-thirds of the cases of AIDS diagnosed in 1990 reside in four counties--Essex, Hudson, Passaic and Union. These four counties also had the highest case rates per 100,000 population: 423.2, 303.6, 174.8 and 148.0, respectively (Table C10).

Hepatitis

The number of reported cases of hepatitis Type A and B and Type non-A and non-B have each declined from the levels reported early in the decade of the 1980s. In 1990, the rate of hepatitis A cases stood at 5.7 per 100,000 population, a decrease of 6.6 percent from 1989. The rate of hepatitis B cases declined to its second lowest level of the decade--6.8 per 100,000 population. This rate represents an 11.7 percent decline from the previous year (Table C4). In spite of recent declines, the case rates for each of the three types of hepatitis have risen over lower levels achieved during the decade. This change in pattern may be related to fluctuating funding for detection and confirmation of cases.

**TABLE C4. NUMBER AND RATE OF HEPATITIS CASES BY TYPE
NEW JERSEY, 1981-1990**

YEAR	INFECTIOUS (TYPE A)		SERUM (TYPE B)		TYPE NON-A, NON-B	
	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*
1981	1,124	15.3	1,198	16.3	N/A	N/A
1982	718	9.7	1,094	14.8	142	1.9
1983	546	7.3	1,174	15.8	101	1.4
1984	656	8.7	1,052	14.0	105	1.4
1985	397	5.2	814	10.8	101	1.3
1986	383	5.0	630	8.3	63	0.8
1987	286	3.7	565	7.4	67	0.9
1988	320	4.1	497	6.4	21	0.3
1989	469	6.1	597	7.7	37	0.5
1990	437	5.7	525	6.8	45	0.6

*RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 POPULATION

SOURCE: COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL SERVICE, DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY,
OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DISEASE CONTROL

Hepatitis A rates were highest in 15 through 19 year olds, and next highest in those aged 5 through 9 and 10 through 14 years. Hepatitis B rates were highest in 20 through 29 year olds, followed by the rate in persons 30 through 39 years old (Table C11).(5)

There is an acknowledged problem with under-reporting of hepatitis cases in this state. Funds for surveillance and follow-up studies have diminished during the decade. For this reason, caution should be exercised in interpreting trends in hepatitis incidence.(6)

Other Reportable Diseases

New Jersey law requires the reporting of many communicable diseases. These reportable diseases include botulism, giardiasis, Lyme disease, measles, mumps, and salmonellosis (Tables C12 and C13).

Diseases exhibiting significant increases in 1990 over 1989 levels included *Campylobacter fetus* disease (a 45.0 percent increase), legionellosis (a 30.0 percent increase), Lyme disease (a 56.9 percent increase) and shigellosis (a rise of 81.9 percent). Those diseases exhibiting major declines in 1990 included amebiasis (46.2 percent), mumps (33.2 percent) and yersiniosis (36.7 percent). Three year trends in reported cases of selected communicable diseases are presented in Table C5.

TABLE C5. REPORTED CASES OF SELECTED VACCINE-PREVENTABLE AND OTHER COMMUNICABLE DISEASES NEW JERSEY, 1988-1990			
DISEASE	1988	1989	1990
AMEBIASIS	115	39	21
C. FETUS DISEASE	571	422	612
GIARDIASIS	639	465	440
LEGIONELLOSIS	40	40	52
LYME DISEASE	550	680	1,067
MEASLES (RUBEOLA)	405	480	473
MUMPS	57	214	143
SALMONELLOSIS	2,391	1,854	1,870
SHIGELLOSIS	332	182	331
TYPHOID FEVER	16	33	25
YERSINIOSIS	76	49	31

SOURCE: COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL SERVICE, DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DISEASE CONTROL

REFERENCES

- (1) "New Jersey Sexually Transmitted Diseases and Tuberculosis Morbidity by County and Municipality, Calender Year 1990." Trenton, New Jersey: New Jersey Department of Health. Division of Epidemiology and Communicable Disease Control. May, 1991.
- (2) Verbal communication from staff of the Sexually Transmitted Disease Program, Division of Epidemiology, Occupational and Environmental Disease Control, New Jersey Department of Health. Trenton, New Jersey. December 16, 1992.
- (3) "AIDS Cases. State of New Jersey, as of April 1, 1987." Trenton, New Jersey: New Jersey Department of Health.
- (4) "HIV/AIDS Update." Trenton, New Jersey: New Jersey Department of Health. Division of AIDS Prevention and Control. November-December, 1991.
- (5) "NJ Infectious Disease Program 1990 Disease Reports." Trenton, New Jersey: New Jersey Department of Health, Division of Epidemiology, Occupational and Environmental Disease Control. June, 1992.
- (6) "Surveillance Activities Infectious Disease Program and Immunization Program Annual Report 1989." Trenton, New Jersey: New Jersey State Department of Health. Division of Epidemiology and Disease Control. Communicable Disease and Injury Control Service. p.12.

**TABLE C6. VERIFIED TUBERCULOSIS CASES BY RACE, SEX AND AGE GROUP
NEW JERSEY, 1990**

AGE	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK		OTHER	
			MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
0-4	27	2.8	11	16	5	6	6	10	0	0
5-9	11	1.1	5	6	2	2	3	3	0	1
10-14	17	1.8	8	9	2	3	5	5	1	1
15-19	15	1.5	9	6	4	1	5	4	0	1
20-24	57	5.9	27	30	12	12	13	13	2	5
25-34	246	25.4	154	92	59	32	81	43	14	17
35-44	198	20.4	135	63	38	26	89	32	8	5
45-54	130	13.4	97	33	36	11	55	16	6	6
55-64	95	9.8	65	30	30	12	31	13	4	5
65+	174	17.9	108	66	66	43	33	19	9	4
TOTAL	970	100.0	619	351	254	148	321	158	44	45

SOURCE: COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL SERVICE, DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DISEASE CONTROL

**TABLE C7. NUMBER AND RATE OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES BY COUNTY
NEW JERSEY, 1990**

COUNTY	VERIFIED CASES		TOTAL CASES	
	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*
ATLANTIC	25	11.1	29	12.9
BERGEN	66	8.0	82	9.9
BURLINGTON	17	4.3	17	4.3
CAMDEN	26	5.2	27	5.4
CAPE MAY	17	17.9	18	18.9
CUMBERLAND	6	4.3	8	5.8
ESSEX	259	33.3	306	39.3
GLOUCESTER	8	3.5	11	4.8
HUDSON	108	19.5	178	32.2
HUNTERDON	4	3.7	4	3.7
MERCER	25	7.7	29	8.9
MIDDLESEX	57	8.5	71	10.6
MONMOUTH	33	6.0	44	8.0
MORRIS	25	5.9	33	7.8
OCEAN	25	5.8	25	5.8
PASSAIC	120	26.5	156	34.4
SALEM	4	6.1	6	9.2
SOMERSET	13	5.4	15	6.2
SUSSEX	6	4.6	12	9.2
UNION	58	11.7	75	15.2
WARREN	1	1.1	1	1.1
INSTITUTION	42	N/A	56	N/A
TRANSIENT	25	N/A	29	N/A
TOTAL	970	12.5	1,232	15.9

*RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 POPULATION

SOURCE: COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL SERVICE, DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY,
OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DISEASE CONTROL

TABLE C8. NUMBER AND RATE OF SYPHILIS CASES BY TYPE AND GONORRHEA CASES BY AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1990

AGE GROUP	SYPHILIS												GONORRHEA	
	TOTAL SYPHILIS		PRIMARY & SECONDARY		EARLY LATENT		LATE & LATE LATENT		CONGENITAL		GONORRHEA			
	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*		
UNDER 1	74	63.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.6	71	60.9	7	6.0		
1-4	8	1.9	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	1.6	15	3.5		
5-9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	1.4		
10-14	14	2.9	8	1.7	5	1.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	158	33.0		
15-19	374	73.4	145	28.4	155	30.4	74	14.5	0	0.0	3,674	720.7		
20-24	965	168.7	414	72.4	319	55.8	232	40.6	0	0.0	4,109	718.4		
25-44	2,391	93.7	974	38.2	642	25.2	775	30.4	0	0.0	5,452	213.6		
45-64	383	24.6	140	9.0	77	5.0	166	10.7	0	0.0	370	23.8		
65+	83	8.1	12	1.2	2	0.2	69	6.7	0	0.0	30	2.9		
NOT STATED	85	N/A	0	N/A	15	N/A	70	N/A	0	N/A	847	N/A		
TOTAL	4,377	56.6	1,694	21.9	1,215	15.7	1,390	18.0	78	1.0	14,669	189.8		

NOTE: MILITARY CASES ARE NOT INCLUDED DUE TO LACK OF INFORMATION ON SEX AND AGE (17 SYPHILIS AND 55 GONORRHEA CASES)

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

SOURCE: COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL SERVICE, DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DISEASE CONTROL

**TABLE C9. NUMBER AND RATE OF SYPHILIS AND GONORRHEA CASES BY COUNTY
NEW JERSEY, 1990**

COUNTY	SYPHILIS						GONORRHEA	
	TOTAL		PRIMARY & SECONDARY		EARLY LATENT			
	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*
ATLANTIC	102	45.5	34	15.2	18	8.0	696	310.3
BERGEN	79	9.6	41	5.0	26	3.2	275	33.3
BURLINGTON	66	16.7	18	4.6	9	2.3	383	96.9
CAMDEN	293	58.3	50	9.9	34	6.8	1,288	256.2
CAPE MAY	15	15.8	4	4.2	1	1.1	78	82.0
CUMBERLAND	71	51.4	21	15.2	23	16.7	457	331.0
ESSEX	1,409	181.1	656	84.3	536	68.9	4,360	560.3
GLOUCESTER	46	20.0	11	4.8	15	6.5	256	111.3
HUDSON	458	82.8	154	27.8	117	21.2	1,164	210.5
HUNTERDON	7	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	10.2
MERCER	574	176.2	194	59.5	87	26.7	1,602	491.7
MIDDLESEX	229	34.1	67	10.0	44	6.5	665	99.0
MONMOUTH	201	36.3	55	9.9	73	13.2	496	89.7
MORRIS	17	4.0	10	2.4	5	1.2	124	29.4
OCEAN	44	10.2	11	2.5	8	1.8	160	36.9
PASSAIC	372	82.1	204	45.0	122	26.9	1,210	267.1
SALEM	60	91.9	29	44.4	17	26.0	188	287.9
SOMERSET	19	7.9	10	4.2	3	1.2	162	67.4
SUSSEX	8	6.1	4	3.1	2	1.5	10	7.6
UNION	284	57.5	120	24.3	73	14.8	1,055	213.6
WARREN	1	1.1	1	1.1	0	0.0	15	16.4
MILITARY	17	N/A	3	N/A	8	N/A	55	N/A
INSTITUTION	22	N/A	0	N/A	2	N/A	14	N/A
TOTAL	4,394	56.8	1,697	22.0	1,223	15.8	14,724	190.5

*RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 POPULATION

SOURCE: COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL SERVICE, DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DISEASE CONTROL

**TABLE C10. NUMBER AND RATE OF AIDS CASES BY COUNTY
NEW JERSEY (AS OF DECEMBER, 1990)**

COUNTY	NUMBER*	RATE**
ATLANTIC	294	131.1
BERGEN	494	59.9
BURLINGTON	133	33.7
CAMDEN	253	50.3
CAPE MAY	35	36.8
CUMBERLAND	47	34.0
ESSEX	3,293	423.2
GLOUCESTER	80	34.8
HUDSON	1,679	303.6
HUNTERDON	36	33.4
MERCER	198	60.8
MIDDLESEX	551	82.0
MONMOUTH	463	83.7
MORRIS	206	48.9
OCEAN	205	47.3
PASSAIC	792	174.8
SALEM	25	38.3
SOMERSET	128	53.3
SUSSEX	24	18.3
UNION	731	148.0
WARREN	23	25.1
NOT STATED	4	N/A
INCARCERATED	507	N/A
TOTAL	10,201	132.0

*REPRESENTS CUMULATIVE CASES

**RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 POPULATION

SOURCE: DIVISION OF AIDS PREVENTION AND CONTROL

**TABLE C11. HEPATITIS A AND HEPATITIS B INCIDENCE BY AGE GROUP
NEW JERSEY, 1990**

AGE GROUP	HEPATITIS A		HEPATITIS B	
	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*
UNDER 1	4	3.4	3	2.6
1-4	20	4.7	2	0.5
5-9	39	7.9	6	1.2
10-14	38	7.9	2	0.4
15-19	47	9.2	25	4.9
20-29	89	7.2	185	14.9
30-39	90	6.9	168	12.8
40-49	46	4.4	56	5.4
50-59	32	4.4	28	3.8
60 AND OVER	26	1.9	45	3.2
NOT STATED	6	N/A	5	N/A
TOTAL	437	5.7	525	6.8

*RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 POPULATION IN AGE-SPECIFIC GROUPS

SOURCE: COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL SERVICE, DIVISION OF
EPIDEMIOLOGY, OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DISEASE
CONTROL

TABLE C12. REPORTABLE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, BY COUNTY
NEW JERSEY, 1990

DISEASE	ATLANTIC	BERGEN	BURLING- -TON	CAMDEN	CAPE MAY	CUMBER- LAND	ESSEX	GLOU- CESTER	HUDSON	HUNT- ERDON	MERCER	MIDDLE- SEX
AMEBIASIS	1	3	1	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	2
BOTULISM, INFANT	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
BRUCELLOSIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.FETUS DISEASE	19	75	25	54	14	2	39	13	31	6	21	67
CHOLERA, O1+	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CREUTZFELD-JACOB	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
GIARDIASIS	16	21	14	27	5	13	24	11	11	38	19	90
H.INFLUENZA E	3	2	7	5	1	2	8	2	3	1	2	2
HEPATITIS NON A-B	0	1	1	4	2	2	6	2	1	0	5	3
HEPATITIS A	14	11	19	175	9	18	35	15	17	3	16	19
HEPATITIS B	31	16	20	84	11	18	79	11	21	6	30	25
KAWASAKI DISEASE	0	5	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	4
LEGIONELLOSIS	0	0	1	2	0	0	8	1	2	2	2	15
LEPROSY	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
LEPTOSPIROSIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LISTERIOSIS	2	0	2	0	1	0	3	1	2	0	1	1
LYME DISEASE	78	13	147	40	23	64	19	9	5	46	30	36
MALARIA	1	10	3	4	0	0	8	0	15	0	4	14
MEASLES, IMPORTED	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	2
MEASLES, INDIGENOUS	14	13	12	217	2	3	22	80	35	0	0	6
MENINGITIS	3	8	1	6	2	3	7	1	2	1	2	3
MUMPS	1	5	3	14	3	3	15	3	3	2	4	47

TABLE C12 CONT. REPORTABLE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, BY COUNTY
NEW JERSEY, 1990

DISEASE	ATLANTIC	BERGEN	BURLING -TON	CAMDEN	CAPE MAY	CUMBER- LAND	ESSEX	GLOU- CESTER	HUDSON	HUNT- ERDON	MERCER	MIDDLE- SEX
PERTUSSIS	0	4	3	8	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	2
PSITTACOSIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
RICKETTSIAL DISEASE, UNSPECIFIED	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
SALMONELLOSIS	57	108	71	173	27	55	258	45	131	18	72	171
SHIGELLOSIS	7	11	9	28	2	0	47	0	20	2	24	55
STREPTOCOCCUS B	0	2	0	1	2	0	7	4	3	0	0	2
TETANUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRICHINOSIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TYPHOID FEVER	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	1	6
YERSINIOSIS	0	2	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	11
TOTAL	249	315	341	853	104	186	803	199	312	123	238	586

TABLE C12 CONT. REPORTABLE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, BY COUNTY
NEW JERSEY, 1990

DISEASE	MONMOUTH	MORRIS	OCEAN	PAS- SAIC	SALEM	SOMER- SET	SUSSEX	UNION	WARREN	INSTIT.	MILITARY	TOTAL
AMEBIASIS	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	21
BOTULISM, INFANT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
BRUCELLOSIS	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
C.FETUS DISEASE	50	21	38	25	9	33	31	25	16	0	0	612
CHOLERA, O1+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CREUTZFELD-JACOB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
GIARDIASIS	22	16	20	38	3	9	18	16	4	4	1	440
H.INFLUENZA E	0	2	2	12	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	60
HEPATITIS NON A-B	2	3	5	1	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	45
HEPATITIS A	13	10	22	12	7	10	1	6	1	4	0	437
HEPATITIS B	42	5	20	50	11	10	3	23	5	1	3	525
KAWASAKI DISEASE	2	1	1	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	25
LEGIONELLOSIS	6	1	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	52
LEPROSY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
LEPTOSPIROSIS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
LISTERIOSIS	0	1	2	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	21
LYME DISEASE	162	50	220	9	25	25	21	9	6	2	27	1,087
MALARIA	3	6	0	2	0	1	0	2	1	0	2	76
MEASLES, IMPORTED	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	17
MEASLES,INDIGENOUS	1	14	1	16	1	5	0	13	1	0	0	456
MENINGITIS	5	2	2	8	3	4	0	1	1	0	0	65
MUMPS	12	2	11	2	0	0	9	2	2	0	0	143

TABLE C12 CONT. REPORTABLE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, BY COUNTY
NEW JERSEY, 1990

DISEASE	MONMOUTH	MORRIS	OCEAN	PAS-SAC	SALEM	SOMER-SET	SUSSEX	UNION	WARREN	INSTIT.	MILITARY	TOTAL
PERTUSSIS	0	5	4	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	38
PSITTACOSIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
RICKETTSIAL DISEASE, UNSPECIFIED	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
SALMONELLOSIS	189	54	111	93	24	44	34	101	21	6	1	1,870
SHIGELLOSIS	48	8	18	19	2	14	3	13	1	0	0	331
STREPTOCOCCUS B	5	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
TETANUS	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
TRICHINOSIS	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
TYPHOID FEVER	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	25
YERSINIOSIS	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	31
TOTAL	577	208	489	315	89	187	122	232	65	19	34	6,426

SOURCE: COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL SERVICE, DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DISEASE CONTROL

TABLE C13. REPORTABLE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, BY MONTH OF ONSET
NEW JERSEY, 1990

DISEASE	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	NOT STATED	TOTAL
AMEBIASIS	3	1	2	0	0	3	2	3	2	1	3	1	0	21
BOTULISM, INFANT	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
BRUCELLOSIS	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
C.FETUS DISEASE	23	25	12	22	64	95	85	90	60	39	32	23	42	612
CHOLERA, O1+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
CREUTZFELD-JACOB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
GIARDIASIS	26	23	19	18	21	30	44	63	63	47	30	28	28	440
H.INFLUENZAE	6	5	3	5	8	5	4	2	1	3	6	9	3	60
HEPATITIS NON-A-B	2	5	4	2	1	0	2	3	5	7	2	7	5	45
HEPATITIS A	52	40	35	16	24	37	22	36	52	23	31	39	30	437
HEPATITIS B	50	60	36	30	32	37	31	40	35	48	40	45	41	525
KAWASAKI DISEASE	6	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	2	3	2	0	0	25
LEGIONELLOSIS	2	1	9	2	11	5	5	3	5	1	1	3	4	52
LEPROSY	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
LEPTOSPIROSIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
LISTERIOSIS	1	0	1	1	1	3	0	3	5	1	1	0	4	21
LYME DISEASE	25	31	36	69	142	271	159	77	52	47	34	10	114	1,067

TABLE C13 CON'T. REPORTABLE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, BY MONTH OF ONSET
NEW JERSEY, 1990

DISEASE	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	NOT STATED	TOTAL
MALARIA	2	6	8	7	10	8	8	5	8	5	0	4	5	76
MEASLES, IMPORTED	0	3	2	5	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	17
MEASLES, INDIGENOUS	4	1	8	36	65	77	68	38	31	39	51	38	0	456
MENINGITIS	8	3	13	3	10	5	5	7	3	3	1	4	0	65
MUMPS	13	7	3	9	12	19	11	15	12	25	11	6	0	143
PERTUSSIS	1	2	2	1	3	3	8	5	2	1	3	7	0	38
PSITTACOSIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
RICKETTSIAL DISEASE, UNSPECIFIED	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
SALMONELLOSIS	82	52	57	82	189	133	276	293	232	141	96	97	140	1,870
SHIGELLOSIS	17	14	14	7	25	34	66	41	24	16	29	16	28	331
STREPTOCOCCUS B	0	1	1	0	1	5	11	5	5	5	2	2	4	42
TETANUS	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
TRICHINOSIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
TYPHOID FEVER	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	4	5	2	2	3	1	25
YERSINIOSIS	5	3	0	1	1	2	6	3	0	4	0	3	3	31
TOTAL	331	286	269	318	624	782	825	742	607	462	378	347	455	6,426

SOURCE: COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL SERVICE, DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DISEASE CONTROL

HEALTH STATUS

INTRODUCTION

Twice in the recent past, the U.S. Public Health Service has provided leadership in the development of measurable health objectives for the nation. The first such effort resulted in a set of 226 national health objectives for 1990. New Jersey's status for calendar year 1990 on a subset of 29 of these objectives is presented in this chapter.

The process of setting national health objectives was enhanced and expanded in the latter part of the 1980s, culminating in the publication of Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives.(1) The New Jersey Department of Health, in collaboration with many other agencies and individuals, both private and public, issued its response to the national objectives in Healthy New Jersey 2000: A Public Health Agenda for the 1990s.(2) An assessment of New Jersey's current status on a selected subset of the objectives contained in this document is also included in this chapter.

The source of the data used to assess the status in New Jersey on both the 1990 national and New Jersey Year 2000 objectives presented here are the vital statistics files and communicable disease reports cited in the chapters of this publication specific to each of the types of data.

NEW JERSEY'S STATUS ON SELECTED NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVES FOR 1990

More than a decade ago, the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion in the U.S. Public Health Service issued a series of 226 national health objectives for 1990. The objectives were designed to improve the nation's health status and reduce health risk in 15 areas of mortality, morbidity, preventive interventions and behaviors. An assessment of the status of New Jersey's population on the target date, 1990, is available for a subset of the original group of 226 objectives. This subset of the total group consists of those objectives which can be assessed with current data on natality, mortality and communicable diseases.

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

Presentation of these comparisons between observed status and the 1990 objectives is not meant to imply that differences are statistically significant. Each of the statistics presented in this analysis should be considered an estimate of the true underlying rate. As with any estimate, these statistics are subject to chance variation. All of the rates presented both as 1990 national objectives and New Jersey's status are crude rates; no age-adjustment has been conducted.

In calendar year 1990, fifteen of the twenty-nine selected health objectives were met or exceeded by the residents of New Jersey. A list of these objectives follows:

	NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVE, 1990	NEW JERSEY 1990
1. Total infant mortality per 1,000 live births	9.0	8.8
2. Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	6.5	6.0
3. Suicide deaths aged 15-24 per 100,000 population in the age group	11.0	7.8
4. Motor vehicle fatalities to children <15 per 100,000 population in the age group	5.5	3.4
5. Total motor vehicle fatalities per 100,000 population	18.0	11.9
6. Deaths from residential fires per 100,000 population	1.5	1.1
7. Deaths from drowning per 100,000 population	1.5	1.0
8. Deaths from homicide among black males aged 15 through 24 per 100,000 population in group	60.0	59.8
9. Unintentional deaths from firearms per 100,000 population	0.6	0.1
10. Cirrhosis and chronic liver disease deaths per 100,000 population	12.0	11.9

	NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVE, 1990	NEW JERSEY 1990
11. Annual gonorrhea incidence per 100,000 population	280.0	190.5
12. Annual hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	20.0	6.8
13. Annual rubella incidence (cases)	33	0
14. Annual diphtheria incidence (cases)	2	0
15. Annual polio incidence (cases)	0	0

The remaining fourteen health objectives are ones in which New Jersey's status on the target date failed to attain the 1990 national objective level:

	NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVE, 1990	NEW JERSEY 1990
16. Births to females below the age of 15	0	249
17. Low birth weight babies per 100 births	5.0	6.8
18. Nonwhite low birth weight babies per 100 births	9.0	12.2
19. No prenatal care in the first trimester per 100 births		
Total	10.0	17.3
White	10.0	13.4
Black	10.0	35.2
20. Nonwhite infant deaths per 1,000 nonwhite births	12.0	16.1
21. Fetal deaths of 20 weeks gestation or more per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths	7.0	7.6
22. Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births		
Total	5.0	9.0
White	5.0	5.5
Black	5.0	21.4
23. Deaths from falls per 100,000 population	2.0	3.6
24. Annual incidence of primary and secondary syphilis per 100,000 population	7.0	22.0
25. Annual tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	8.0	12.5
26. Annual measles incidence (Rubeola)	16	473
27. Annual mumps incidence	33	143
28. Annual pertussis incidence	32	38
29. Annual tetanus incidence	2	3

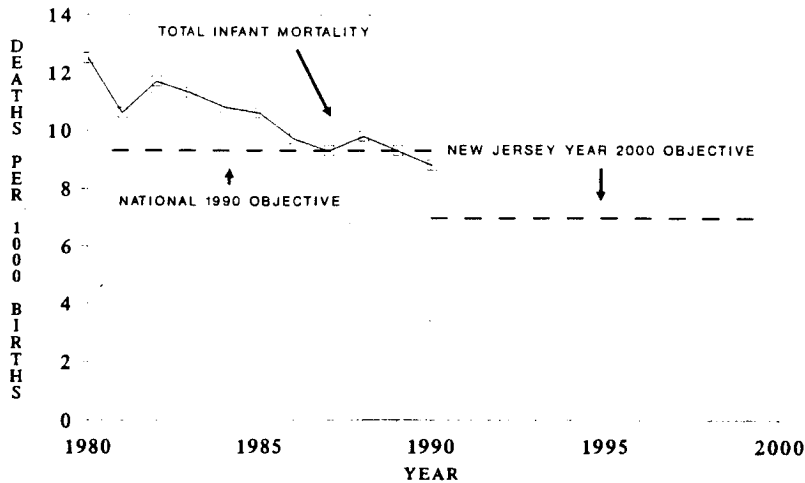
NEW JERSEY YEAR 2000 HEALTH OBJECTIVES

In October of 1990, the United States Department of Health and Human Services issued Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives. It contained strategies for improving the health of the nation over the decade of the 1990s. This document served as the foundation for the development of the New Jersey response to the national health objectives, which was published in mid-1991 as Healthy New Jersey 2000: A Public Health Agenda for the 1990s. Through a collaborative process involving programmatic and policy staff of the Department, other public health professionals and the public, 67 health objectives for New Jersey were formulated encompassing goals in eleven priority areas of public health.

A thorough assessment of New Jersey's progress toward meeting these objectives is planned by the Department when data for most of the objectives are available through calendar year 1991. This assessment of current status on the objectives will be used to review and update strategies for achieving the objectives and the report will be issued as a separate document. At this time, two years of data beyond the baseline year of 1988 are available for many of the objectives involving outcomes and behaviors recorded on the birth and death certificates and reported incidence of communicable diseases. An assessment of current status on a selected subset of the New Jersey Year 2000 health objectives is presented in this section, encompassing those objectives whose measurement is based on data included in this report. The objectives are organized into the priority areas used to develop Healthy New Jersey 2000.

**PRIORITY AREA:
IMPROVE INFANT, CHILD HEALTH AND MATERNAL OUTCOMES**

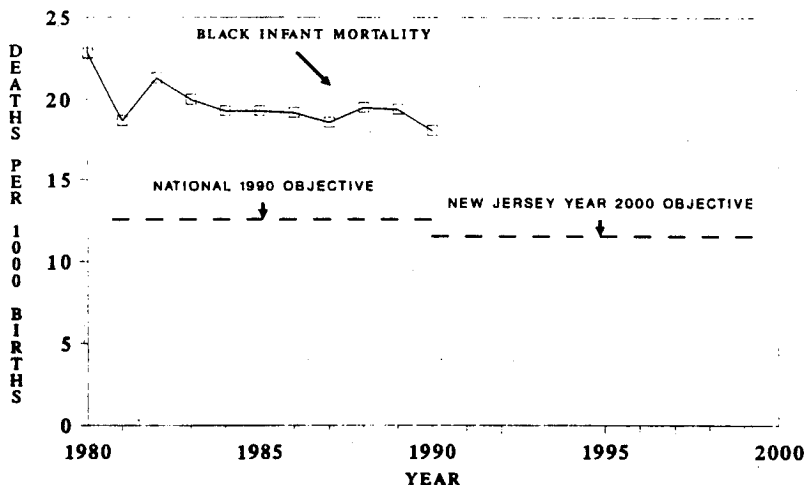
**HS1. INFANT MORTALITY IN NEW JERSEY
1980-1990 & HEALTH OBJECTIVES,
1990 AND YEAR 2000**



SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

By 1990, the New Jersey total infant mortality rate had fallen to a level below the national 1990 objective. The 1990 level was achieved as an end result of a long-term decline in infant mortality. An additional 20 percent decrease in the infant mortality rate will be required to meet the year 2000 objective of 7 infant deaths for every 1,000 live births.

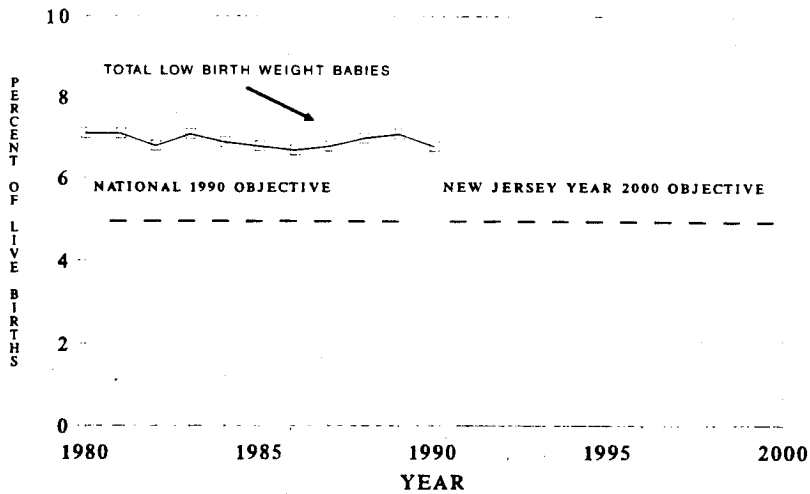
**HS2. BLACK INFANT MORTALITY IN
NEW JERSEY, 1980-90 & HEALTH OBJECTIVES,
1990 AND YEAR 2000**



SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

The black infant mortality rate is currently more than two and a half times the white rate. Although the rate has been declining over the past decade, the rate of decline was not sufficient to achieve the national 1990 objective. Thus, without major initiatives, it is likely that the current trend will not lead to achievement of the New Jersey Year 2000 objective.

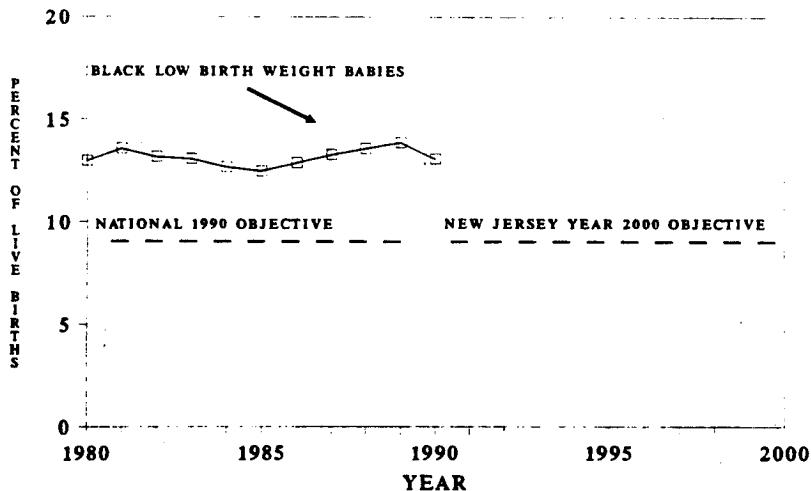
**HS3. LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES,
NEW JERSEY, 1980-1990
& HEALTH OBJECTIVES, 1990 AND YEAR 2000**



SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

The percentage of babies born with birth weight defined as falling in the low birth weight category (weight at birth of less than 2,500 grams) has remained basically unchanged at about 7 percent throughout the decade of the 1980s. The percentage of low birth weight babies is approximately 40 percent above the target level. In the absence of new initiatives and strategies it is likely that the New Jersey Year 2000 objective will not be met.

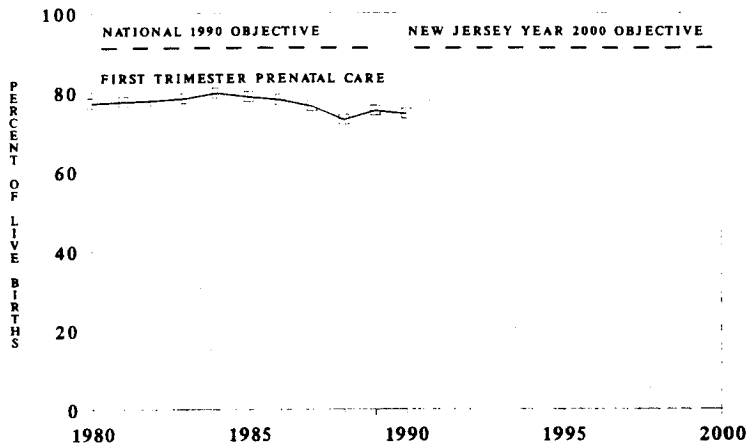
**HS4. LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BLACK BABIES,
NEW JERSEY, 1980-1990
& HEALTH OBJECTIVES, 1990 AND YEAR 2000**



SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

The percentage of black babies classified as being of low birth weight (weight at birth of less than 2,500 grams) has remained at 12 to 14 percent throughout the past decade. This is approximately 50 percent above the objective of no more than 9 percent low birth weight black babies. New strategies and initiatives directed toward the target population will be required to achieve the New Jersey Year 2000 health objective in this area.

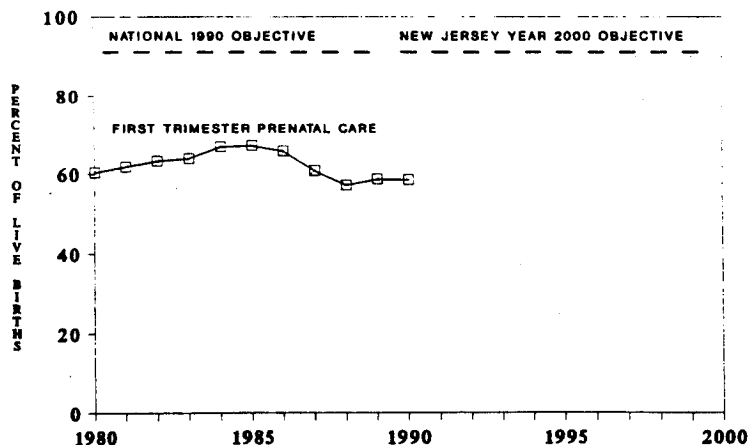
HS5. PRENATAL CARE IN THE FIRST TRIMESTER, NEW JERSEY 1980-1990 BIRTHS AND HEALTH OBJECTIVES, 1990 & YEAR 2000



SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

No progress was made toward achieving the national 1990 health objective of having 90 percent of mothers of live births begin prenatal care in the first trimester. Since 1988, increased percentages of birth certificates have been recorded with unknown or unstated onset of prenatal care, which may be at least partially responsible for the downturn in the percentage with first trimester care in the latter part of the decade. With implementation in 1992 of the birth certificate worksheet in all hospitals with obstetric units in the state, the unknown or unstated category is expected to decrease dramatically. Although achieving more complete reporting may change the reported levels of early prenatal care, this factor alone will not raise the percent of early care to the 90 percent level required by the Year 2000 objective.

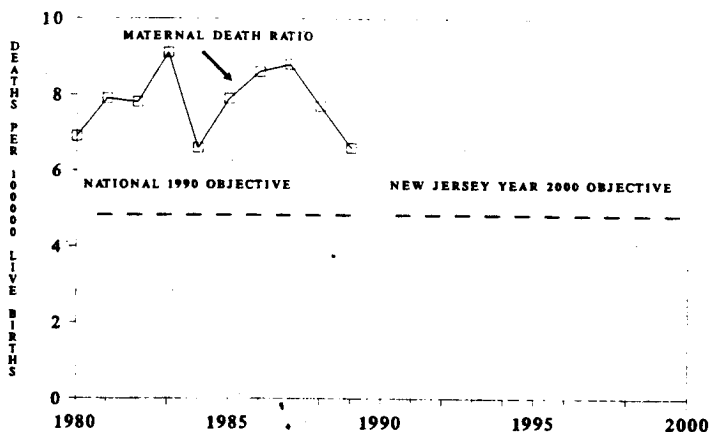
HS6. PRENATAL CARE IN THE FIRST TRIMESTER, N.J. BLACK BIRTHS 1980-1990 AND HEALTH OBJECTIVES, 1990 & YEAR 2000



SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

No progress is indicated in raising the level of black women who receive early prenatal care to 90 percent. The level remains considerably lower than that for all women. Current efforts to achieve more complete reporting of onset of prenatal care are expected to decrease the number of women for whom onset of care is unknown and to provide a clearer indication of actual levels. Even with all data reported, the percentage of black women with early prenatal care will fall short of the 90 percent level. If current trends continue throughout the decade, the New Jersey Year 2000 objective will not be met.

HS7. THREE-YEAR AVERAGE MATERNAL DEATH RATIOS, NEW JERSEY, 1980-1989, AND HEALTH OBJECTIVES, 1990 AND YEAR 2000

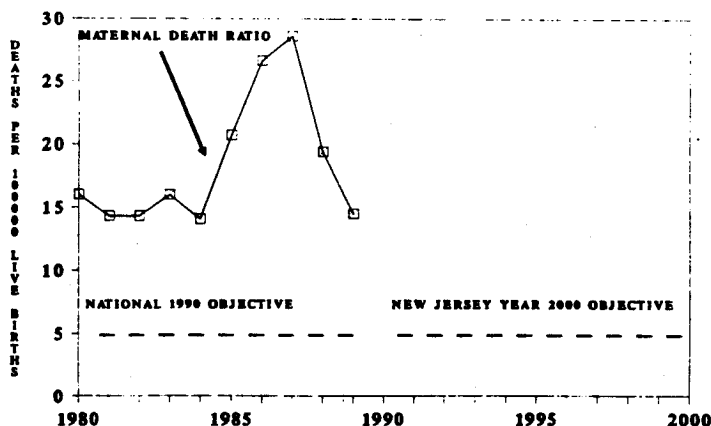


SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

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". Even when smoothed by the use of three-year averages, the maternal death ratio exhibits a high degree of variation. This objective was not met in New Jersey during the decade of the 1980s and there is no indication at this point of a consistent trend toward the New Jersey Year 2000 objective level.

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, complications of pregnancy, birth and the puerperium. 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 maternal mortality ratios than those derived from the use of ICD-9 Codes 630-676.(3)

HS8. THREE-YEAR AVERAGE BLACK MATERNAL DEATH RATIOS, NEW JERSEY, 1980-1989, AND HEALTH OBJECTIVES, 1990 AND YEAR 2000

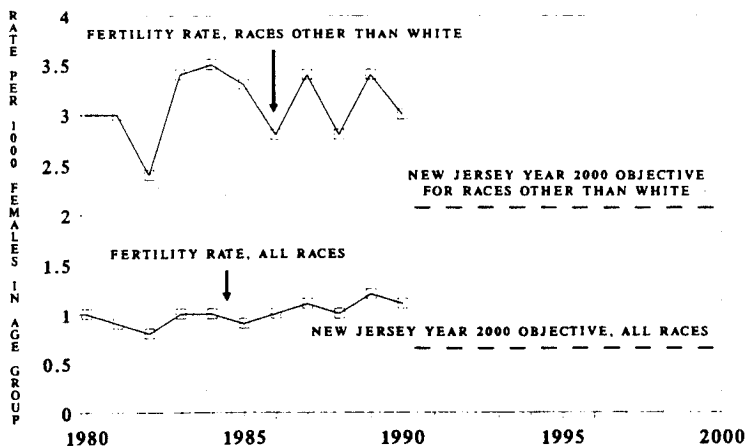


SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

The three-year average maternal death ratios for black females were at higher levels than those for all races during the decade of the 1980s. Because of the small numbers of deaths, the ratio will exhibit major fluctuation; however, no trend is apparent. The high ratios of maternal deaths among black women make it unlikely that the New Jersey Year 2000 objective will be met in the absence of fundamental improvements in the factors underlying maternal mortality.

**PRIORITY AREA:
REDUCE THE INCIDENCE OF ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY**

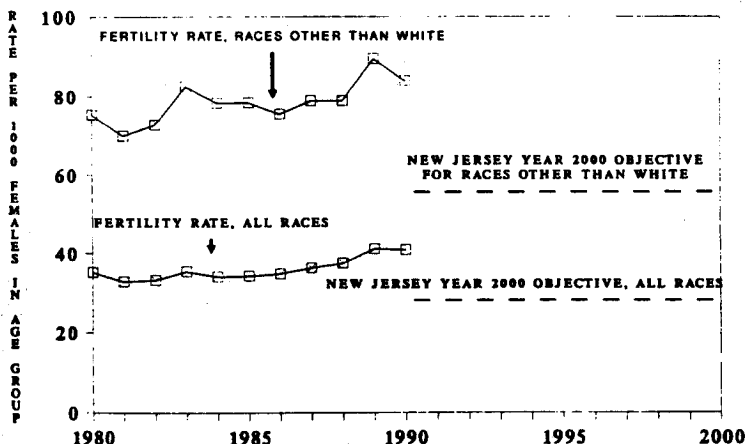
**HS9. FERTILITY RATES UNDER AGE 15
NEW JERSEY, 1980 - 1990, AND
YEAR 2000 HEALTH OBJECTIVES**



SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

The fertility rate for all females under the age of 15 has remained basically stable at 1 birth per 1,000 females aged 10 through 14 throughout the past decade. The nonwhite fertility rate has fluctuated around 3 births per 1,000 females through the ten year period. The objective of each of these populations was set at approximately 30 percent below current levels. By 1990, the data show no downward trend toward Year 2000 objectives. In the absence of future improvements, it is unlikely that Year 2000 objectives will be met.

**HS10. FERTILITY RATES, 15-19 YEAR OLDS
NEW JERSEY, 1980 - 1990,
AND YEAR 2000 HEALTH OBJECTIVES**

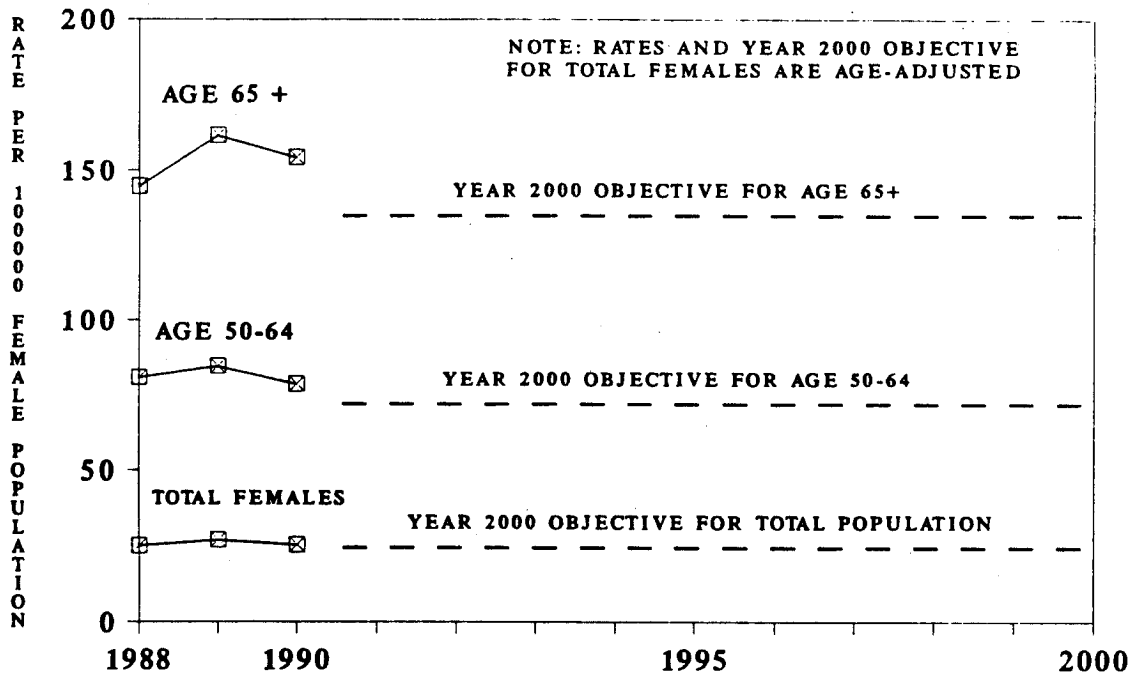


SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Fertility rates among 15 through 19 year old females are at substantially higher levels than among females under the age of 15. Additionally, the fertility rates for both all females aged 15 through 19 and for those of races other than white stood at higher levels at the end of the decade than at the beginning. More years of data will be needed to determine whether the downturn experienced in 1990 signals the onset of a downward trend in fertility in this age group. In the absence of additional information, it appears unlikely that these objectives will be met by the Year 2000.

PRIORITY AREA:
PREVENT, DETECT AND CONTROL CANCER

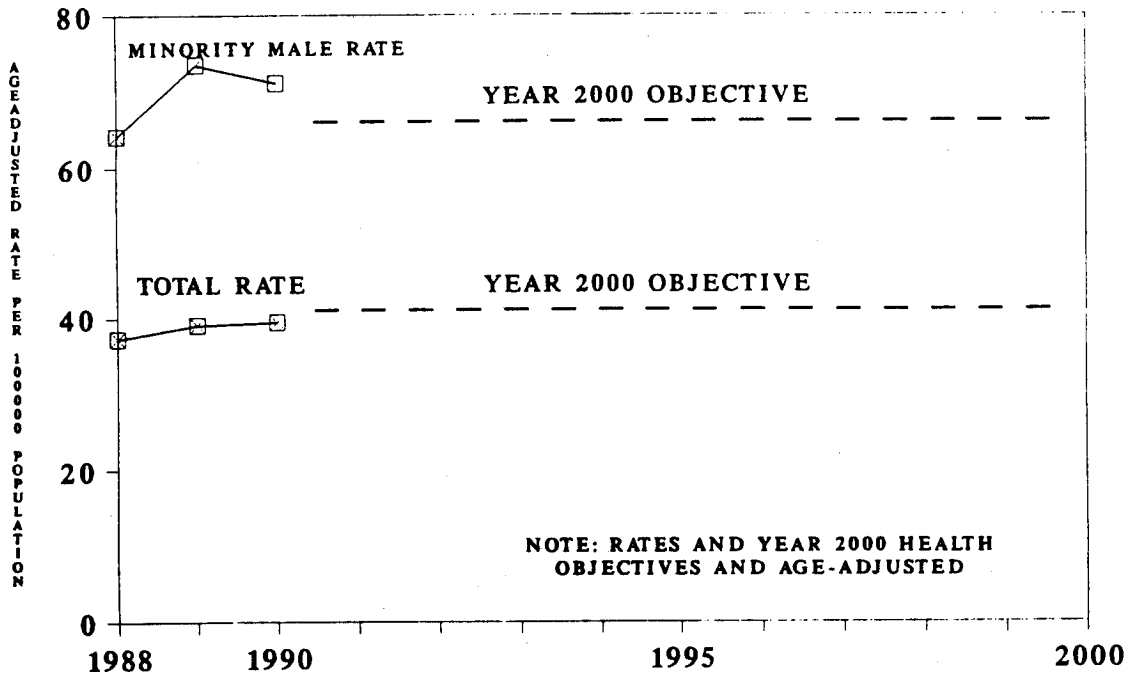
HS11. FEMALE BREAST CANCER DEATHS
NEW JERSEY, 1988-1990 AND
YEAR 2000 HEALTH OBJECTIVES



SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

No clear pattern emerges from the available data on female breast cancer deaths, however, the age-specific death rate for women aged 50 through 64 was slightly lower in 1990 than in the base year of 1988. The death rate for all females is heavily weighted by the rate in the 65 and over group, whose rate was 6.5 percent higher in 1990 than in 1988.

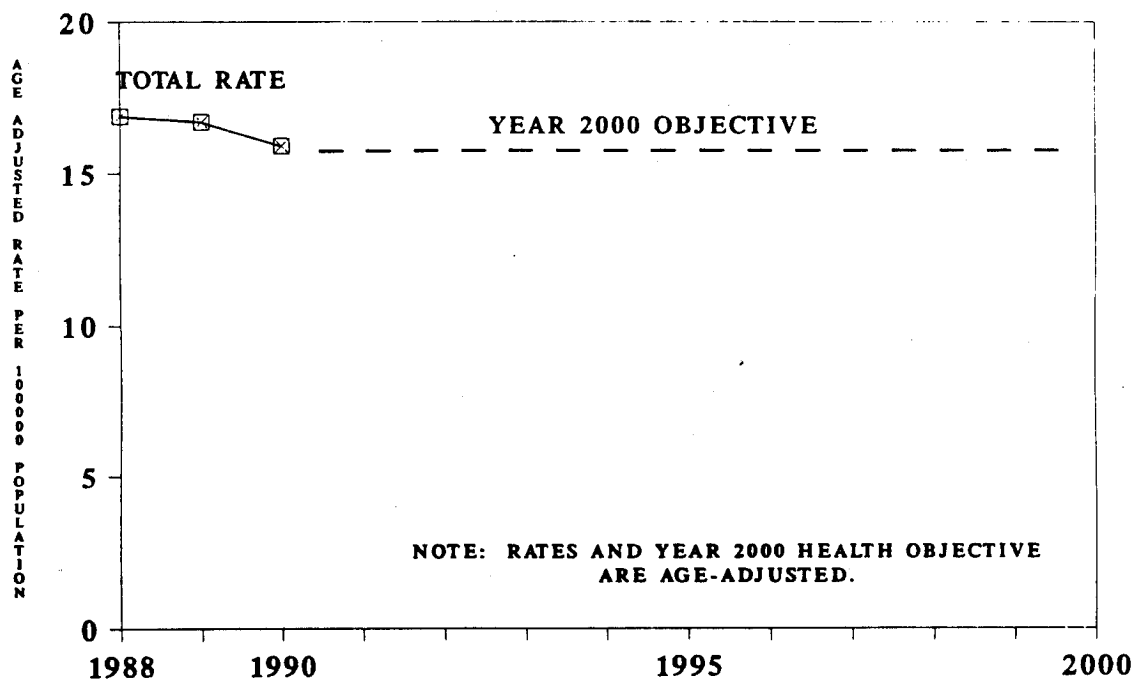
HS12. LUNG CANCER DEATHS BY RACE NEW JERSEY, 1988-1990 AND YEAR 2000 HEALTH OBJECTIVES



SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

The leading cause of malignant neoplasm deaths in New Jersey is cancer of the lung and bronchus. The age-adjusted death rate among minority males is almost twice that of the total population. Because of the substantial lag in development of lung cancer, the Year 2000 objectives were set at levels which required a decrease in the rate of increase of the lung cancer death rate, rather than an actual decrease in the rate. The age-adjusted death rates for both minority males and the total population were higher in 1990 than in the baseline year of 1988. Additional years of data are needed to determine whether the rate of increase in the death rate will moderate sufficiently to meet New Jersey's Year 2000 objective.

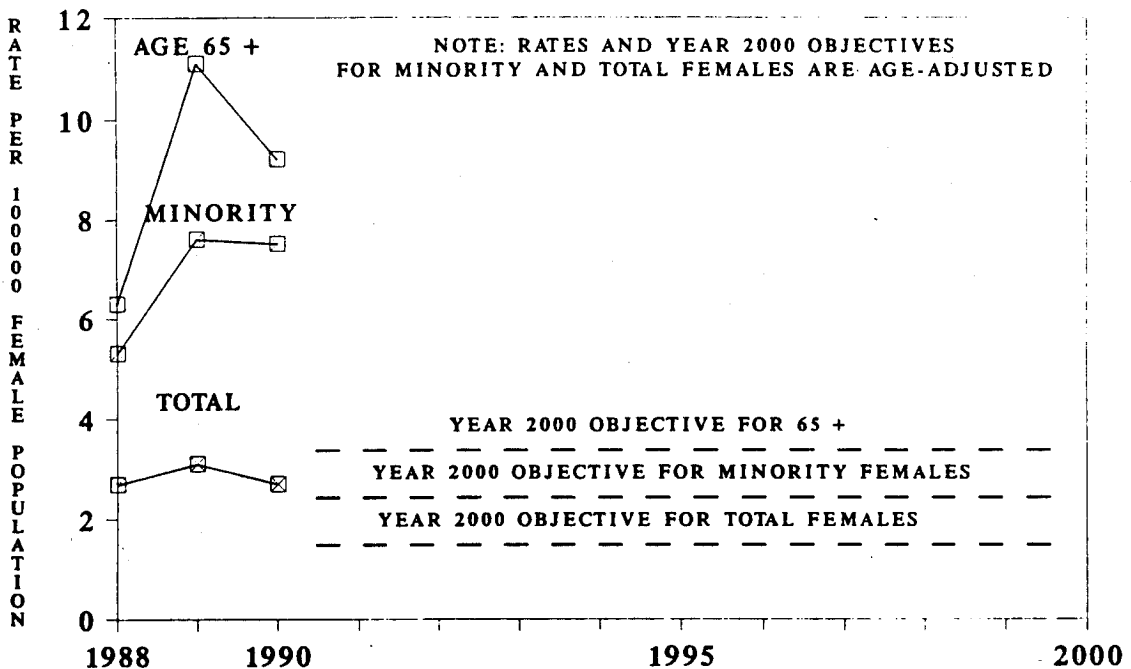
HS13. DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE COLON AND RECTUM, NEW JERSEY, 1988-1990 AND YEAR 2000 HEALTH OBJECTIVE



SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

The age-adjusted death rate from cancer of the colon and rectum has declined in the two years since the baseline rate was calculated and in 1990 was only slightly above the New Jersey Year 2000 objective level. If the current trend continues through the decade, the likelihood is that the death rate from colon and rectum cancer will be lower than the objective by the Year 2000.

HS14. CERVICAL CANCER DEATHS NEW JERSEY, 1988-1990 AND YEAR 2000 HEALTH OBJECTIVES

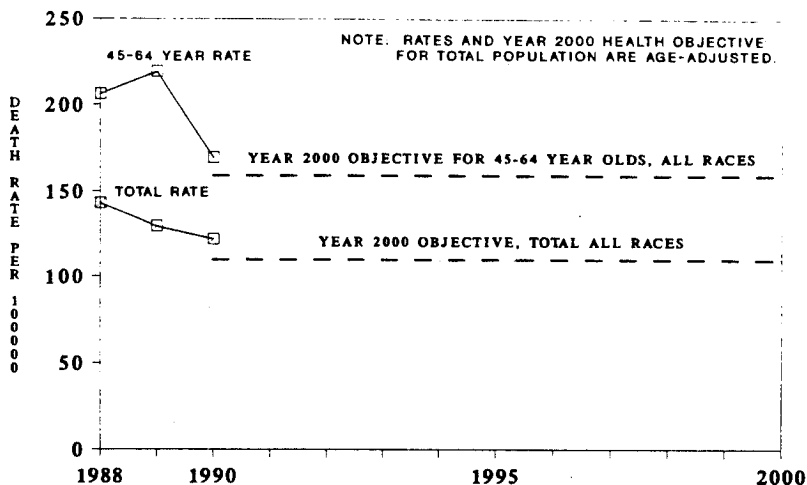


SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Although death rates from cervical cancer are not as high as some other types of cancer, detection is both possible and relatively low-cost through use of the PAP test. Early treatment can substantially reduce mortality. For this reason, the New Jersey Year 2000 objectives are to essentially decrease the death rates in each of the target groups by 50 percent. In both of the subpopulations for which distinct objectives were set, i.e., minority females and women aged 65 and over, the death rates are moving in the wrong direction, when compared to the base line year of 1988. It is unlikely that Year 2000 objectives will be met for either the total population or the targeted subgroups, given current trends.

**PRIORITY AREA:
PREVENT, DETECT AND CONTROL CARDIOVASCULAR AND OTHER VASCULAR DISEASES**

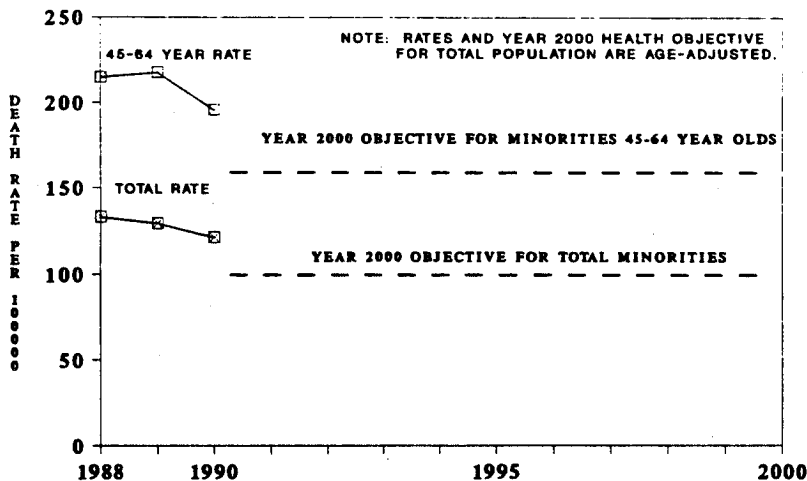
**HS15. CORONARY HEART DISEASE DEATHS
TOTAL AND AGED 45-64, NEW JERSEY
1988-1990 & YEAR 2000 HEALTH OBJECTIVES**



SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

The total age-adjusted death rate from coronary heart disease among all New Jersey residents is steadily declining and the decline is even more pronounced among the 45 through 64 year olds of all races. It appears likely that the New Jersey Year 2000 objectives will be met, if current trends continue.

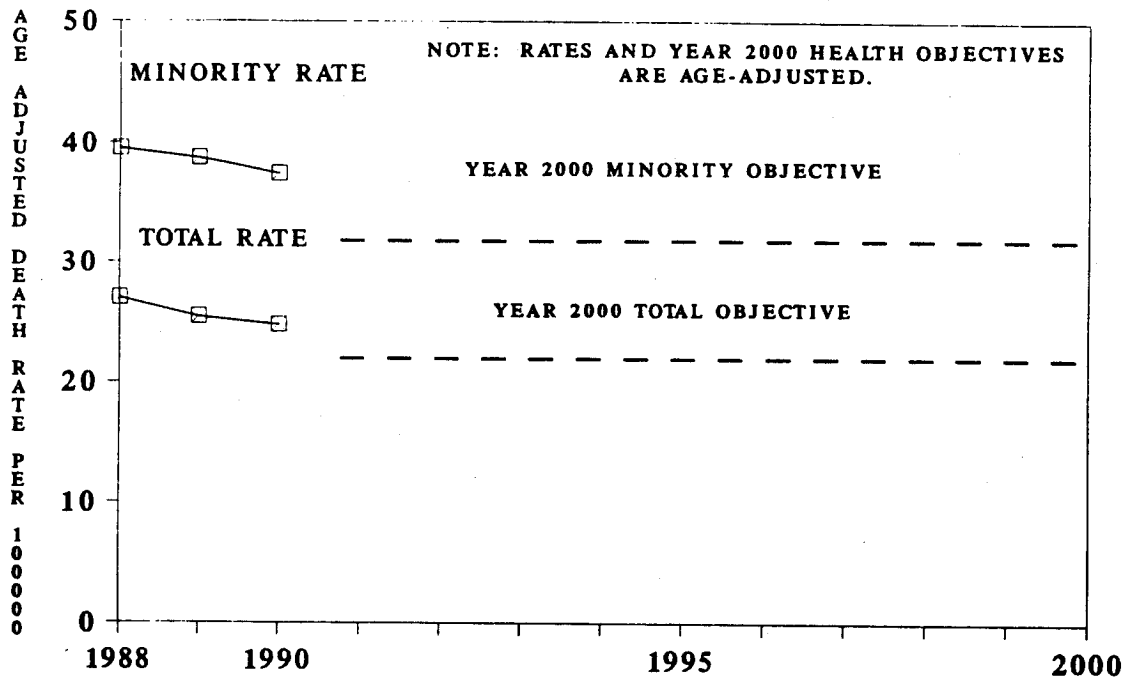
**HS16. CORONARY HEART DISEASE DEATHS
MINORITY, TOTAL & AGED 45-64, NEW JERSEY
1988-1990 & YEAR 2000 HEALTH OBJECTIVES**



SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

As in the total population, the coronary heart disease death rates are declining among minorities. In each of the two areas in which New Jersey Year 2000 objectives were set, death rates were lower in 1990 than in the baseline year of 1988. These rates, while on a downward trend, are not declining as rapidly as coronary heart disease death rates in the total population.

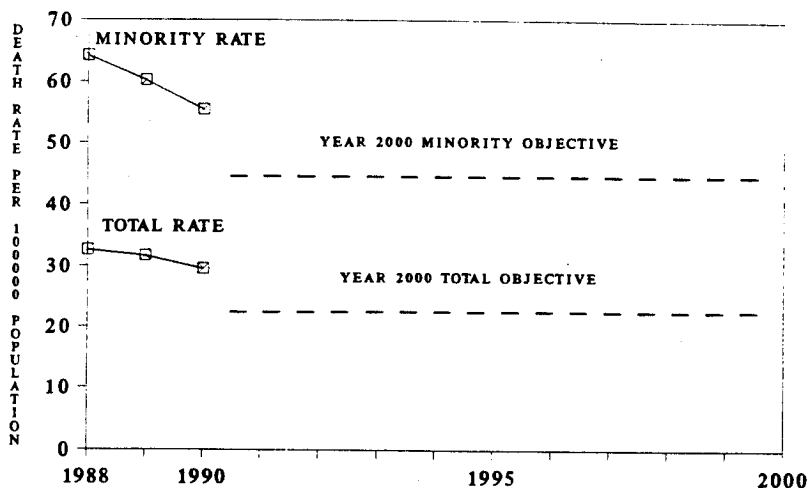
HS17. STROKE DEATHS BY RACE NEW JERSEY, 1988-1990 AND YEAR 2000 HEALTH OBJECTIVES



SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

The decline in the death rate from cerebrovascular diseases since 1988 is part of a long-term trend. If present rates of decline continue, it is likely that objectives will be met in both the total and minority populations by the Year 2000.

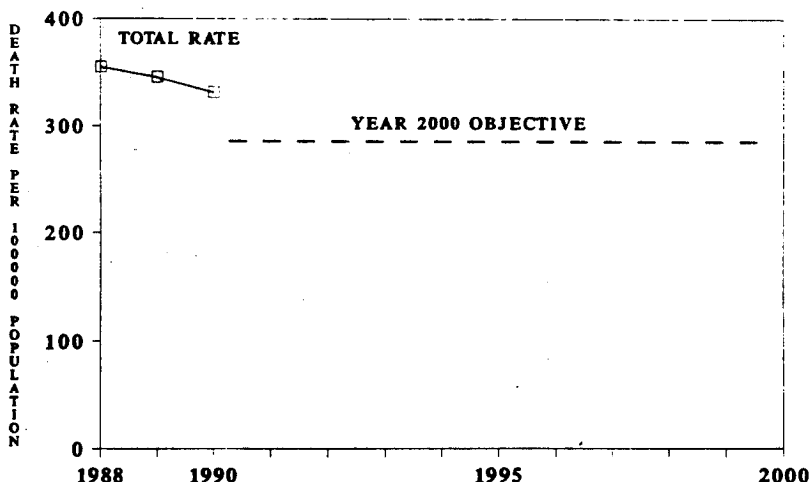
**HS18. STROKE DEATHS AMONG 45-64
YEAR OLDS BY RACE, NEW JERSEY, 1988-1990
AND YEAR 2000 HEALTH OBJECTIVES**



SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

The death rate from stroke is declining at a more rapid rate among 45 through 64 year olds than among the general population and among minorities in this age group than in the total population of 45 through 64 year olds. Although the objectives set for this age group are quite demanding, it is possible, given current trends, that they will be met by the Year 2000.

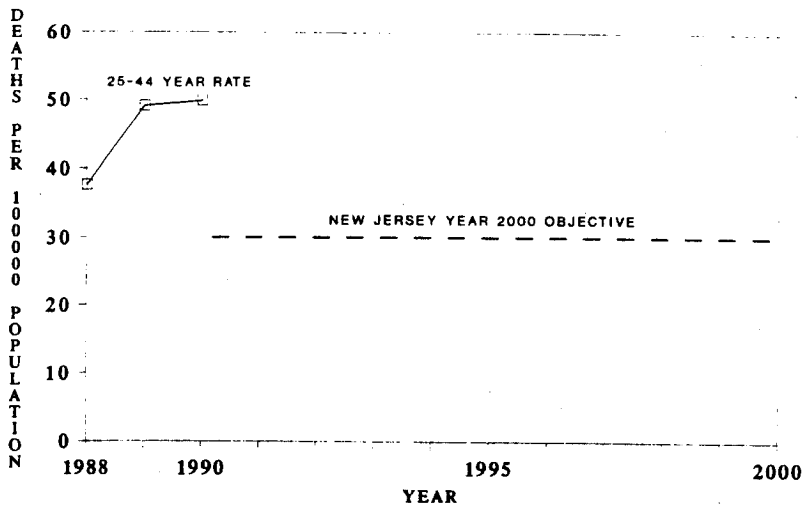
**HS19. STROKE DEATHS, PERSONS OVER 64
NEW JERSEY, 1988-1990
AND YEAR 2000 HEALTH OBJECTIVE**



SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

The highest rate of stroke death is among persons 65 and over, as might be expected. In this age group, as in the overall population and in the population aged 45 through 64, the long-term trend is toward declining rates. Although set at a level which requires a 20 percent decrease in the 1988 rate, it is possible that continuation of current trends will lead to achievement of New Jersey's Year 2000 health objective for this group.

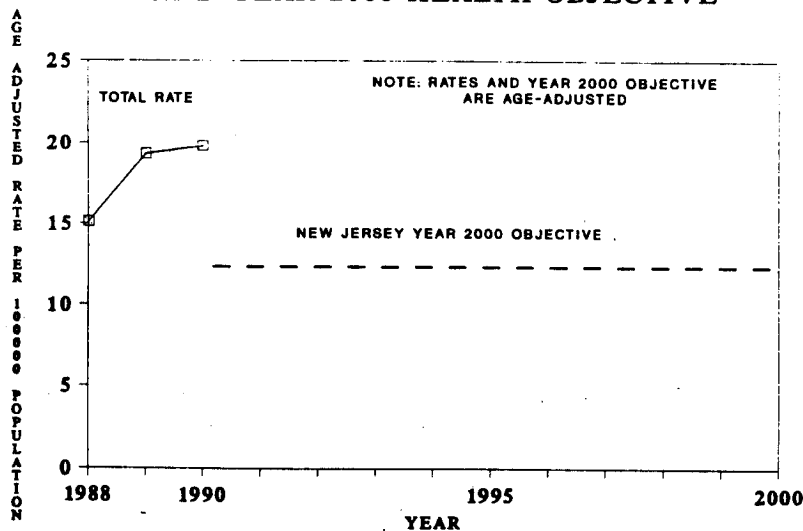
**PRIORITY AREA:
PREVENT AND CONTROL AIDS AND HIV INFECTION**
**HS21. HIV INFECTION DEATHS, AGED 25-44
NEW JERSEY 1988-1990 AND
YEAR 2000 HEALTH OBJECTIVE**



SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

The age-adjusted HIV infection death rate continued to increase through 1990, however, the rate of increase moderated in the 1989-1990 period. Departmental strategies call for prevention efforts and early detection and initiation of treatment to extend life expectancy of HIV positive individuals. Additional years of data will be necessary to ascertain whether these strategies will reverse the pattern of increasing HIV infection death rates.

**HS20. HIV INFECTION DEATHS
NEW JERSEY, 1988-1990
AND YEAR 2000 HEALTH OBJECTIVE**

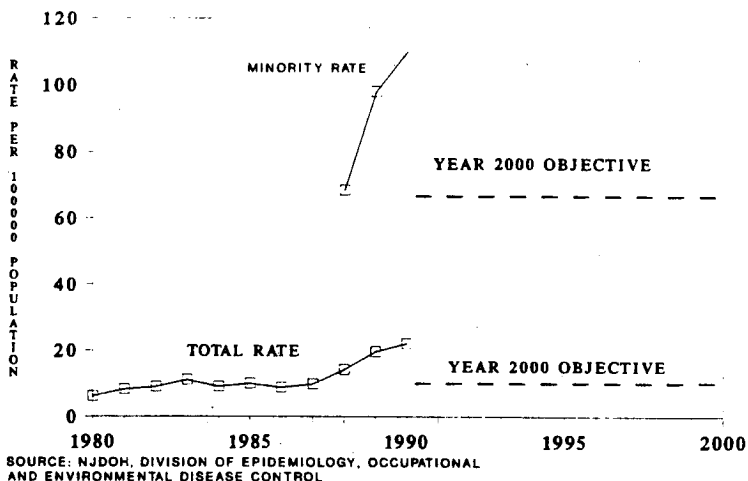


SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

The total death rate for HIV infection is heavily weighted by deaths in the 25-44 year age group, which account for more than three-fourths of all HIV infection deaths. The same pattern in death rates is found in the total population and in persons 25-44 years. Additional data are needed to determine if the increasing trend in death rates can be reversed.

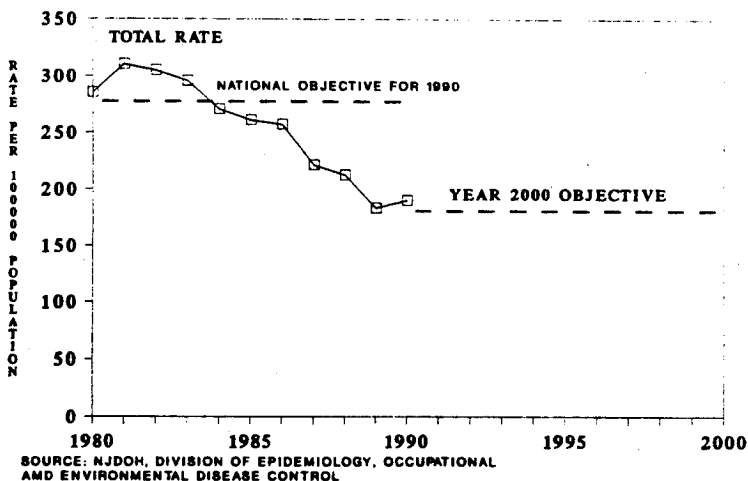
**PRIORITY AREA:
PREVENT AND CONTROL SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES**

**HS22. PRIMARY & SECONDARY SYPHILIS CASES
NEW JERSEY, 1988-1990
AND YEAR 2000 HEALTH OBJECTIVES**



The primary and secondary syphilis case rate has increased at a rapid rate over the 1988 base line rate, particularly among the minority population. Continuation of current trends will result in failure to meet the New Jersey Year 2000 objectives. Strategies to reverse this trend include expansion of prevention and educational programs, particularly those aimed at youth, and extending provision of treatment services to all points of entry into the health care system.

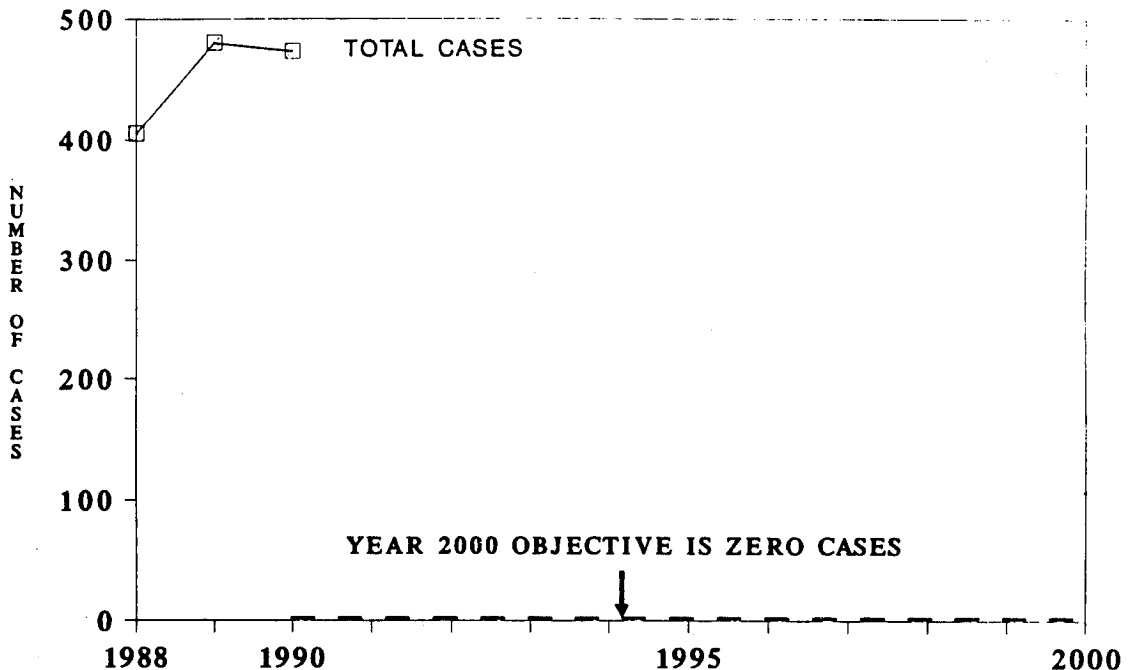
**HS23. GONORRHEA INCIDENCE
NEW JERSEY, 1980-1990 AND
HEALTH OBJECTIVES, 1990 AND YEAR 2000**



The gonorrhoea incidence rate in New Jersey had been declining since the early 1980s, falling well below the national health objective level by the end of the decade. However, the first increase in the rate since 1981 occurred in 1990. Additional years of data will be needed to determine whether the increase was an aberration or the beginning of an upward trend in the rate and before projecting the likelihood of meeting the New Jersey Year 2000 objective.

**PRIORITY AREA:
PREVENT AND CONTROL VACCINE-PREVENTABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

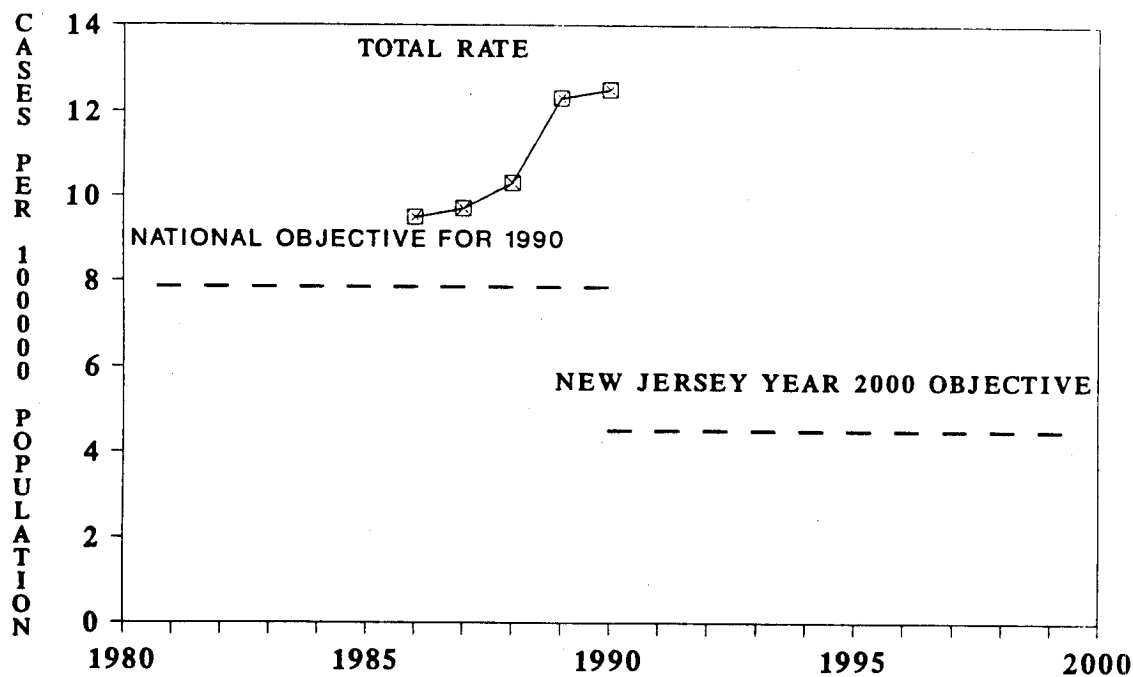
**HS24. RUBEOLA INCIDENCE
NEW JERSEY, 1988-1990 AND
YEAR 2000 HEALTH OBJECTIVE**



SOURCE: NJDOH DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DISEASE CONTROL

There were more than 400 reported cases of rubeola in the state in each of the three years 1988 through 1990. After subsiding in 1987, calendar year 1988 saw the beginning of a new epidemic of measles which extends to neighboring states. Strategies to eliminate rubeola cases include overhauling the immunization system, particularly in inner cities where immunization levels of children are known to be inadequate. A high level of measles immunization of the state's young population is vital to achievement of New Jersey's Year 2000 objective of no rubeola cases.

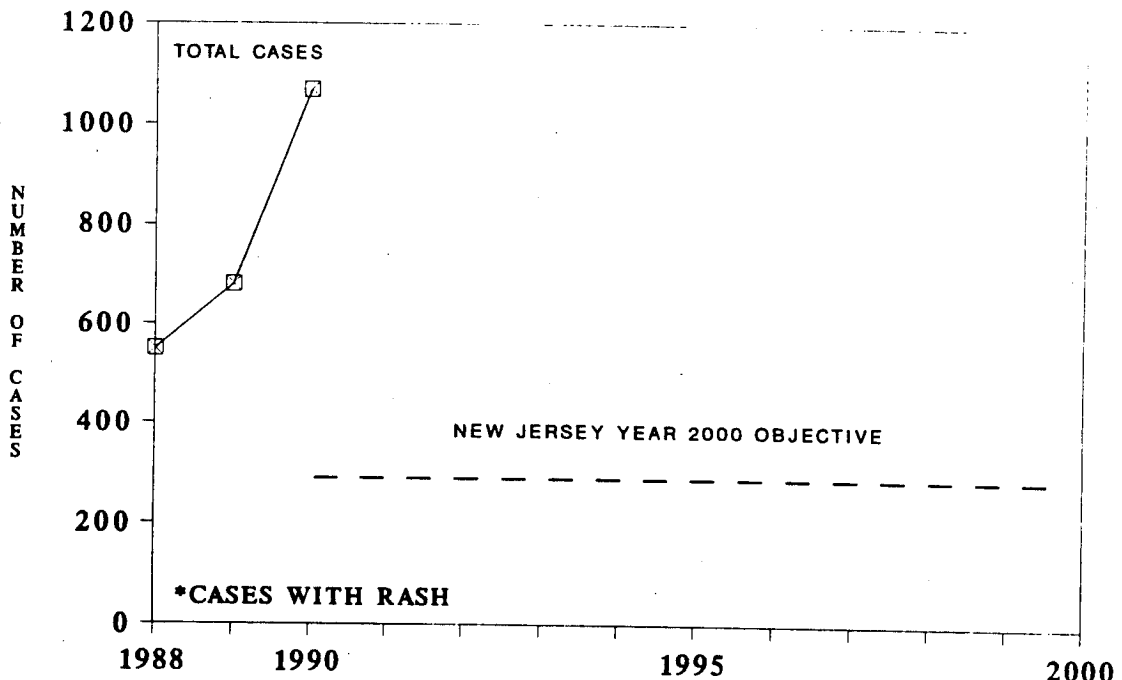
HS25. TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE RATE NEW JERSEY, 1986-1990, AND HEALTH OBJECTIVES, 1990 & YEAR 2000



SOURCE: NJDOH DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DISEASE CONTROL

The tuberculosis incidence rate in the state has been increasing at an alarming rate since 1986, did not achieve the national health objective for 1990 and is well above the New Jersey Year 2000 objective level. The rising rate of tuberculosis in New Jersey is undoubtedly related to the prevalence of AIDS and to the increased numbers of homeless individuals in the state and is expected to continue to rise. Under present conditions, the New Jersey Year 2000 objective for tuberculosis incidence will not be met.

HS26. LYME DISEASE* INCIDENCE NEW JERSEY, 1988-1990 AND YEAR 2000 HEALTH OBJECTIVE

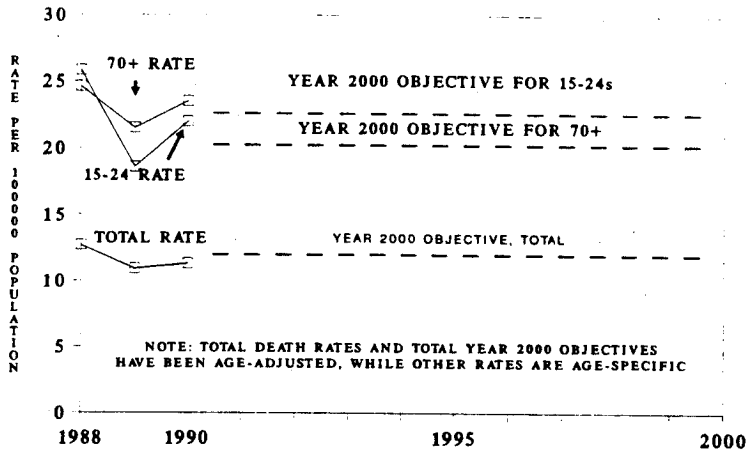


SOURCE: NJDOH DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DISEASE CONTROL

The incidence of Lyme disease in New Jersey was at a high level in the baseline year of 1988 and has risen dramatically in the two years since then. It should be noted that increased public awareness of the disease may have led to improved detection and reporting. Strategies to combat Lyme disease include provision of educational programs and implementation of tick control efforts. Nonetheless, if present trends continue, New Jersey will not meet the Year 2000 health objective for this area.

**PRIORITY AREA:
PREVENT AND CONTROL INJURIES**

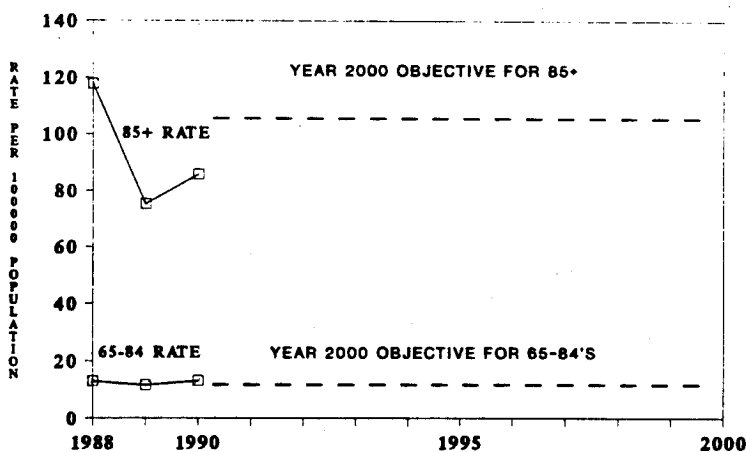
**HS27. MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES BY AGE
NEW JERSEY, 1988-1990 AND
YEAR 2000 HEALTH OBJECTIVE**



SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

The death rate from motor-vehicle fatalities in the population 70 and over has exceeded that of 15 through 24 year olds since 1988. The age-specific death rate among the elderly was well above the New Jersey Year 2000 objective in 1989 and increased in 1990. The rate among 15 through 24 year olds has already fallen below the New Jersey Year 2000 objective level but increased in 1990 over the 1989 rate. The motor vehicle fatality rate for the total population appears to be on target for achievement of the state's Year 2000 objective; however, the rate in the two target subpopulations must be carefully tracked.

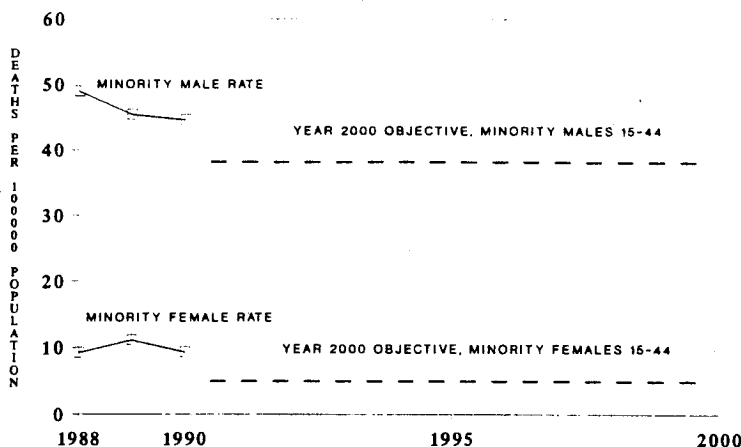
**HS28. DEATHS OF ELDERLY FROM ACCIDENTAL
FALLS, NEW JERSEY, 1988-1990 AND
YEAR 2000 HEALTH OBJECTIVES**



SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

The death rate of the "old elderly" (85 years and older) from falls has declined dramatically since the baseline year of 1988 and as of 1990 was well below the New Jersey Year 2000 objective level. However, the number of deaths from this cause is relatively small in any year and the rate can be expected to fluctuate. The death rate from unintentional falls among the population aged 65 through 84 is much lower than that of the oldest population. This rate has essentially remained unchanged since 1988.

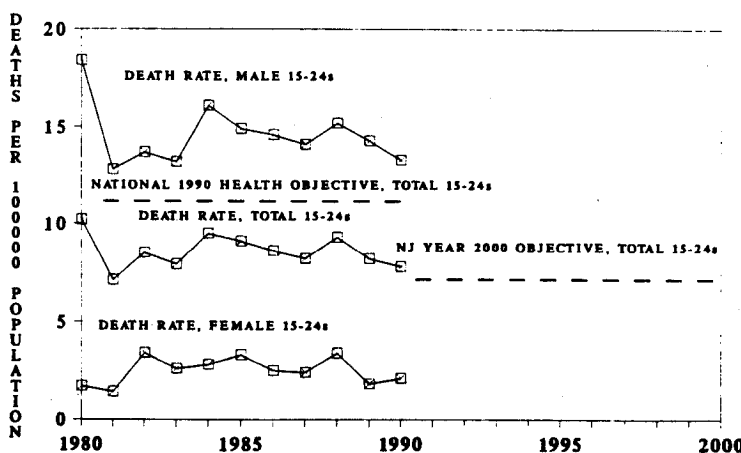
HS29.HOMICIDE DEATHS IN MINORITIES 15-44
BY SEX, NEW JERSEY, 1988-1990
AND YEAR 2000 HEALTH OBJECTIVES



SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

The homicide death rate among minority males has exhibited a downward trend toward the New Jersey Year 2000 objective in the 1988 through 1990 period. Although at a much lower level than the rate for minority males, the death rate for minority females remains essentially at the same level as in the baseline year of 1988.

HS30. SUICIDE DEATHS AGED 15-24, BY SEX
NEW JERSEY, 1980-1990, AND
HEALTH OBJECTIVES, 1990 & YEAR 2000



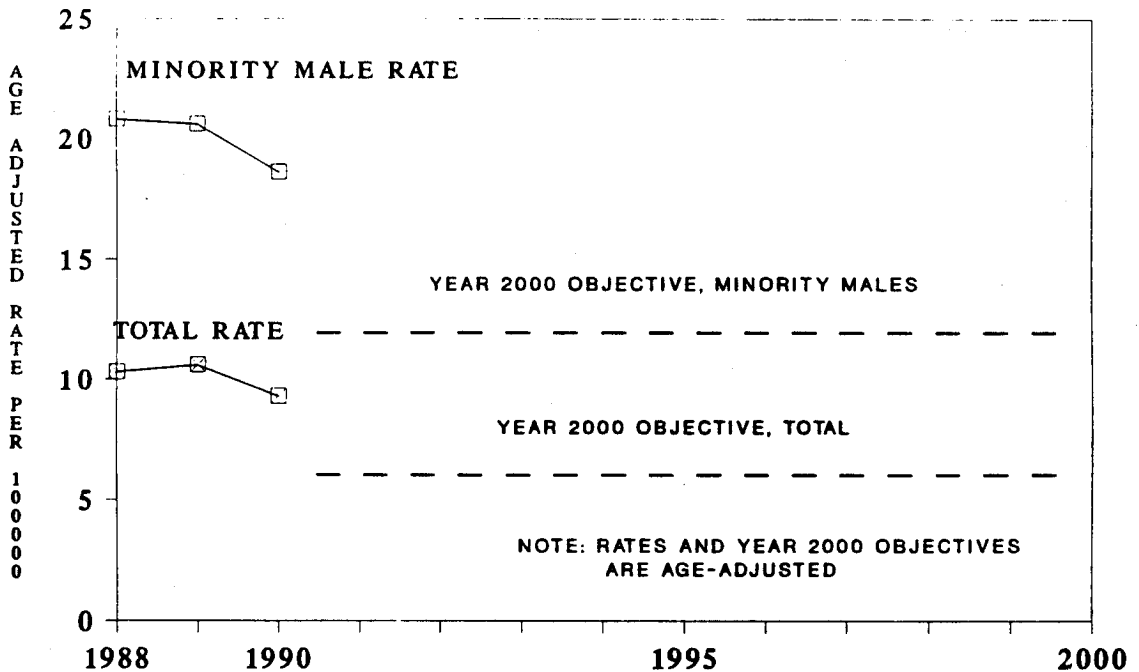
SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

New Jersey met the 1990 national objective for suicide in 15 through 24 year olds throughout the decade of the 1980s. In the two years since the 1988 data were used to set the New Jersey Year 2000 objective, the suicide death rate among this age group has declined. If current trends continue, the achievement of the Year 2000 objective seems possible.

Although New Jersey's overall suicide rate among 15 through 24 year olds appears to be at levels consistent with achievement of the Year 2000 health objective, the death rate for males in this age group remains much higher than the female rate and well above both the national 1990 and New Jersey Year 2000 objectives for suicide death rates. Since the baseline year of 1988, however, the male rate has been in a downward trend.

**PRIORITY AREA:
REDUCE THE RATES OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY DUE TO
USE AND ABUSE OF TOBACCO, ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS**

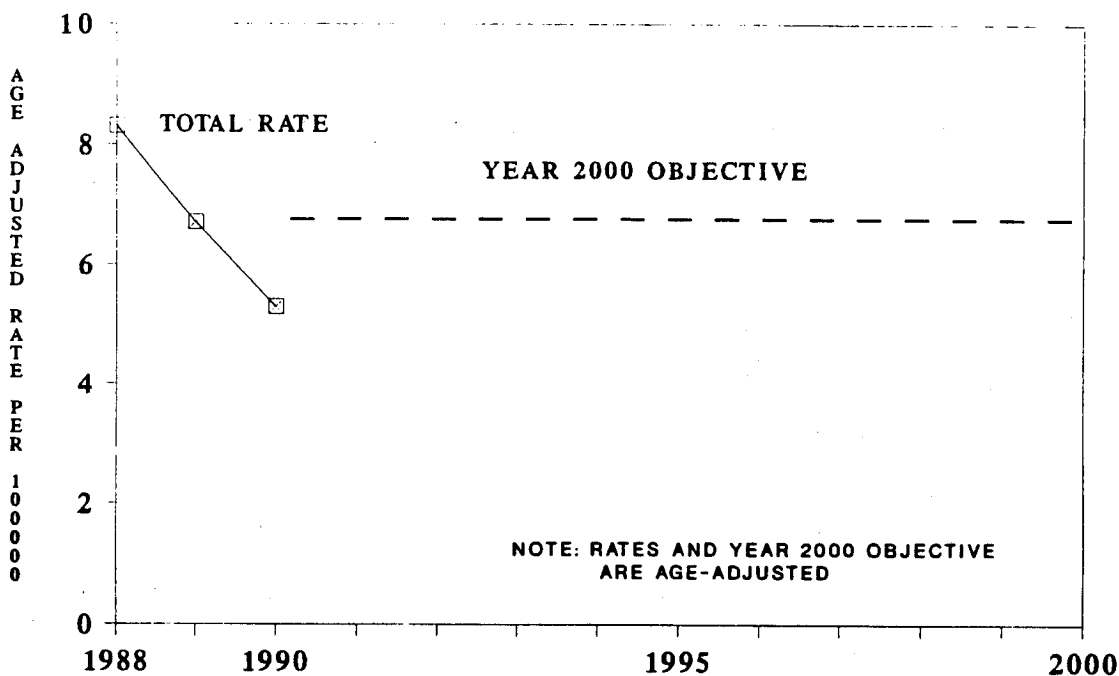
**HS31. CIRRHOSIS DEATHS, TOTAL & MINORITY
MALES, NEW JERSEY, 1988-1990 AND
YEAR 2000 HEALTH OBJECTIVES**



SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

The death rate from chronic liver disease and cirrhosis has declined among the total population and among minority males since 1988. Achievement of the New Jersey Year 2000 objectives in this area will require continuation of recent trends in each of the target populations.

HS32. DRUG-RELATED DEATHS NEW JERSEY, 1988-1990 AND YEAR 2000 HEALTH OBJECTIVE



SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

The age-adjusted rate from drug-related deaths has fallen dramatically since 1988 and was well below the New Jersey Year 2000 objective in 1990. It should be noted that drug-related deaths vary with the availability and purity of drugs available on the street and may exhibit a different pattern later in the decade.

REFERENCES:

- (1) Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Washington,DC, 1990.
- (2) Featherstone, N.L., et.al. Healthy New Jersey 2000: A Public Health Agenda for the 1990s. New Jersey Department of Health, Office of Health Policy and Research, Trenton, NJ, June, 1991.
- (3) Mertz, K.J., Parker, A.L. and Halpin, G.J. "American Journal of Public Health". "Pregnancy-Related Mortality in New Jersey, 1975 to 1989". American Public Health Association, August, 1992. Vol. 82 No. 8, pp. 1085-1088.

POPULATION

1990 CENSUS

INTRODUCTION

Original 1990 census distributions of race and age have been modified for counties and statewide totals. Census counts were modified by the U.S. Bureau of the Census to meet the needs of many users of census data by modifying the race statistics to be consistent with the classifications used in data sets other than the Census. Counts by age were revised to correspond with the April 1, 1990 census date. Changes in sex were a result of the modifications made in the previous two variables.

Race was modified by allocating the figures assigned to the "Other Race" category. Individuals designated as belonging in the "Other Race" category were those not included in any of the fifteen racial categories listed on the census form. Such non-specific race groups are not found in any other major data source. It was therefore determined that to serve the needs of the user community each enumerated individual should be assigned to a specified race. The Census Bureau developed and implemented an assignment rule based on the race of a nearby person with an identical response to the Hispanic origin question.

Age was revised to reflect the status of the individual on the date of the census. Census respondents were asked to provide their ages on April 1, 1990, the date of the census. It was determined that respondents tended to provide age as of the date of the completion of the questionnaire. In addition, there may have been a tendency to "round up" an age if the respondent was close to having a birthday. This probably accounts for the under-reporting of babies less than one year of age. Indeed, after age modification, the population under the age of one increased from 92,569 to 116,643.

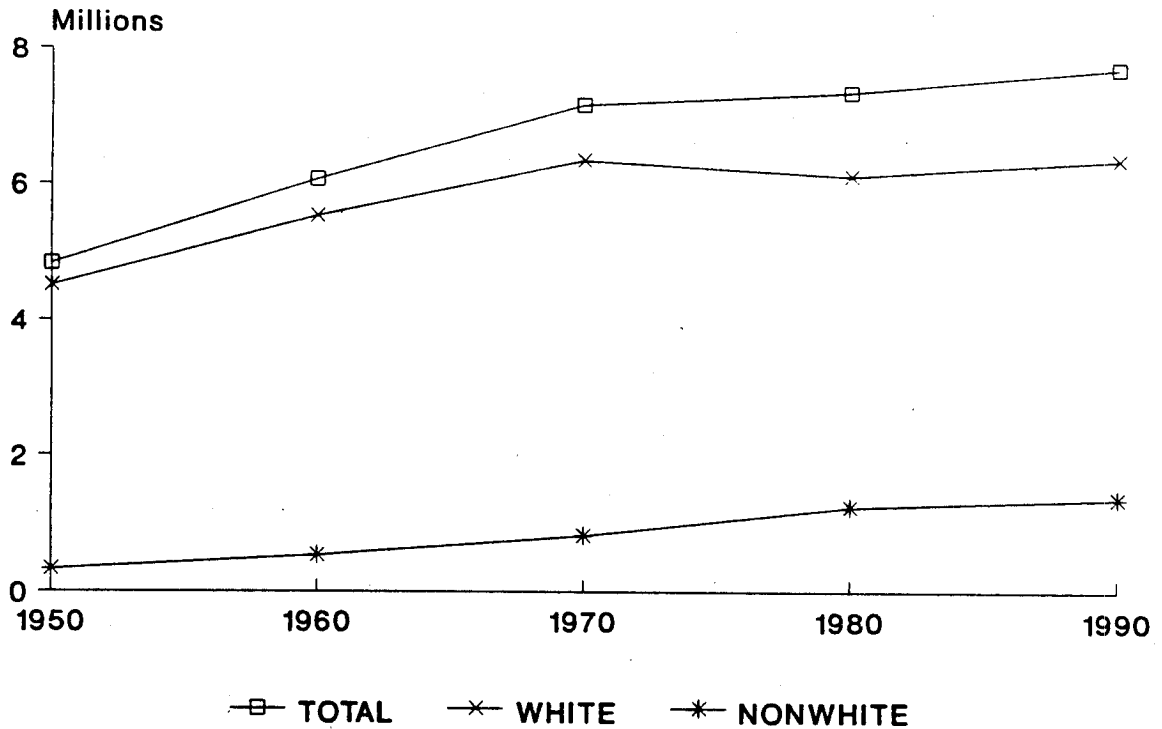
The reported sex of some persons also changed as a result of the assignment to a different age category. As a result of the complex algorithm employed, a person may have been assigned a different relationship in the household which would have made the corresponding change necessary.

With all of the controversy surrounding the 1990 Census, it is important to remember that changes and shifts have occurred in the results of all recent decennial censuses, in order to meet the needs of the users of census data. The New Jersey Department of Labor will be using the modified counts as the basis for its population estimates and projections.(1) The New Jersey Department of Health will also base the computation of health and vital statistics rates on the modified counts.

Total Population

The 1990 modified census data indicate that New Jersey's resident population was 7,730,188--an increase of 365,365 people over the 1980 census count. This represents a growth rate of 5 percent during the decade, approximately half the rate experienced by the country as a whole (2). The state's population has increased by almost three million people from the 1950 census count of 4,835,329. The greatest increase was recorded between 1950 and 1960. During that decade New Jersey's population grew by 1,231,453. From 1960 to 1970 the population increased by 1,101,382 persons. The smallest increase, 196,659 persons, took place during the time span of 1970 to 1980 (Figure P1).

**FIGURE P1. CHANGES IN POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
NEW JERSEY, 1950-1990**



SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

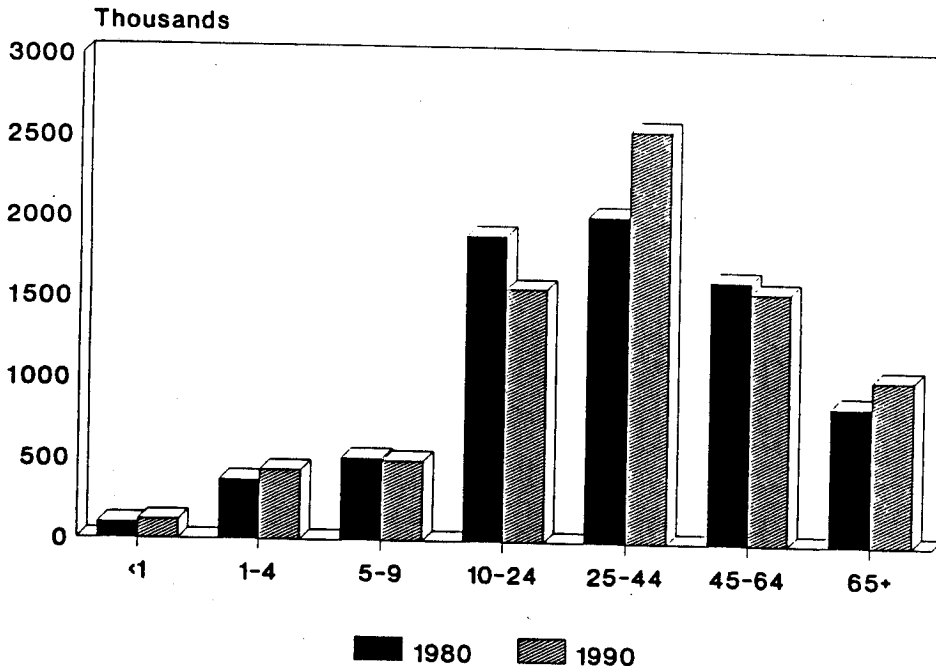
Population by Age

New Jersey's population has been growing steadily older. In 1980, the portion of the population over age 65 was 11.7 percent. By 1990, the same age group made up 13.3 percent of the state's total population. During the decade this age group grew by 165,250 or 19.2 percent. This means that about one in every seven people in New Jersey was aged 65 years or older in 1990. Within this age group an interesting pattern has emerged. The 65 to 74 year old group grew by 77,518 persons (15 percent), while the 75 to 84 year old age group grew by 66,769 persons (26 percent). The "old-old" segment of the elderly, those aged 85 and over, grew by 20,963 (29 percent). As measured by percentage change from the 1980 census, the population 85 years and over is the most rapidly expanding group of the population. This pattern will present major challenges to health care providers in ensuing years.

New Jersey's percentage of elderly residents is slightly higher than in the country as a whole. The United States population aged 65 years and older represents 12.6 percent of the total population, compared to New Jersey's 13.3 percent. Nationally, the age distribution within this age group is similar to the pattern found in New Jersey. The 65 to 74 year old age group represents 7.2 percent of the total population nationally, and 7.8 percent of New Jersey's total population. Those individuals aged 75 to 84 years make up 4.0 of the total nationwide population and 4.2 percent of the total population of New Jersey. Finally, individuals 85 years and older represent 1.2 percent of the total population for both the United States and New Jersey.

The single fastest growing age group in terms of numbers, as determined by the change between the 1980 and 1990 census, is the 25 to 44 year old age group. This segment of the population increased by 534,557 from the 1980 census. The 10 through 24 year old age group experienced a decrease in population from the 1980 census. In 1990, this age group was enumerated at 1,560,937. However, this same age group was counted at 1,891,334 persons in 1980. This represents an overall loss of 17.5 percent or 330,397 people in the age group (Figure P2 and Table P1).

FIGURE P2. CHANGES IN AGE DISTRIBUTION
NEW JERSEY, 1980-1990



SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

**TABLE P1. CHANGES IN AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION
NEW JERSEY, 1980-1990**

AGE	CENSUS		CHANGE	PERCENT
	1980	1990	1980 TO 1990	CHANGE
UNDER 1	97,359	116,643	+19,284	+19.8
1-4	365,930	429,164	+63,234	+17.3
5-9	508,447	492,057	-16,390	-3.2
10-19	1,276,506	988,932	-287,574	-22.5
20-24	614,828	572,005	-42,823	-7.0
25-44	2,017,716	2,552,273	+534,557	+26.5
45-64	1,624,266	1,554,093	-70,173	-4.3
65-74	530,707	608,225	+77,518	+14.6
75-84	256,833	323,602	+66,769	+26.0
85+	72,231	93,194	+20,963	+29.0
TOTAL	7,364,823	7,730,188	365,365	+5.0

SOURCE: UNITED STATES BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Population by Race

Races other than white made up 16.8 percent of New Jersey's resident population in 1980. By 1990 this percentage had increased to 17.6 percent. New Jersey's self-reported white population represented 82.4 percent of the total resident population in the recent census. Those individuals who reported themselves as black comprised 13.8 percent of the total resident population. Self-reported Asian and Pacific Islanders made up 3.6 percent of the total resident population, while those who reported themselves as American Indian represented 0.2 percent of the total (Tables P2 and P3).

**TABLE P2. RACE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION
NEW JERSEY, 1990**

RACE	1990 CENSUS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
WHITE	6,370,411	82.4
BLACK	1,067,086	13.8
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	276,886	3.6
AMERICAN INDIAN/ ESKIMO/ALEUT	15,805	0.2
TOTAL	7,730,188	100.0
SOURCE: UNITED STATES BUREAU OF THE CENSUS		

TABLE P3. MODIFIED CENSUS COUNTS, BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
NEW JERSEY, 1990

AGE	TOTAL	ALL RACES		WHITE		BLACK		AMERICAN INDIAN ESKIMO ALEUT		ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 1	116,643	59,361	57,282	46,324	44,462	10,304	10,188	154	130	2,579	2,502
1-4	429,164	219,771	209,393	171,612	163,061	37,550	36,465	501	484	10,108	9,383
5-9	492,057	251,817	240,240	196,238	186,452	43,454	41,850	567	540	11,558	11,398
10-14	479,129	245,708	233,421	190,550	179,946	43,417	42,128	524	548	11,217	10,799
15-19	509,803	261,382	248,421	203,113	191,694	46,826	45,779	680	656	10,763	10,292
20-24	572,005	289,034	282,971	230,134	222,522	48,447	49,764	750	665	9,703	10,020
25-29	671,185	335,906	335,279	272,551	267,634	50,108	53,477	824	735	12,423	13,433
30-34	690,077	341,203	348,874	280,545	281,381	45,358	50,522	762	794	14,538	16,177
35-39	618,896	304,338	314,558	251,979	254,861	38,025	44,306	685	719	13,649	14,672
40-44	572,115	277,370	294,745	232,584	242,202	31,669	38,620	576	611	12,541	13,312
45-49	462,104	224,139	237,965	188,619	196,869	25,590	31,857	434	440	9,496	8,799
50-54	374,392	181,285	193,107	152,363	160,741	21,770	26,254	357	375	6,795	5,737
55-59	353,833	168,559	185,274	145,943	158,315	18,358	22,632	274	334	3,984	3,993
60-64	363,764	169,983	193,781	151,522	170,337	15,670	19,793	243	314	2,548	3,337
65-69	338,954	149,859	189,095	135,486	169,555	12,293	16,644	189	240	1,891	2,656
70-74	269,271	112,233	157,038	102,996	142,884	7,769	12,136	125	149	1,343	1,869
75-79	200,110	76,772	123,338	70,847	112,988	4,986	9,081	87	129	852	1,140
80-84	123,492	41,731	81,761	38,775	75,759	2,523	5,421	37	84	396	497
85+	93,194	25,242	67,952	23,298	63,269	1,731	4,321	26	63	187	299
TOTAL	7,730,188	3,735,693	3,994,495	3,085,479	3,284,932	505,848	561,238	7,795	8,010	136,571	140,315

SOURCE: UNITED STATES BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Sex Ratios by Age

New Jersey has maintained a relatively stable sex distribution in recent decades. On average, females have outnumbered males by 52 percent to 48 percent. The predominance of females in the population becomes more pronounced as the population ages. In 1990, the male/female ratio for the age group under one year was 1,036 males to 1,000 females. By the age group 25 through 34 years the ratio is reversed, with only 990 males for every 1,000 females. Finally, by ages 85 and over women dramatically outnumber men; the male/female ratio is 372 males per 1,000 females (Table P4).

County Population Changes

Seventeen of New Jersey's twenty-one counties experienced positive growth between the 1980 and 1990 censuses. However, the State's four most densely populated counties experienced declines in population. These four counties--Bergen, Essex, Hudson and Union--together lost 107,063 people during the decade. Eight counties grew in excess of 10 percent, and of these, two--Hunterdon and Ocean--grew at a very rapid pace (23.4 percent and 25.2 percent, respectively). The net increase in these two counties totalled 107,580 people. The combined area of these two counties is slightly more than twice the size in square miles of the four counties experiencing population declines. These population changes seem to indicate a shift from the more urban areas of the State to less densely populated counties. In addition to Ocean County (which gained 87,165 residents), two other counties gained more than 40,000 residents over the decade. Middlesex and Monmouth counties gained 75,887 and 49,951 people, respectively. Distributions of county populations by selected demographic characteristics, population density and change in total population over the decade are provided in Tables P5 and P6. Detailed data on modified census counts can be found in Tables P7 through P50.

TABLE P4. CHANGES IN AGE DISTRIBUTION, BY SEX
NEW JERSEY, 1980-1990

AGE	MALE 1980	MALE 1990	CHANGE 1980 TO 1990	PERCENT CHANGE 1980 TO 1990	FEMALE 1980	FEMALE 1990	CHANGE 1980 TO 1990	PERCENT CHANGE 1980 TO 1990	MALE/ FEMALE RATIO 1990
UNDER 1	49,938	59,361	+9,423	+18.9	47,421	57,282	+9,861	+20.8	1.0363
1-4	187,408	219,771	+32,363	+17.3	178,522	209,393	+30,871	+17.3	1.0496
5-9	259,606	251,817	-7,789	-3.0	248,841	240,240	-8,601	+3.5	1.0482
10-19	649,878	507,090	-142,788	-22.0	626,628	481,842	-144,786	-23.1	1.0524
20-24	301,955	289,034	-12,821	-4.2	312,973	282,971	-30,002	-9.6	1.0214
25-34	549,122	677,109	+127,987	+23.3	588,771	684,153	+95,382	+16.2	0.9897
35-44	423,622	581,708	+158,086	+37.3	456,201	609,303	+153,102	+33.6	0.9547
45-54	397,370	405,424	+8,054	+2.0	429,188	431,072	+1,884	+0.4	0.9405
55-64	373,771	338,542	-35,229	+9.4	423,937	379,055	-44,882	-10.6	0.8931
65-74	227,043	262,092	+35,049	+15.4	303,664	346,133	+42,469	+14.0	0.7572
75-84	92,149	118,503	+26,354	+28.6	164,684	205,099	+40,415	+24.5	0.5778
85+	21,250	25,242	+3,992	+18.8	50,981	67,952	+16,971	33.3	0.3715
TOTAL	3,533,012	3,735,693	+202,681	+5.7	3,831,811	3,994,495	+162,684	+4.2	0.9352

SOURCE: UNITED STATES BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

**TABLE P5. POPULATION BY SEX AND RACE
NEW JERSEY, BY COUNTY, 1990**

COUNTY	TOTAL	SEX		RACE		
		MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER
ATLANTIC	224,327	107,832	116,495	178,604	40,150	5,573
BERGEN	825,380	396,303	429,077	728,461	40,713	56,206
BURLINGTON	395,066	195,283	199,783	328,594	57,262	9,210
CAMDEN	502,824	241,831	260,993	404,538	85,024	13,262
CAPE MAY	95,089	45,661	49,428	88,814	5,413	862
CUMBERLAND	138,053	67,345	70,708	111,022	24,447	2,584
ESSEX	778,206	367,866	410,340	432,974	321,921	23,311
GLOUCESTER	230,082	111,949	118,133	206,654	20,085	3,343
HUDSON	553,099	268,183	284,916	429,457	84,396	39,246
HUNTERDON	107,776	53,732	54,044	104,033	2,241	1,502
MERCER	325,824	157,624	168,200	252,611	62,444	10,769
MIDDLESEX	671,780	330,466	341,314	569,367	55,836	46,577
MONMOUTH	553,124	268,152	284,972	489,115	47,948	16,061
MORRIS	421,353	205,833	215,520	391,454	12,627	17,272
OCEAN	433,203	204,177	229,026	416,352	12,302	4,549
PASSAIC	453,060	218,226	234,834	366,482	72,786	13,792
SALEM	65,294	31,459	33,835	55,017	9,664	613
SOMERSET	240,279	118,090	122,189	214,395	15,020	10,864
SUSSEX	130,943	64,949	65,994	128,272	1,251	1,420
UNION	493,819	236,510	257,309	384,778	94,231	14,810
WARREN	91,607	44,222	47,385	89,417	1,325	865
TOTAL	7,730,188	3,735,693	3,994,495	6,370,411	1,067,086	292,691

SOURCE: UNITED STATES BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

**TABLE P6. CHANGES IN COUNTY POPULATIONS, 1980-1990, AND
POPULATION DENSITY, 1990
NEW JERSEY, BY COUNTY**

COUNTY	1980	1990	CHANGE 1980 TO 1990	PERCENT CHANGE 1980 TO 1990	AREA IN SQ. MILES	PERSONS/ SQ. MILE, 1990
ATLANTIC	194,119	224,327	30,208	15.6	568	395
BERGEN	845,385	825,380	-20,005	-2.4	237	3,483
BURLINGTON	362,542	395,066	32,524	9.0	808	489
CAMDEN	471,650	502,824	31,174	6.6	223	2,255
CAPE MAY	82,266	95,089	12,823	15.6	263	362
CUMBERLAND	132,866	138,053	5,187	3.9	498	277
ESSEX	851,116	778,206	-72,910	-8.6	127	6,128
GLOUCESTER	199,917	230,082	30,165	15.1	327	704
HUDSON	556,972	553,099	-3,873	-0.7	46	12,024
HUNTERDON	87,361	107,776	20,415	23.4	427	252
MERCER	307,863	325,824	17,961	5.8	227	1,435
MIDDLESEX	595,893	671,780	75,887	12.7	316	2,126
MONMOUTH	503,173	553,124	49,951	9.9	472	1,172
MORRIS	407,630	421,353	13,723	3.4	471	895
OCEAN	346,038	433,203	87,165	25.2	641	676
PASSAIC	447,585	453,060	5,475	1.2	187	2,423
SALEM	64,676	65,294	618	1.0	338	193
SOMERSET	203,129	240,279	37,150	18.3	305	788
SUSSEX	116,119	130,943	14,824	12.8	525	249
UNION	504,094	493,819	-10,275	-2.0	103	4,794
WARREN	84,429	91,607	7,178	8.5	359	255
TOTAL	7,364,823	7,730,188	365,365	5.0	7,468	1,035

SOURCES: UNITED STATES BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
1990 NEW JERSEY LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

REFERENCES

- (1) Letter from Connie O. Hughes, Assistant Director, Labor Market and Demographic Research, New Jersey Department of Labor, December 18, 1991.
- (2) Lecture given by James W. Hughes, Professor of Urban Planning, Rutgers University, at the 12th Annual New Jersey State Data Center Conference, October 8, 1991.

TABLE P7. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY RACE, AGE AND SEX
NEW JERSEY, 1990

AGE	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
	Under 1	46,324	44,462	90,786	10,304	10,188	20,492	2,733	2,632	5,365	59,361
1-4	171,612	163,061	334,673	37,550	36,465	74,015	10,609	9,867	20,476	219,771	209,393
5-9	196,238	186,452	382,690	43,454	41,850	85,304	12,125	11,938	24,063	251,817	240,240
10-14	190,550	179,946	370,496	43,417	42,128	85,545	11,741	11,347	23,088	245,708	233,421
15-19	203,113	191,694	394,807	46,826	45,779	92,605	11,443	10,948	22,391	261,382	248,421
20-24	230,134	222,522	452,656	48,447	49,764	98,211	10,453	10,685	21,138	289,034	282,971
25-29	272,551	267,634	540,185	50,108	53,477	103,585	13,247	14,168	27,415	335,906	335,279
30-34	280,545	281,381	561,926	45,358	50,522	95,880	15,300	16,971	32,271	341,203	348,874
35-39	251,979	254,861	506,840	38,025	44,306	82,331	14,334	15,391	29,725	304,338	314,558
40-44	232,584	242,202	474,786	31,669	38,620	70,289	13,117	13,923	27,040	277,370	294,745
45-49	188,619	196,869	385,488	25,590	31,857	57,447	9,930	9,239	19,169	224,139	237,965
50-54	152,363	160,741	313,104	21,770	26,254	48,024	7,152	6,112	13,264	181,285	193,107
55-59	145,943	158,315	304,258	18,958	22,632	40,990	4,258	4,327	8,585	168,559	185,274
60-64	151,522	170,337	321,859	15,670	19,793	35,463	2,791	3,651	6,442	169,983	193,781
65-69	135,486	169,555	305,041	12,293	16,644	28,937	2,080	2,896	4,976	149,859	189,095
70-74	102,996	142,884	245,880	7,769	12,136	19,905	1,468	2,018	3,486	112,233	157,038
75-79	70,847	112,988	183,835	4,986	9,081	14,067	939	1,269	2,208	76,772	123,338
80-84	38,775	75,759	114,534	2,523	5,421	7,944	433	581	1,014	41,731	81,761
85+	23,298	63,269	86,567	1,731	4,321	6,052	213	362	575	25,242	67,952
TOTAL	3,085,479	3,284,932	6,370,411	505,848	561,238	1,067,086	144,366	148,325	292,691	3,735,693	3,994,495

SOURCE: UNITED STATES BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

TABLE P8. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY RACE, AGE AND SEX
ATLANTIC COUNTY, 1990

AGE	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Under 1	3,552	1,372	1,296	2,668	413	363	776	48	60	108	1,833	1,719
1-4	12,966	4,835	4,758	9,593	1,542	1,414	2,956	206	211	417	6,583	6,383
5-9	13,895	5,295	5,017	10,312	1,620	1,524	3,144	232	207	439	7,147	6,748
10-14	13,192	5,008	4,707	9,715	1,530	1,567	3,097	202	178	380	6,740	6,452
15-19	14,909	5,729	5,553	11,282	1,615	1,674	3,289	146	192	338	7,490	7,419
20-24	17,055	6,608	6,492	13,100	1,691	1,829	3,520	219	216	435	8,518	8,537
25-29	20,680	8,065	7,997	16,062	1,924	2,012	3,936	394	288	682	10,383	10,297
30-34	20,821	8,476	8,367	16,843	1,512	1,806	3,318	335	325	660	10,323	10,498
35-39	17,404	7,090	6,918	14,008	1,326	1,467	2,793	262	341	603	8,678	8,726
40-44	15,134	6,152	6,194	12,346	1,084	1,271	2,355	219	214	433	7,455	7,679
45-49	11,737	4,696	4,826	9,522	828	1,096	1,924	157	134	291	5,681	6,056
50-54	10,147	3,904	4,291	8,195	742	956	1,698	137	117	254	4,783	5,364
55-59	9,724	3,833	4,216	8,049	675	824	1,499	88	88	176	4,596	5,128
60-64	10,827	4,226	4,900	9,126	674	884	1,558	65	78	143	4,965	5,862
65-69	10,310	3,907	4,902	8,809	599	806	1,405	43	53	96	4,549	5,761
70-74	8,185	2,958	4,097	7,055	398	681	1,079	21	30	51	3,377	4,808
75-79	6,330	2,110	3,376	5,486	271	542	813	12	19	31	2,393	3,937
80-84	4,234	1,222	2,464	3,686	183	345	528	8	12	20	1,413	2,821
85+	3,225	787	1,960	2,747	134	328	462	4	12	16	925	2,300
TOTAL	224,327	86,273	92,331	178,604	18,761	21,389	40,150	2,798	2,775	5,573	107,832	116,495

TABLE P9. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY RACE, AGE AND SEX
BERGEN COUNTY, 1990

AGE	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Under 1	10,667	4,613	4,369	8,982	342	302	644	527	514	1,041	5,482	5,185
1-4	39,274	17,067	15,942	33,009	1,148	1,051	2,199	2,109	1,957	4,066	20,324	18,950
5-9	45,054	19,136	18,316	37,452	1,275	1,255	2,530	2,554	2,518	5,072	22,965	22,089
10-14	45,516	19,575	18,452	38,027	1,330	1,306	2,636	2,514	2,339	4,853	23,419	22,097
15-19	47,977	21,057	19,721	40,778	1,552	1,573	3,125	2,083	1,991	4,074	24,692	23,285
20-24	55,707	24,896	24,090	48,986	1,809	1,864	3,673	1,484	1,564	3,048	28,189	27,518
25-29	66,691	29,508	28,681	58,189	1,830	2,114	3,944	2,022	2,536	4,558	33,360	33,331
30-34	69,375	29,456	30,055	59,511	1,669	1,864	3,533	2,935	3,396	6,331	34,060	35,315
35-39	65,111	27,438	28,382	55,820	1,440	1,731	3,171	3,038	3,082	6,120	31,916	33,195
40-44	63,913	26,494	28,677	55,171	1,307	1,725	3,032	2,869	2,841	5,710	30,670	33,243
45-49	53,633	22,285	24,615	46,900	1,228	1,588	2,816	2,045	1,872	3,917	25,558	28,075
50-54	45,421	19,225	21,200	40,425	1,052	1,307	2,359	1,436	1,201	2,637	21,713	23,708
55-59	44,792	19,701	21,675	41,376	826	1,023	1,849	804	763	1,567	21,331	23,461
60-64	46,575	20,872	23,072	43,944	668	880	1,548	494	589	1,083	22,034	24,541
65-69	42,017	18,095	21,741	39,836	573	770	1,343	351	487	838	19,019	22,998
70-74	32,709	13,265	17,921	31,186	363	532	895	255	373	628	13,883	18,826
75-79	24,316	9,140	14,076	23,216	231	468	699	155	246	401	9,526	14,790
80-84	15,099	4,895	9,620	14,515	128	289	417	73	94	167	5,096	10,003
85+	11,533	2,939	8,199	11,138	91	209	300	36	59	95	3,066	8,467
TOTAL	825,380	349,657	378,804	728,461	18,862	21,851	40,713	27,784	28,422	56,206	396,303	429,077

TABLE P10. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY RACE, AGE AND SEX
BURLINGTON COUNTY, 1990

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		Under 1	2,445	2,320	4,765	491	539	1,030	76	55	131	3,012
1-4	22,925	8,993	18,442	1,990	1,893	3,883	328	272	600	11,767	11,158	
5-9	27,942	11,547	22,558	2,361	2,260	4,621	355	408	763	14,263	13,679	
10-14	26,064	10,742	20,821	2,340	2,207	4,547	345	351	696	13,427	12,637	
15-19	28,269	11,690	22,110	2,854	2,538	5,392	410	357	767	14,954	13,315	
20-24	30,161	12,463	23,583	3,437	2,407	5,844	377	357	734	16,277	13,884	
25-29	35,277	14,507	28,757	3,036	2,665	5,701	378	441	819	17,921	17,356	
30-34	36,163	14,987	30,110	2,579	2,548	5,127	413	513	926	17,979	18,184	
35-39	31,899	13,339	26,701	2,069	2,277	4,346	312	540	852	15,720	16,179	
40-44	30,302	12,644	25,682	1,824	1,991	3,815	322	483	805	14,790	15,512	
45-49	23,795	9,946	20,105	1,400	1,700	3,100	261	329	590	11,607	12,188	
50-54	18,913	7,736	15,775	1,316	1,368	2,684	209	245	454	9,261	9,652	
55-59	17,954	7,383	15,121	1,315	1,135	2,450	123	260	383	8,821	9,133	
60-64	17,495	7,247	15,369	942	847	1,789	93	244	337	8,282	9,213	
65-69	15,266	6,272	13,857	617	635	1,252	61	96	157	6,950	8,316	
70-74	11,198	4,471	10,341	318	436	754	42	61	103	4,831	6,367	
75-79	7,451	2,781	6,934	194	265	459	29	29	58	3,004	4,447	
80-84	4,406	1,385	4,122	96	163	259	8	17	25	1,489	2,917	
85+	3,660	882	3,441	44	165	209	2	8	10	928	2,732	
TOTAL	395,066	161,916	166,678	29,223	28,039	57,262	4,144	5,066	9,210	195,283	199,783	

TABLE P11. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY RACE, AGE AND SEX
CAMDEN COUNTY, 1990

AGE	TOTAL		WHITE				BLACK				OTHER				TOTAL	
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 1	8,504	3,248	3,130	6,378	962	953	1,915	111	100	211	4,321	4,183				
1-4	31,996	12,421	11,784	24,205	3,520	3,397	6,917	495	379	874	16,436	15,560				
5-9	37,628	14,626	13,623	28,249	4,112	4,066	8,178	598	603	1,201	19,336	18,292				
10-14	35,164	13,469	12,607	26,076	3,951	3,824	7,775	690	623	1,313	18,110	17,054				
15-19	33,973	13,081	12,467	25,548	3,642	3,572	7,214	651	560	1,211	17,374	16,599				
20-24	35,994	13,862	14,320	28,182	3,351	3,574	6,925	454	433	887	17,667	18,327				
25-29	44,110	17,667	17,830	35,497	3,505	4,064	7,569	501	543	1,044	21,673	22,437				
30-34	45,445	18,138	18,741	36,879	3,367	4,086	7,453	516	597	1,113	22,021	23,424				
35-39	39,878	15,934	16,356	32,290	2,875	3,523	6,398	537	653	1,190	19,346	20,532				
40-44	35,723	14,169	14,869	29,038	2,391	3,012	5,403	576	706	1,282	17,136	18,587				
45-49	28,045	11,173	11,745	22,918	1,838	2,308	4,146	518	463	981	13,529	14,516				
50-54	22,183	8,639	9,492	18,131	1,542	1,834	3,376	385	291	676	10,566	11,617				
55-59	21,217	8,521	9,183	17,704	1,429	1,683	3,112	204	197	401	10,154	11,063				
60-64	22,139	8,806	10,398	19,204	1,196	1,461	2,657	124	154	278	10,126	12,013				
65-69	20,819	8,258	10,137	18,395	919	1,278	2,197	88	139	227	9,265	11,554				
70-74	16,195	6,026	8,395	14,421	661	942	1,603	74	97	171	6,761	9,434				
75-79	11,697	3,988	6,479	10,467	418	701	1,119	49	62	111	4,455	7,242				
80-84	6,917	1,975	4,264	6,239	200	414	614	32	32	64	2,207	4,710				
85+	5,197	1,204	3,513	4,717	133	320	453	11	16	27	1,348	3,849				
TOTAL	502,824	195,205	209,333	404,538	40,012	45,012	85,024	6,614	6,648	13,262	241,831	260,993				

TABLE P12. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY RACE, AGE AND SEX
CAPE MAY COUNTY, 1990

AGE	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Under 1	1,376	634	600	1,234	67	62	129	6	7	13	707	669
1-4	5,141	2,341	2,305	4,646	223	209	432	28	35	63	2,592	2,549
5-9	6,010	2,756	2,682	5,438	263	242	505	26	41	67	3,045	2,965
10-14	5,498	2,518	2,462	4,980	210	236	446	33	39	72	2,761	2,737
15-19	5,468	2,670	2,286	4,956	222	211	433	47	32	79	2,939	2,529
20-24	5,877	2,821	2,550	5,371	220	229	449	26	31	57	3,067	2,810
25-29	7,333	3,339	3,428	6,767	263	226	489	39	38	77	3,641	3,692
30-34	7,413	3,426	3,505	6,931	206	189	395	35	52	87	3,667	3,746
35-39	6,731	3,197	3,102	6,299	175	186	361	24	47	71	3,396	3,335
40-44	6,047	2,899	2,793	5,692	138	140	278	34	43	77	3,071	2,976
45-49	4,824	2,212	2,327	4,539	109	123	232	28	25	53	2,349	2,475
50-54	4,216	1,850	2,110	3,960	95	123	218	18	20	38	1,963	2,253
55-59	4,521	2,031	2,257	4,288	92	116	208	12	13	25	2,135	2,386
60-64	5,614	2,458	2,890	5,348	92	145	237	11	18	29	2,561	3,053
65-69	5,973	2,629	3,128	5,757	88	107	195	8	13	21	2,725	3,248
70-74	5,054	2,094	2,796	4,890	48	101	149	10	5	15	2,152	2,902
75-79	3,798	1,538	2,140	3,678	45	65	110	5	5	10	1,588	2,210
80-84	2,417	787	1,533	2,320	22	70	92	1	4	5	810	1,607
85+	1,778	475	1,245	1,720	16	39	55	1	2	3	492	1,286
TOTAL	95,089	42,675	46,139	88,814	2,594	2,819	5,413	392	470	862	45,661	49,428

TABLE P13. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY RACE, AGE AND SEX
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, 1990

AGE	TOTAL																		
	WHITE					BLACK					OTHER								
	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	MALE		FEMALE	
Under 1	2,240	861	795	1,656	282	254	536	26	22	48	1,169	1,071	1,169	1,071	48	1,169	1,071	1,169	1,071
1-5	8,173	3,143	2,912	6,055	959	999	1,958	80	80	160	4,182	3,991	4,182	3,991	160	4,182	3,991	4,182	3,991
5-9	9,986	3,913	3,650	7,563	1,118	1,110	2,228	103	92	195	5,134	4,852	5,134	4,852	195	5,134	4,852	5,134	4,852
10-14	9,786	3,815	3,544	7,359	1,205	1,043	2,248	95	84	179	5,115	4,671	5,115	4,671	179	5,115	4,671	5,115	4,671
15-19	10,129	3,961	3,788	7,749	1,077	1,098	2,175	94	111	205	5,132	4,997	5,132	4,997	205	5,132	4,997	5,132	4,997
20-24	10,037	3,919	3,815	7,734	1,093	1,024	2,117	104	82	186	5,116	4,921	5,116	4,921	186	5,116	4,921	5,116	4,921
25-29	11,408	4,456	4,312	8,768	1,413	1,063	2,476	89	75	164	5,958	5,450	5,958	5,450	164	5,958	5,450	5,958	5,450
30-34	11,425	4,419	4,480	8,899	1,337	966	2,303	107	116	223	5,863	5,562	5,863	5,562	223	5,863	5,562	5,863	5,562
35-39	10,580	4,181	4,267	8,448	1,037	868	1,905	112	115	227	5,330	5,250	5,330	5,250	227	5,330	5,250	5,330	5,250
40-44	9,368	3,790	4,035	7,825	661	678	1,339	97	107	204	4,548	4,820	4,548	4,820	204	4,548	4,820	4,548	4,820
45-49	7,712	3,188	3,313	6,501	527	542	1,069	77	65	142	3,792	3,920	3,792	3,920	142	3,792	3,920	3,792	3,920
50-54	6,376	2,542	2,828	5,370	433	454	887	57	62	119	3,032	3,344	3,032	3,344	119	3,032	3,344	3,032	3,344
55-59	5,961	2,382	2,698	5,080	344	433	777	44	60	104	2,770	3,191	2,770	3,191	104	2,770	3,191	2,770	3,191
60-64	6,335	2,459	2,971	5,430	331	434	765	61	79	140	2,851	3,484	2,851	3,484	140	2,851	3,484	2,851	3,484
65-69	6,076	2,308	3,040	5,348	243	355	598	64	66	130	2,615	3,461	2,615	3,461	130	2,615	3,461	2,615	3,461
70-74	4,855	1,825	2,532	4,357	180	254	434	29	35	64	2,034	2,821	2,034	2,821	64	2,034	2,821	2,034	2,821
75-79	3,742	1,340	2,038	3,378	118	210	328	23	13	36	1,481	2,261	1,481	2,261	36	1,481	2,261	1,481	2,261
80-84	2,242	698	1,329	2,027	54	128	182	9	24	33	761	1,481	761	1,481	33	761	1,481	761	1,481
85+	1,622	430	1,045	1,475	28	94	122	4	21	25	462	1,160	462	1,160	25	462	1,160	462	1,160
TOTAL	138,053	53,630	57,392	111,022	12,440	12,007	24,447	1,275	1,309	2,584	67,345	70,708	67,345	70,708	2,584	67,345	70,708	67,345	70,708

TABLE P14. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY RACE, AGE AND SEX
ESSEX COUNTY, 1990

AGE	WHITE						BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Under 1	12,192	3,010	2,836	5,846	3,029	2,930	219	168	5,959	219	168	387	6,258	5,934
1-4	44,509	10,933	10,274	21,207	10,875	10,924	773	730	21,799	773	730	1,503	22,581	21,928
5-9	50,782	12,171	11,780	23,951	12,791	12,206	916	918	24,997	916	918	1,834	25,878	24,904
10-14	50,999	12,130	11,645	23,775	12,923	12,558	886	857	25,481	886	857	1,743	25,939	25,060
15-19	55,558	13,737	12,836	26,573	13,810	13,385	908	882	27,195	908	882	1,790	28,455	27,103
20-24	62,688	16,310	15,457	31,767	13,874	15,193	955	899	29,067	955	899	1,854	31,139	31,549
25-29	69,361	18,323	17,550	35,873	14,538	16,738	1,081	1,131	31,276	1,081	1,131	2,212	33,942	35,419
30-34	67,689	17,925	17,823	35,748	13,631	15,876	1,079	1,355	29,507	1,079	1,355	2,434	32,635	35,054
35-39	61,031	16,345	16,698	33,043	11,526	14,128	1,068	1,266	25,654	1,068	1,266	2,334	28,939	32,092
40-44	54,757	15,154	16,175	31,329	9,361	11,900	989	1,178	21,261	989	1,178	2,167	25,504	29,253
45-49	44,450	12,467	13,270	25,737	7,443	9,735	756	779	17,178	756	779	1,535	20,666	23,784
50-54	37,287	10,470	11,256	21,726	6,409	8,097	561	494	14,506	561	494	1,055	17,440	19,847
55-59	35,028	10,350	11,296	21,646	5,299	7,340	363	380	12,639	363	380	743	16,012	19,016
60-64	34,575	10,903	12,190	23,093	4,565	6,327	257	333	10,892	257	333	590	15,725	18,850
65-69	31,668	9,646	12,450	22,096	3,707	5,423	185	257	9,130	185	257	442	13,538	18,130
70-74	24,593	7,344	10,660	18,004	2,346	3,933	125	185	6,279	125	185	310	9,815	14,778
75-79	19,351	5,306	9,189	14,495	1,550	3,097	86	123	4,647	86	123	209	6,942	12,409
80-84	12,032	3,028	6,337	9,365	779	1,774	44	70	2,553	44	70	114	3,851	8,181
85+	9,656	2,064	5,636	7,700	519	1,382	24	31	1,901	24	31	55	2,607	7,049
TOTAL	778,206	207,616	225,358	432,974	148,975	172,946	11,275	12,036	321,921	11,275	12,036	23,311	367,866	410,340

TABLE P15. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY RACE, AGE AND SEX
GLOUCESTER COUNTY, 1990

AGE	TOTAL		WHITE				BLACK				OTHER				TOTAL	
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 1	3,612	1,612	1,594	3,206	180	169	349	26	31	57	1,818	1,794				
1-4	14,192	6,595	6,042	12,637	677	636	1,313	121	121	242	7,393	6,799				
5-9	17,682	7,991	7,648	15,639	878	836	1,714	168	161	329	9,037	8,645				
10-14	16,934	7,570	7,308	14,878	887	842	1,729	155	172	327	8,612	8,322				
15-19	16,434	7,272	7,106	14,378	867	916	1,783	127	146	273	8,266	8,168				
20-24	16,771	7,384	7,660	15,044	709	802	1,511	117	99	216	8,210	8,561				
25-29	19,198	8,509	8,887	17,396	718	860	1,578	107	117	224	9,334	9,864				
30-34	21,546	9,692	9,997	19,689	714	859	1,573	136	148	284	10,542	11,004				
35-39	19,354	8,697	8,868	17,565	634	806	1,440	163	186	349	9,494	9,860				
40-44	17,320	7,842	7,825	15,667	581	759	1,340	134	179	313	8,557	8,763				
45-49	13,085	5,937	5,864	11,801	490	583	1,073	101	110	211	6,528	6,557				
50-54	10,143	4,481	4,588	9,069	452	477	929	63	82	145	4,996	5,147				
55-59	9,523	4,172	4,447	8,619	367	422	789	55	60	115	4,594	4,929				
60-64	9,691	4,171	4,597	8,768	353	480	833	45	45	90	4,569	5,122				
65-69	8,847	3,603	4,446	8,049	353	387	740	22	36	58	3,978	4,869				
70-74	6,766	2,620	3,487	6,107	239	371	610	22	27	49	2,881	3,885				
75-79	4,479	1,586	2,460	4,046	175	225	400	17	16	33	1,778	2,701				
80-84	2,567	790	1,533	2,323	79	143	222	9	13	22	878	1,689				
85+	1,938	427	1,346	1,773	54	105	159	3	3	6	484	1,454				
TOTAL	230,082	100,951	105,703	206,654	9,407	10,678	20,085	1,591	1,752	3,343	111,949	118,133				

TABLE P16. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY RACE, AGE AND SEX
HUDSON COUNTY, 1990

AGE	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Under 1	8,724	3,180	3,041	6,221	896	810	1,706	385	412	797	4,461	4,263
1-4	29,428	10,732	10,254	20,986	2,988	2,925	5,913	1,340	1,189	2,529	15,060	14,368
5-9	32,377	11,604	11,218	22,822	3,509	3,492	7,001	1,313	1,241	2,554	16,426	15,951
10-14	32,528	11,859	11,151	23,010	3,495	3,454	6,949	1,320	1,249	2,569	16,674	15,854
15-19	35,957	13,262	12,453	25,715	3,729	3,672	7,401	1,427	1,414	2,841	18,418	17,539
20-24	47,354	18,079	17,332	35,411	4,156	4,243	8,399	1,800	1,744	3,544	24,035	23,319
25-29	59,972	23,815	22,080	45,895	4,578	4,659	9,237	2,519	2,321	4,840	30,912	29,060
30-34	52,589	20,800	19,209	40,009	3,817	4,154	7,971	2,369	2,240	4,609	26,986	25,603
35-39	42,976	16,832	16,013	32,845	3,023	3,422	6,445	1,900	1,786	3,686	21,755	21,221
40-44	35,953	13,545	13,917	27,462	2,371	2,972	5,343	1,566	1,582	3,148	17,482	18,471
45-49	29,292	10,947	11,762	22,709	1,861	2,353	4,214	1,170	1,199	2,369	13,978	15,314
50-54	26,183	9,929	10,791	20,720	1,570	2,075	3,645	932	886	1,818	12,431	13,752
55-59	24,833	9,703	11,098	20,801	1,227	1,575	2,802	599	631	1,230	11,529	13,304
60-64	25,369	10,146	11,811	21,957	1,065	1,399	2,464	428	520	948	11,639	13,730
65-69	22,821	8,611	11,560	20,171	804	1,126	1,930	312	408	720	9,727	13,094
70-74	18,392	6,488	10,085	16,573	478	815	1,293	216	310	526	7,182	11,210
75-79	14,070	4,678	8,168	12,846	319	586	905	152	167	319	5,149	8,921
80-84	8,318	2,530	5,208	7,738	131	329	460	54	66	120	2,715	5,603
85+	5,963	1,481	4,085	5,566	109	209	318	34	45	79	1,624	4,339
TOTAL	553,099	208,221	221,236	429,457	40,126	44,270	84,396	19,836	19,410	39,246	268,183	284,916

**TABLE P18. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY RACE, AGE AND SEX
MERCER COUNTY, 1990**

AGE	TOTAL		WHITE				BLACK				OTHER				TOTAL	
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 1	4,814	1,732	1,663	3,395	611	637	1,248	95	76	171	2,438	2,376				
1-4	17,557	6,392	6,016	12,408	2,259	2,153	4,412	381	356	737	9,032	8,525				
5-9	20,400	7,478	6,873	14,351	2,599	2,520	5,119	468	462	930	10,545	9,855				
10-14	19,235	6,829	6,507	13,336	2,521	2,446	4,967	454	478	932	9,804	9,431				
15-19	23,602	8,520	8,559	17,079	2,795	2,790	5,585	477	461	938	11,792	11,810				
20-24	27,200	10,599	10,103	20,702	2,765	2,790	5,555	536	407	943	13,900	13,300				
25-29	27,444	10,498	10,268	20,766	2,810	2,903	5,713	484	481	965	13,792	13,652				
30-34	28,954	11,170	11,037	22,207	2,794	2,896	5,690	496	561	1,057	14,460	14,494				
35-39	26,667	10,271	10,385	20,656	2,419	2,573	4,992	498	521	1,019	13,188	13,479				
40-44	24,161	9,530	9,893	19,423	1,754	2,026	3,780	450	508	958	11,734	12,427				
45-49	19,295	7,533	7,921	15,454	1,394	1,686	3,080	411	350	761	9,338	9,957				
50-54	15,306	5,951	6,219	12,170	1,189	1,443	2,632	282	222	504	7,422	7,884				
55-59	14,333	5,568	5,992	11,560	1,093	1,361	2,474	151	148	299	6,812	7,521				
60-64	14,932	5,873	6,592	12,465	1,037	1,253	2,290	84	93	177	6,994	7,938				
65-69	14,150	5,302	6,767	12,069	837	1,090	1,927	67	87	154	6,206	7,944				
70-74	11,078	3,978	5,677	9,655	529	788	1,317	44	62	106	4,551	6,527				
75-79	8,085	2,630	4,541	7,171	321	523	844	30	40	70	2,981	5,104				
80-84	4,845	1,417	2,939	4,356	140	318	458	8	23	31	1,565	3,280				
85+	3,766	950	2,438	3,388	116	245	361	4	13	17	1,070	2,696				
TOTAL	325,824	122,221	130,390	252,611	29,983	32,461	62,444	5,420	5,349	10,769	157,624	168,200				

TABLE P19. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY RACE, AGE AND SEX
MIDDLESEX COUNTY, 1990

AGE	MIDDLESEX COUNTY, 1990											
	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 1	4,179	4,027	8,206	509	562	1,071	477	433	910	5,165	5,022	10,187
1-4	14,935	14,149	28,984	1,802	1,733	3,535	1,713	1,617	3,330	18,350	17,499	35,849
5-9	16,163	15,050	31,213	2,034	1,920	3,954	1,920	1,822	3,742	20,117	18,792	38,909
10-14	15,575	14,241	29,816	1,973	1,900	3,873	1,734	1,695	3,429	19,282	17,836	37,118
15-19	18,936	17,982	36,918	2,743	2,599	5,342	1,900	1,813	3,713	23,579	22,394	45,973
20-24	24,978	24,148	49,126	3,022	3,163	6,185	1,907	2,087	3,994	29,907	29,398	59,305
25-29	27,656	26,740	54,396	3,287	3,107	6,394	2,354	2,526	4,880	33,297	32,373	65,670
30-34	27,720	26,845	54,565	2,932	2,869	5,801	2,669	2,789	5,458	33,321	32,503	65,824
35-39	23,001	22,537	45,538	2,391	2,311	4,702	2,411	2,345	4,756	27,803	27,193	54,996
40-44	20,077	20,517	40,594	1,890	2,091	3,981	2,056	1,941	3,997	24,023	24,549	48,572
45-49	16,037	16,731	32,768	1,464	1,496	2,960	1,510	1,319	2,829	19,011	19,546	38,557
50-54	13,321	14,045	27,366	1,071	1,133	2,204	1,079	827	1,906	15,471	16,005	31,476
55-59	12,963	14,233	27,196	810	867	1,677	609	540	1,149	14,382	15,640	30,022
60-64	13,762	15,065	28,827	673	775	1,448	358	463	821	14,793	16,303	31,096
65-69	11,971	14,953	26,924	472	609	1,081	294	431	725	12,737	15,993	28,730
70-74	8,987	11,744	20,731	318	395	713	200	277	477	9,505	12,416	21,921
75-79	5,283	8,287	13,570	161	294	455	123	174	297	5,567	8,755	14,322
80-84	2,590	4,982	7,572	99	167	266	50	68	118	2,739	5,217	7,956
85+	1,341	3,716	5,057	62	132	194	14	32	46	1,417	3,880	5,297
TOTAL	279,375	289,992	569,367	27,713	28,123	55,836	23,378	23,199	46,577	330,466	341,314	671,780

TABLE P20. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY RACE, AGE AND SEX
MONMOUTH COUNTY, 1990

AGE	WHITE				BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Under 1	8,141	3,563	3,418	6,981	413	460	873	143	144	287	4,119	4,022
1-4	31,494	13,801	13,064	26,865	1,727	1,668	3,395	641	593	1,234	16,169	15,325
5-9	37,124	16,366	15,565	31,931	1,906	1,880	3,786	733	674	1,407	19,005	18,119
10-14	36,590	16,088	15,331	31,419	1,903	1,919	3,822	684	665	1,349	18,675	17,915
15-19	36,367	16,337	14,952	31,289	1,954	1,979	3,933	606	539	1,145	18,897	17,470
20-24	36,260	16,209	15,123	31,332	1,957	2,097	4,054	443	431	874	18,609	17,651
25-29	42,627	18,495	18,555	37,050	2,113	2,187	4,300	605	672	1,277	21,213	21,414
30-34	48,801	20,940	21,947	42,887	1,958	2,157	4,115	821	978	1,799	23,719	25,082
35-39	46,958	20,522	21,234	41,756	1,630	1,777	3,407	836	959	1,795	22,988	23,970
40-44	45,324	20,109	20,703	40,812	1,323	1,580	2,903	773	836	1,609	22,205	23,119
45-49	36,103	16,148	16,261	32,409	1,167	1,464	2,631	572	491	1,063	17,887	18,216
50-54	27,204	12,191	12,048	24,239	991	1,321	2,312	349	304	653	13,531	13,673
55-59	25,050	10,843	11,707	22,550	917	1,198	2,055	210	235	445	11,970	13,080
60-64	25,059	10,805	11,969	22,774	857	1,033	1,890	149	246	395	11,811	13,248
65-69	22,369	9,088	11,469	20,557	655	877	1,532	115	165	280	9,858	12,511
70-74	18,005	6,923	9,685	16,608	467	730	1,197	81	119	200	7,471	10,534
75-79	13,746	4,823	7,954	12,777	294	538	832	60	77	137	5,177	8,569
80-84	8,998	2,775	5,539	8,314	174	337	511	33	40	73	2,982	5,916
85+	7,004	1,713	4,852	6,565	134	266	400	19	20	39	1,866	5,138
TOTAL	553,124	237,739	251,376	489,115	22,540	25,408	47,948	7,873	8,188	16,061	268,152	284,972

TABLE P21. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY RACE, AGE AND SEX
MORRIS COUNTY, 1990

AGE	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
	Under 1	2,745	2,672	5,417	111	107	218	150	123	273	3,006
1-4	10,380	9,913	20,293	371	334	705	615	549	1,164	11,366	10,796
5-9	12,008	11,541	23,549	423	382	805	762	752	1,514	13,193	12,675
10-14	12,086	11,527	23,613	444	411	855	786	791	1,577	13,316	12,729
15-19	13,054	12,416	25,470	520	514	1,034	693	682	1,375	14,267	13,612
20-24	14,313	13,909	28,222	542	588	1,130	450	523	973	15,305	15,020
25-29	16,311	15,842	32,153	623	663	1,286	649	713	1,362	17,583	17,218
30-34	16,720	16,972	33,692	632	614	1,246	810	925	1,735	18,162	18,511
35-39	15,974	16,805	32,779	503	586	1,089	807	959	1,766	17,284	18,350
40-44	16,137	17,459	33,596	510	529	1,039	906	978	1,884	17,553	18,966
45-49	14,424	15,012	29,436	395	455	850	711	588	1,299	15,530	16,055
50-54	11,078	11,404	22,482	337	350	687	499	334	833	11,914	12,088
55-59	10,049	9,852	19,901	222	262	484	246	232	478	10,517	10,346
60-64	9,025	9,157	18,182	177	218	395	139	181	320	9,341	9,556
65-69	6,651	7,715	14,366	125	169	294	124	165	289	6,900	8,049
70-74	4,456	6,189	10,645	78	129	207	90	109	199	4,624	6,427
75-79	2,948	4,861	7,809	54	86	140	51	83	134	3,053	5,030
80-84	1,737	3,678	5,415	23	60	83	33	31	64	1,793	3,769
85+	1,101	3,333	4,434	14	66	80	11	22	33	1,126	3,421
TOTAL	191,197	200,257	391,454	6,104	6,523	12,627	8,532	8,740	17,272	205,833	215,520

**TABLE P22. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY RACE, AGE AND SEX
OCEAN COUNTY, 1990**

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		Under 1	2,940	2,896	5,836	143	135	278	47	57	104	3,130
1-4	11,032	10,798	21,830	479	491	970	175	159	334	11,686	11,448	
5-9	27,432	13,127	25,821	621	569	1,190	189	232	421	13,937	13,495	
10-14	26,320	12,790	24,788	611	578	1,189	170	173	343	13,571	12,749	
15-19	25,668	12,127	24,090	634	586	1,220	193	165	358	12,954	12,714	
20-24	24,391	11,526	23,071	521	517	1,038	124	158	282	12,171	12,220	
25-29	30,134	14,288	28,679	527	563	1,090	159	206	365	14,974	15,160	
30-34	32,698	15,398	31,218	464	526	990	213	277	490	16,075	16,623	
35-39	30,232	14,202	28,950	398	453	861	186	235	421	14,786	15,446	
40-44	28,721	13,521	27,537	370	407	777	184	223	407	14,075	14,646	
45-49	21,970	10,404	21,030	284	369	653	129	158	287	10,817	11,153	
50-54	16,948	7,870	16,238	238	253	491	106	113	219	8,214	8,734	
55-59	17,033	7,506	16,430	222	241	463	59	81	140	7,787	9,246	
60-64	22,229	9,382	21,752	181	181	362	40	75	115	9,603	12,626	
65-69	28,605	12,060	28,240	127	140	267	29	69	98	12,216	16,389	
70-74	27,200	11,258	26,950	80	111	191	28	31	59	11,366	15,834	
75-79	21,676	8,660	21,493	35	96	131	19	33	52	8,714	12,962	
80-84	13,897	5,256	13,783	34	51	85	11	18	29	5,301	8,596	
85+	8,697	2,770	8,616	15	41	56	15	10	25	2,800	5,897	
TOTAL	433,203	196,117	220,235	5,984	6,318	12,302	2,076	2,473	4,549	204,177	229,026	

TABLE P23. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY RACE, AGE AND SEX
PASSAIC COUNTY, 1990

AGE	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK		OTHER		TOTAL			
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL		
Under 1	2,873	2,717	5,590	803	743	803	1,546	116	143	259	3,732	3,663
1-4	10,240	9,945	20,185	2,702	2,803	2,702	5,505	513	487	1,000	13,556	13,134
5-9	11,374	10,519	21,893	2,952	3,118	2,952	6,070	535	543	1,078	15,027	14,014
10-14	10,990	10,414	21,404	3,130	3,078	3,130	6,208	521	538	1,059	14,589	14,082
15-19	12,180	11,658	23,838	3,621	3,470	3,621	7,091	560	563	1,123	16,210	15,842
20-24	14,567	13,943	28,510	3,846	3,640	3,846	7,486	522	587	1,109	18,729	18,376
25-29	16,278	15,660	31,938	3,667	3,339	3,667	7,006	627	685	1,312	20,244	20,012
30-34	16,248	15,866	32,114	3,307	2,868	3,307	6,175	698	838	1,536	19,814	20,011
35-39	14,072	13,898	27,970	2,937	2,339	2,937	5,276	650	713	1,363	17,061	17,548
40-44	12,660	13,097	25,757	2,685	2,089	2,685	4,774	562	642	1,204	15,311	16,424
45-49	10,060	10,752	20,812	2,302	1,774	2,302	4,076	440	420	860	12,274	13,474
50-54	8,472	9,175	17,647	1,804	1,444	1,804	3,248	329	297	626	10,245	11,276
55-59	8,225	8,939	17,164	1,448	1,090	1,448	2,538	240	198	438	9,555	10,585
60-64	8,385	9,559	17,944	1,171	897	1,171	2,068	139	169	308	9,421	10,899
65-69	7,490	9,489	16,979	884	633	884	1,517	98	129	227	8,221	10,502
70-74	5,562	8,018	13,580	599	358	599	957	67	83	150	5,987	8,700
75-79	4,025	6,743	10,768	425	222	425	647	34	53	87	4,281	7,221
80-84	2,368	4,531	6,899	254	108	254	362	13	20	33	2,489	4,805
85+	1,404	4,086	5,490	167	69	167	236	7	13	20	1,480	4,266
TOTAL	177,473	189,009	366,482	38,704	34,082	38,704	72,786	6,671	7,121	13,792	218,226	234,834

TABLE P24. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY RACE, AGE AND SEX
SALEM COUNTY, 1990

AGE	TOTAL		WHITE				BLACK				OTHER				TOTAL		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE		TOTAL
			MALE	FEMALE			MALE	FEMALE			MALE	FEMALE			MALE	FEMALE	
Under 1	892	358	354	712	79	90	169	6	5	11	443	449					
1-4	3,559	1,451	1,367	2,818	324	373	697	17	27	44	1,792	1,767					
5-9	4,713	1,948	1,839	3,787	469	396	865	21	40	61	2,438	2,275					
10-14	4,838	2,056	1,908	3,964	410	409	819	31	24	55	2,497	2,341					
15-19	4,640	1,953	1,780	3,733	428	417	845	29	33	62	2,410	2,230					
20-24	4,061	1,679	1,646	3,325	315	375	690	21	25	46	2,015	2,046					
25-29	4,736	1,934	1,999	3,933	325	435	760	18	25	43	2,277	2,459					
30-34	5,232	2,173	2,305	4,478	295	421	716	19	19	38	2,487	2,745					
35-39	5,019	2,078	2,211	4,289	308	368	676	19	35	54	2,405	2,614					
40-44	4,862	2,115	2,119	4,234	237	334	571	27	30	57	2,379	2,483					
45-49	3,898	1,685	1,701	3,386	231	245	476	23	13	36	1,939	1,959					
50-54	3,208	1,391	1,380	2,771	189	224	413	14	10	24	1,594	1,614					
55-59	3,047	1,274	1,337	2,611	183	226	409	12	15	27	1,469	1,578					
60-64	3,066	1,255	1,388	2,643	190	212	402	7	14	21	1,452	1,614					
65-69	3,071	1,152	1,463	2,615	184	255	439	7	10	17	1,343	1,728					
70-74	2,571	940	1,336	2,276	107	178	285	3	7	10	1,050	1,521					
75-79	1,867	708	963	1,671	79	114	193	2	1	3	789	1,078					
80-84	1,108	361	622	983	55	67	122	1	2	3	417	691					
85+	906	220	568	788	43	74	117	0	1	1	263	643					
TOTAL	65,294	26,731	28,286	55,017	4,451	5,213	9,664	277	336	613	31,459	33,835					

TABLE P25. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY RACE, AGE AND SEX
SOMERSET COUNTY, 1980

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE				BLACK				OTHER				TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		Under 1	1,690	1,611	3,301	125	130	255	104	107	211	1,919	1,848		
1-4	13,367	5,584	11,581	497	425	922	428	436	864	6,922	6,445				
5-9	14,007	5,811	11,983	529	575	1,104	473	447	920	7,174	6,833				
10-14	13,577	5,586	11,484	674	583	1,257	437	399	836	7,009	6,568				
15-19	13,597	5,544	11,557	721	607	1,328	374	338	712	7,108	6,489				
20-24	15,609	6,746	13,805	587	589	1,176	288	340	628	7,934	7,675				
25-29	23,173	10,396	20,837	691	694	1,385	420	531	951	11,507	11,666				
30-34	24,807	11,047	22,050	658	752	1,410	662	685	1,347	12,367	12,440				
35-39	21,332	9,285	18,731	656	772	1,428	586	587	1,173	10,527	10,805				
40-44	19,461	8,394	17,077	624	693	1,317	524	543	1,067	9,542	9,919				
45-49	15,821	6,889	14,059	485	517	1,002	407	353	760	7,781	8,040				
50-54	12,742	5,723	11,673	326	310	636	254	179	433	6,303	6,439				
55-59	11,975	5,476	11,164	244	297	541	142	128	270	5,862	6,113				
60-64	11,234	5,247	10,545	228	222	450	104	135	239	5,579	5,655				
65-69	9,021	4,026	8,482	171	176	347	79	113	192	4,276	4,745				
70-74	6,780	2,850	6,443	91	119	210	54	73	127	2,995	3,785				
75-79	4,516	1,705	4,316	49	71	120	31	49	80	1,785	2,731				
80-84	2,826	841	2,740	20	41	61	17	8	25	878	1,948				
85+	2,667	596	2,567	15	56	71	11	18	29	622	2,045				
TOTAL	240,279	105,304	214,395	7,391	7,629	15,020	5,395	5,469	10,864	118,090	122,189				

TABLE P26. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY RACE, SEX AND AGE
SUSSEX COUNTY, 1990

AGE	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Under 1	2,205	1,085	1,068	2,153	16	9	25	17	10	27	1,118	1,087
1-4	8,891	4,518	4,177	8,695	43	33	76	54	66	120	4,615	4,276
5-9	10,241	5,115	4,921	10,036	42	29	71	59	75	134	5,216	5,025
10-14	9,662	4,885	4,570	9,455	44	36	80	67	60	127	4,996	4,666
15-19	8,841	4,437	4,167	8,604	72	37	109	67	61	128	4,576	4,265
20-24	7,772	3,766	3,679	7,445	223	26	249	38	40	78	4,027	3,745
25-29	10,475	4,966	5,243	10,209	118	38	156	44	66	110	5,128	5,347
30-34	13,081	6,233	6,603	12,836	39	37	76	76	93	169	6,348	6,733
35-39	12,416	6,037	6,140	12,177	52	36	88	65	86	151	6,154	6,262
40-44	11,888	5,839	5,812	11,651	58	51	109	53	75	128	5,950	5,938
45-49	9,079	4,580	4,338	8,918	35	33	68	46	47	93	4,661	4,418
50-54	5,978	3,146	2,733	5,879	26	24	50	23	26	49	3,195	2,783
55-59	4,496	2,217	2,221	4,438	14	8	22	18	18	36	2,249	2,247
60-64	4,290	2,127	2,112	4,239	12	9	21	17	13	30	2,156	2,134
65-69	3,655	1,632	1,995	3,627	5	10	15	5	8	13	1,642	2,013
70-74	2,923	1,184	1,711	2,895	2	9	11	8	9	17	1,194	1,729
75-79	2,256	897	1,348	2,245	0	6	6	3	2	5	900	1,356
80-84	1,496	489	999	1,488	1	6	7	1	0	1	491	1,005
85+	1,298	327	955	1,282	5	7	12	1	3	4	333	965
TOTAL	130,943	63,480	64,792	128,272	807	444	1,251	662	758	1,420	64,949	65,994

TABLE P27. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY RACE, AGE AND SEX
UNION COUNTY, 1990

AGE	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Under 1	7,228	2,640	2,581	5,221	869	852	1,721	138	148	286	3,647	3,581
1-4	26,147	9,711	9,150	18,861	3,245	3,028	6,273	503	510	1,013	13,459	12,668
5-9	29,362	10,647	10,283	20,930	3,707	3,551	7,258	579	595	1,174	14,933	14,429
10-14	28,607	10,347	9,795	20,142	3,790	3,502	7,392	532	541	1,073	14,669	13,938
15-19	30,121	10,902	10,319	21,221	3,968	3,880	7,848	551	501	1,052	15,421	14,700
20-24	35,603	13,179	12,941	26,120	3,987	4,407	8,394	528	561	1,089	17,694	17,909
25-29	41,962	16,069	15,799	31,868	4,124	4,602	8,726	669	699	1,368	20,862	21,100
30-34	43,200	16,860	16,480	33,340	3,736	4,404	8,140	787	933	1,720	21,383	21,817
35-39	38,076	14,873	14,627	29,500	3,120	3,902	7,022	751	803	1,554	18,744	19,332
40-44	35,133	13,211	13,940	27,151	2,999	3,644	6,643	663	676	1,339	16,873	18,260
45-49	29,332	10,980	11,675	22,655	2,564	3,180	5,744	485	448	933	14,029	15,303
50-54	25,109	9,390	10,097	19,487	2,278	2,646	4,924	358	340	698	12,026	13,083
55-59	24,536	9,465	10,481	19,946	1,940	2,154	4,094	242	254	496	11,647	12,889
60-64	25,735	10,328	11,747	22,075	1,504	1,825	3,329	153	178	331	11,985	13,750
65-69	24,607	9,497	12,190	21,687	1,158	1,504	2,662	113	145	258	10,768	13,839
70-74	19,375	7,390	10,092	17,482	696	991	1,687	92	114	206	8,178	11,197
75-79	14,403	4,983	8,103	13,086	443	751	1,194	56	67	123	5,482	8,921
80-84	8,737	2,743	5,282	8,025	194	457	651	24	37	61	2,961	5,776
85+	6,546	1,613	4,368	5,981	127	402	529	9	27	36	1,749	4,797
TOTAL	493,819	184,828	199,950	384,778	44,449	49,782	94,231	7,233	7,577	14,810	236,510	257,309

TABLE P28. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY RACE, AGE AND SEX
WARREN COUNTY, 1990

AGE	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
	Under 1	754	705	1,459	14	15	29	7	6	13	775
1-4	2,689	2,690	5,379	46	52	98	44	31	75	2,779	2,773
5-9	3,176	3,046	6,222	49	50	99	44	37	81	3,269	3,133
10-14	2,860	2,798	5,658	66	50	116	28	23	51	2,954	2,871
15-19	2,852	2,715	5,567	59	67	126	37	38	75	2,948	2,820
20-24	2,726	2,990	5,716	52	74	126	29	55	84	2,807	3,119
25-29	3,583	3,713	7,296	65	48	113	35	31	66	3,683	3,792
30-34	4,078	4,223	8,301	56	46	102	49	56	105	4,183	4,325
35-39	3,717	3,802	7,519	50	48	98	39	38	77	3,806	3,888
40-44	3,355	3,414	6,769	48	49	97	35	44	79	3,438	3,507
45-49	2,839	2,756	5,595	29	28	57	24	25	49	2,892	2,809
50-54	2,071	2,039	4,110	37	23	60	18	21	39	2,126	2,083
55-59	1,874	2,056	3,930	29	38	67	14	10	24	1,917	2,104
60-64	1,905	2,059	3,964	16	24	40	7	10	17	1,928	2,093
65-69	1,686	2,093	3,779	17	24	41	7	8	15	1,710	2,125
70-74	1,286	1,862	3,148	9	14	23	3	5	8	1,298	1,881
75-79	903	1,518	2,421	3	11	14	1	3	4	907	1,532
80-84	487	958	1,445	2	4	6	1	1	2	490	963
85+	308	831	1,139	3	10	13	1	0	1	312	841
TOTAL	43,149	46,268	89,417	650	675	1,325	423	442	865	44,222	47,385

**TABLE P29. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY HISPANIC ETHNICITY, AGE AND SEX
NEW JERSEY, 1990**

AGE	HISPANIC		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 1	7,729	7,618	15,347
1-4	27,445	26,065	53,510
5-9	30,447	29,181	59,628
10-14	30,942	28,969	59,911
15-19	33,253	30,569	63,822
20-24	39,016	35,286	74,302
25-29	41,919	38,624	80,543
30-34	36,714	35,226	71,940
35-39	29,117	29,281	58,398
40-44	23,571	25,117	48,688
45-49	18,492	19,863	38,355
50-54	15,328	16,218	31,546
55-59	12,267	13,242	25,509
60-64	9,768	10,644	20,412
65-69	6,233	8,075	14,308
70-74	3,868	5,821	9,689
75-79	2,594	4,442	7,036
80-84	1,400	2,681	4,081
85+	984	1,849	2,833
TOTAL	371,087	368,771	739,858

**TABLE P30. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY HISPANIC ETHNICITY, AGE AND SEX
ATLANTIC COUNTY, 1990**

AGE	HISPANIC		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 1	232	211	443
1-4	708	658	1,366
5-9	748	739	1,487
10-14	758	667	1,425
15-19	775	749	1,524
20-24	947	795	1,742
25-29	1,082	867	1,949
30-34	797	781	1,578
35-39	612	544	1,156
40-44	444	432	876
45-49	353	369	722
50-54	283	232	515
55-59	228	212	440
60-64	175	169	344
65-69	91	115	206
70-74	62	85	147
75-79	31	58	89
80-84	23	30	53
85+	21	34	55
TOTAL	8,370	7,747	16,117

**TABLE P31. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY HISPANIC ETHNICITY, AGE AND SEX
BERGEN COUNTY, 1990**

AGE	HISPANIC		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 1	462	411	873
1-4	1,539	1,348	2,887
5-9	1,675	1,544	3,219
10-14	1,693	1,623	3,316
15-19	1,812	1,759	3,571
20-24	2,437	2,232	4,669
25-29	2,952	2,798	5,750
30-34	2,502	2,600	5,102
35-39	1,955	2,159	4,114
40-44	1,758	1,918	3,676
45-49	1,393	1,696	3,089
50-54	1,198	1,398	2,596
55-59	955	1,063	2,018
60-64	716	833	1,549
65-69	474	683	1,157
70-74	343	558	901
75-79	221	416	637
80-84	124	250	374
85+	82	196	278
TOTAL	24,291	25,485	49,776

**TABLE P32. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY HISPANIC ETHNICITY, AGE AND SEX
BURLINGTON COUNTY, 1990**

AGE	HISPANIC		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 1	130	126	256
1-4	572	479	1,051
5-9	602	602	1,204
10-14	601	539	1,140
15-19	677	502	1,179
20-24	890	510	1,400
25-29	777	675	1,452
30-34	726	610	1,336
35-39	536	480	1,016
40-44	392	418	810
45-49	258	251	509
50-54	180	189	369
55-59	170	188	358
60-64	156	146	302
65-69	90	95	185
70-74	55	71	126
75-79	26	44	70
80-84	10	19	29
85+	4	23	27
TOTAL	6,852	5,967	12,819

TABLE P33. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY HISPANIC ETHNICITY, AGE AND SEX CAMDEN COUNTY, 1990			
AGE	HISPANIC		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 1	477	486	963
1-4	1,775	1,720	3,495
5-9	2,133	2,036	4,169
14-19	2,024	1,839	3,863
15-19	1,879	1,785	3,664
20-24	1,782	1,812	3,594
25-29	1,706	1,743	3,449
30-34	1,439	1,609	3,048
35-39	1,220	1,264	2,484
40-44	944	1,083	2,027
45-49	719	772	1,491
50-54	535	538	1,073
55-59	393	432	825
60-64	300	316	616
65-69	221	259	480
70-74	154	192	346
75-79	89	126	215
80-84	40	83	123
85+	40	57	97
TOTAL	17,870	18,152	36,022

**TABLE P34. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY HISPANIC ETHNICITY, AGE AND SEX
CAPE MAY, 1990**

AGE	HISPANIC		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 1	24	26	50
1-4	97	96	193
5-9	99	103	202
10-14	74	74	148
15-19	85	65	150
20-24	101	89	190
25-29	110	100	210
30-34	77	81	158
35-39	53	54	107
40-44	40	53	93
45-49	44	32	76
50-54	30	34	64
55-59	29	22	51
60-64	21	22	43
65-69	28	23	51
70-74	13	21	34
75-79	5	6	11
80-84	6	11	17
85+	2	5	7
TOTAL	938	917	1,855

**TABLE P35. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY HISPANIC ETHNICITY, AGE AND SEX
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, 1990**

AGE	HISPANIC		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 1	224	216	440
1-4	844	709	1,553
5-9	966	902	1,868
10-14	971	890	1,861
15-19	951	892	1,843
20-24	982	841	1,823
25-29	976	811	1,787
30-34	861	741	1,602
35-39	686	624	1,310
40-44	596	544	1,140
45-49	419	378	797
50-54	356	300	656
55-59	290	230	520
60-64	209	231	440
65-69	132	144	276
70-74	71	91	162
75-79	55	82	137
80-84	34	53	87
85+	20	26	46
TOTAL	9,643	8,705	18,348

**TABLE P36. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY HISPANIC ETHNICITY, AGE AND SEX
ESSEX COUNTY, 1990**

AGE	HISPANIC		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 1	1,008	1,000	2,008
1-4	3,625	3,519	7,144
5-9	4,417	4,158	8,575
10-14	4,387	4,155	8,542
15-19	4,589	4,170	8,759
20-24	5,045	4,787	9,832
25-29	5,357	5,219	10,576
30-34	4,844	4,466	9,310
35-39	3,767	3,789	7,556
40-44	3,077	3,233	6,310
45-49	2,434	2,527	4,961
50-54	1,946	2,016	3,962
55-59	1,546	1,598	3,144
60-64	1,139	1,294	2,433
65-69	768	981	1,749
70-74	494	699	1,193
75-79	304	592	896
80-84	153	329	482
85+	133	214	347
TOTAL	49,033	48,746	97,779

**TABLE P37. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY HISPANIC ETHNICITY, AGE AND SEX
GLOUCESTER COUNTY, 1990**

AGE	HISPANIC		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 1	42	32	74
1-4	165	141	306
5-9	201	181	382
10-14	190	192	382
15-19	227	199	426
20-24	223	175	398
25-29	219	168	387
30-34	208	205	413
35-39	186	157	343
40-44	153	131	284
45-49	115	83	198
50-54	78	65	143
55-59	83	60	143
60-64	60	33	93
65-69	36	35	71
70-74	14	28	42
75-79	18	7	25
80-84	4	7	11
85+	2	8	10
TOTAL	2,224	1,907	4,131

**TABLE P38. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY HISPANIC ETHNICITY, AGE AND SEX
HUDSON COUNTY, 1990**

AGE	HISPANIC		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 1	1,658	1,654	3,312
1-4	5,826	5,633	11,459
5-9	6,417	6,276	12,693
10-14	6,777	6,380	13,157
15-19	7,587	6,872	14,459
20-24	8,876	8,242	17,118
25-29	10,358	9,687	20,045
30-34	8,965	8,643	17,608
35-39	7,147	7,359	14,506
40-44	5,614	6,371	11,985
45-49	4,697	5,504	10,201
50-54	4,491	4,956	9,447
55-59	3,762	4,314	8,076
60-64	3,200	3,616	6,816
65-69	2,074	2,617	4,691
70-74	1,227	1,949	3,176
75-79	864	1,495	2,359
80-84	489	899	1,388
85+	310	653	963
TOTAL	90,339	93,120	183,459

**TABLE P39. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY HISPANIC ETHNICITY, AGE AND SEX
HUNTERDON COUNTY, 1990**

AGE	HISPANIC		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 1	18	13	31
1-4	51	58	109
5-9	70	55	125
10-14	57	57	114
15-19	57	62	119
20-24	115	82	197
25-29	91	87	178
30-34	93	125	218
35-39	75	93	168
40-44	76	83	159
45-49	48	53	101
50-54	30	29	59
55-59	23	23	46
60-64	17	18	35
65-69	14	15	29
70-74	5	12	17
75-79	8	6	14
80-84	0	7	7
85+	2	4	6
TOTAL	850	882	1,732

**TABLE P40. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY HISPANIC ETHNICITY, AGE AND SEX
MERCER COUNTY, 1990**

AGE	HISPANIC		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 1	209	217	426
1-4	817	734	1,551
5-9	916	809	1,725
10-14	832	793	1,625
15-19	968	903	1,871
20-24	1,394	1,049	2,443
25-29	1,249	967	2,216
30-34	1,180	834	2,014
35-39	837	679	1,516
40-44	644	559	1,203
45-49	409	402	811
50-54	331	305	636
55-59	238	254	492
60-64	219	192	411
65-69	133	165	298
70-74	90	106	196
75-79	56	65	121
80-84	23	44	67
85+	19	24	43
TOTAL	10,564	9,101	19,665

**TABLE P41. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY HISPANIC ETHNICITY, AGE AND SEX
MIDDLESEX COUNTY, 1990**

AGE	HISPANIC		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 1	682	656	1,338
1-4	2,212	2,185	4,397
5-9	2,375	2,270	4,645
10-14	2,519	2,242	4,761
15-19	2,928	2,766	5,694
20-24	3,539	3,322	6,861
25-29	3,563	3,043	6,606
30-34	3,108	2,898	6,006
35-39	2,364	2,419	4,783
40-44	1,999	1,995	3,994
45-49	1,540	1,404	2,944
50-54	1,150	1,139	2,289
55-59	835	895	1,730
60-64	637	649	1,286
65-69	394	555	949
70-74	260	382	642
75-79	173	282	455
80-84	86	158	244
85+	59	93	152
TOTAL	30,423	29,353	59,776

**TABLE P42. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY HISPANIC ETHNICITY, AGE AND SEX
MONMOUTH COUNTY, 1990**

AGE	HISPANIC		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 1	258	242	500
1-4	874	832	1,706
5-9	1,015	960	1,975
10-14	1,033	974	2,007
15-19	1,116	901	2,017
20-24	1,222	907	2,129
25-29	1,163	1,040	2,203
30-34	1,104	1,114	2,218
35-39	912	946	1,858
40-44	788	780	1,568
45-49	584	594	1,178
50-54	385	405	790
55-59	295	346	641
60-64	296	273	569
65-69	163	219	382
70-74	116	158	274
75-79	77	116	193
80-84	45	76	121
85+	30	48	78
TOTAL	11,476	10,931	22,407

TABLE P43. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY HISPANIC ETHNICITY, AGE AND SEX MORRIS COUNTY, 1990			
AGE	HISPANIC		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 1	194	195	389
1-4	686	658	1,344
5-9	726	732	1,458
10-14	767	710	1,477
15-19	772	737	1,509
20-24	1,186	1,023	2,209
25-29	1,378	1,121	2,499
30-34	1,133	983	2,116
35-39	874	834	1,708
40-44	692	705	1,397
45-49	579	555	1,134
50-54	368	408	776
55-59	287	314	601
60-64	194	213	407
65-69	128	187	315
70-74	73	119	192
75-79	55	76	131
80-84	27	68	95
85+	13	44	57
TOTAL	10,132	9,682	19,814

**TABLE P44. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY HISPANIC ETHNICITY, AGE AND SEX
OCEAN COUNTY, 1990**

AGE	HISPANIC		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 1	158	171	329
1-4	529	567	1,096
5-9	670	638	1,308
10-14	725	627	1,352
15-19	685	588	1,273
20-24	612	557	1,169
25-29	696	627	1,323
30-34	608	649	1,257
35-39	532	534	1,066
40-44	408	478	886
45-49	320	360	680
50-54	230	263	493
55-59	213	218	431
60-64	186	212	398
65-69	130	168	298
70-74	91	143	234
75-79	71	98	169
80-84	41	66	107
85+	34	47	81
TOTAL	6,939	7,011	13,950

**TABLE P45. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY HISPANIC ETHNICITY, AGE AND SEX
PASSAIC COUNTY, 1990**

AGE	HISPANIC		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 1	1,143	1,119	2,262
1-4	4,056	3,898	7,954
5-9	4,287	4,058	8,345
10-14	4,364	4,114	8,478
15-19	4,655	4,483	9,138
20-24	5,401	4,879	10,280
25-29	5,231	5,088	10,319
30-34	4,714	4,646	9,360
35-39	3,806	3,888	7,694
40-44	3,247	3,442	6,689
45-49	2,425	2,574	4,999
50-54	1,825	2,027	3,852
55-59	1,342	1,481	2,823
60-64	1,034	1,141	2,175
65-69	611	853	1,464
70-74	352	560	912
75-79	250	450	700
80-84	131	259	390
85+	92	166	258
TOTAL	48,966	49,126	98,092

**TABLE P46. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY HISPANIC ETHNICITY, AGE AND SEX
SALEM COUNTY, 1990**

AGE	HISPANIC		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 1	16	15	31
1-4	70	62	132
5-9	76	87	163
10-14	78	88	166
15-19	73	77	150
20-24	77	57	134
25-29	62	43	105
30-34	56	55	111
35-39	41	50	91
40-44	42	42	84
45-49	41	28	69
50-54	39	13	52
55-59	25	17	42
60-64	16	16	32
65-69	19	13	32
70-74	5	7	12
75-79	7	7	14
80-84	3	4	7
85+	5	4	9
TOTAL	751	685	1,436

**TABLE P47. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY HISPANIC ETHNICITY, AGE AND SEX
SOMERSET COUNTY, 1990**

AGE	HISPANIC		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 1	100	100	200
1-4	406	330	736
5-9	372	352	724
10-14	390	331	721
15-19	461	354	815
20-24	638	479	1,117
25-29	715	587	1,302
30-34	617	554	1,171
35-39	502	453	955
40-44	333	353	686
45-49	261	263	524
50-54	178	165	343
55-59	144	162	306
60-64	105	122	227
65-69	56	76	132
70-74	42	59	101
75-79	21	42	63
80-84	11	21	32
85+	6	27	33
TOTAL	5,358	4,830	10,188

**TABLE P48. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY HISPANIC ETHNICITY, AGE AND SEX
SUSSEX COUNTY, 1990**

AGE	HISPANIC		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 1	21	28	49
1-4	102	97	199
5-9	116	140	256
10-14	136	148	284
15-19	122	115	237
20-24	133	87	220
25-29	155	117	272
30-34	145	145	290
35-39	150	164	314
40-44	116	116	232
45-49	81	97	178
50-54	67	57	124
55-59	35	43	78
60-64	24	29	53
65-69	19	28	47
70-74	15	18	33
75-79	10	13	23
80-84	6	7	13
85+	4	5	9
TOTAL	1,457	1,454	2,911

**TABLE P49. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY HISPANIC ETHNICITY, AGE AND SEX
UNION COUNTY, 1990**

AGE	HISPANIC		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 1	646	674	1,320
1-4	2,420	2,265	4,685
5-9	2,493	2,480	4,973
10-14	2,487	2,460	4,947
15-19	2,746	2,513	5,259
20-24	3,331	3,276	6,607
25-29	3,984	3,743	7,727
30-34	3,445	3,402	6,847
35-39	2,790	2,720	5,510
40-44	2,151	2,313	4,464
45-49	1,735	1,884	3,619
50-54	1,587	1,643	3,230
55-59	1,354	1,337	2,691
60-64	1,031	1,104	2,135
65-69	643	827	1,470
70-74	377	544	921
75-79	245	449	694
80-84	140	285	425
85+	106	167	273
TOTAL	33,711	34,086	67,797

**TABLE P50. MODIFIED CENSUS FIGURES BY HISPANIC ETHNICITY, AGE AND SEX
WARREN COUNTY, 1990**

AGE	HISPANIC		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 1	27	26	53
1-4	71	76	147
5-9	73	59	132
10-14	79	66	145
15-19	88	77	165
20-24	85	85	170
25-29	95	93	188
30-34	92	85	177
35-39	72	71	143
40-44	57	68	125
45-49	37	37	74
50-54	41	36	77
55-59	20	33	53
60-64	33	15	48
65-69	9	17	26
70-74	9	19	28
75-79	8	12	20
80-84	4	5	9
85+	0	4	4
TOTAL	900	884	1,784

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 prepared by hospital personnel, physicians, medical examiners and funeral directors. Certificates of birth, death and fetal death which occur in New Jersey 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. Information from certificates on out-of-state vital events are provided under the program for statistical purposes only.

The birth, death and fetal death data presented in this report were generated from data files available as of the end of September, 1991. Any data pertaining to a vital event for which a certificate was filed after that date or relating to corrections or revisions made since September, 1991 are not included in this report. As a result, numbers presented in future reports of vital events may differ slightly from numbers presented in this report.

Marriages and Divorces

Information on marriages in this report was obtained from marriage certificates issued in New Jersey. Marriage certificates are filed with the State Registrar. Divorce and annulment statistics were provided by the New Jersey Superior Court, Chancery Division. Marriages are recorded by the place of issuance and divorces and annulments are recorded by place of judgment. Marriages, divorces and annulments that occur to New Jersey residents outside of the State 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 are reportable to the AIDS Epidemiological Services Unit of the Division of AIDS Prevention and Control, while reports of other communicable diseases are filed with appropriate units within the Division of Epidemiology, Occupational and Environmental Disease Control. Summary reports of cases of communicable diseases by county of residence and selected demographic characteristics are provided by these units.

Population

Population figures presented in this report for 1990, and used to calculate health rates, are modified census counts for age, race, sex and Hispanic ethnicity. These data were provided by the Population Division of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. These modified counts will serve as the basis of future population estimates and projections.

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, the data presented for births, deaths and fetal deaths represent vital events of the resident population. Morbidity data relate to New Jersey residents; reports of 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 this report represent vital events which occurred in New Jersey, regardless of the place of residence of the individuals involved.

Allocation of vital events by place of residence within the state is sometimes difficult because classification depends on the statement of the usual place of residence provided by the informant at the time the original certificate is completed. For a variety of reasons the information given may be incorrectly recorded. A common source of error is the confusion of mailing address with residence address. The degree to which incorrect information on residence has been recorded on the certificates is not precisely known, but this issue is generally a problem only for certain minor civil divisions. For this reason, municipality data are not presented in this report. Resident counts for the state and the counties are generally complete and may be used with a high degree of confidence.

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. For periods of gestation of 28 weeks or more, however, fetal death reporting is thought to be relatively complete.(1)

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 of the New Jersey Department of Health.

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 clinical 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 can range from 0 to ten. A score of 10 is optimum and a low score (usually considered to be less than seven) is considered an indication of potential health problems and raises concerns 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.

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 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)".

Medical Risk Factors for This Pregnancy:(2)

Anemia - Hemoglobin level of less than 10.0 g/dL during pregnancy, or a hematocrit of less than 30 percent during pregnancy.

Cardiac Disease - Disease of the heart.

Acute or chronic lung disease _ Disease of the lungs during pregnancy.

Diabetes - Metabolic disorder characterized by excessive discharge of urine and persistent thirst; includes juvenile onset, adult onset and gestational diabetes during pregnancy.

Genital herpes - Infection of the skin of the genital area by herpes simplex.

Hydramnios/Oligohydramnios - Any noticeable excess (hydramnios) or lack (oligohydramnios) of amniotic fluid.

Hemoglobinopathy - A blood disorder caused by alteration in the genetically determined molecular structure of hemoglobin (for example, sickle cell anemia).

Hypertension, chronic - Blood pressure persistently greater than 140/90, diagnosed prior to onset of pregnancy or before the 20th week of gestation.

Hypertension, pregnancy-associated - An increase in blood pressure of at least 30 mm hg systolic or 15 mm hg diastolic on two measurements taken 6 hours apart after the 20th week of gestation.

Eclampsia - The occurrence of convulsions and/or coma unrelated to other cerebral conditions in women with signs and symptoms of pre-eclampsia.

Incompetent cervix - Characterized by painless dilation of the cervix in the second trimester or early in the third trimester of pregnancy, with premature expulsion of membranes through the cervix and ballooning of the membranes into the vagina, followed by rupture of the membranes and subsequent expulsion of the fetus.

Previous infant 4,000 + grams - The birth weight of a previous live-born child was over 4,000 grams (8 lbs. 14 ozs.).

Previous preterm or small-for-gestational-age infant - Previous birth of an infant prior to term (before 37 completed weeks of gestation) or of an infant weighing less than the 10th percentile for gestational age, using a standard weight for age chart.

Renal disease - Kidney disease.

Rh sensitization - The process or state of becoming sensitized to the Rh factor as when an Rh-negative woman is pregnant with an Rh-positive fetus.

Uterine bleeding - Any clinically significant bleeding during the pregnancy, taking into consideration the stage of pregnancy; any second or third trimester bleeding of the uterus prior to the onset of labor.

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 twelve weeks of pregnancy, the second trimester encompasses the thirteenth through the twenty-fourth weeks, and the third trimester is the period after the twenty-fourth week 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 twenty 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 forty-two 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 twenty-seven 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.

Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL)-a measure of the number of years of life not lived by each individual who died before reaching a predetermined age. For purposes of this report, that predetermined age is 65. This measure weights deaths at younger ages more heavily than deaths at older ages: the younger the person is at death, the greater the number of years of potential life lost. The YPLL for a population is computed as the sum of all the individual YPLL for individuals who died during a specific time period.

Communicable Diseases

Syphilis Stages:(3)

Primary Syphilis-begins within approximately 30 hours after infection; a primary chancre usually forms within 2-6 weeks of infection. Both treponemal and nontreponemal antibodies appear 1-4 weeks after the lesion has formed. Even without treatment, the lesion usually resolves within 2 months.

Secondary Syphilis-occurs within 6 weeks of the healing of the primary lesion. Disseminated lesions appear that are attributable to systemic infection. Virtually every organ and tissue of the body are affected. Whether treated or untreated, the lesions of secondary syphilis usually resolve within 2-10 weeks.

Latent Syphilis-this stage represents a conversion from an acute to a chronic infection. After the first year, the host's immune response suppresses the infection to the point where lesions are not clinically apparent. A patient with reactive nontreponemal or treponemal tests in the absence of clinical symptoms is said to have latent syphilis. A patient is categorized as having early latent syphilis if the serologic tests of that

patient have been nonreactive within the preceding year or if symptoms suggestive of primary or secondary syphilis were present during that time. Other patients are considered to have late latent syphilis and should be evaluated for potential asymptomatic neurosyphilis.

Verified Case of Tuberculosis-is also referred to as a new active case of tuberculosis. These cases are characterized by (1) any bacteriological confirmation of the presence of *M. tuberculosis* or (2) in the absence of bacteriological confirmation, for a diagnosis of active pulmonary tuberculosis the patient must present a positive PPD, or must exhibit a positive chest x-ray, or in the case of children, must be epidemiologically linked to another active case of tuberculosis. In the cases of extra pulmonary tuberculosis, the patient must show signs of clinical improvement while taking tuberculosis medication.(4)

All Tables In the Report

Not Stated-an inclusive term used to represent data which are missing, unknown, not available, or not classifiable.

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 an 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.

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 adjustments of the rates for the particular characteristics of interest. Since age is the variable that has the greatest effect on the magnitude of rates(5), 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 index 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.

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The definition of rates 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 resident live births to females in a specific age group per 1,000 females in the age group.

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

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

Crude Death Rate-the number of resident 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 resident fetal deaths of twenty or more weeks gestation per 1,000 resident live births plus fetal deaths.

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

Infant Death Rate-the number of resident deaths under one year of age per 1,000 population.

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

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

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

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

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

Years of Potential Life Lost Rate-the sum of years of potential life lost by residents who died before reaching the age of 65 per 100,000 population under the age of 65.

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.

REFERENCES

- (1) National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Statistics of the United States, 1988. Vol. II, Mortality, Part A. Washington, D.C.: Public Health Service. 1991. Technical Appendix, p. 16.
- (2) "Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Final Data From the National Center for Health Statistics". Advance Report of New Data from the 1989 Birth Certificate. Vol. 40, No. 12, Supplement. April 15, 1992. p.29.
- (3) Larsen, S.A., Hunter, E.F., and Kraus, S.J. "A Manual of Tests for Syphilis". Washington, D.C.: American Public Health Association. 8th edition. 1990. pps.13-15.
- (4) Verbal communication with Kenneth Shilkret, Program Manager, Tuberculosis Program, Division of Epidemiology, Occupational and Environmental Disease Control, New Jersey Department of Health.
- (5) 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.

Sources for Additional Data

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

<u>Information</u>	<u>Agency and Telephone Number</u>
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 Service New Jersey Department of Health (609) 588-7500
Tuberculosis Morbidity	Communicable Disease Control Service New Jersey Department of Health (609) 588-7523
Sexually Transmitted Diseases	Communicable Disease Control Service 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



MEMO

TO: Recipients of New Jersey Health Statistics 1990

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

DATE: May 21, 1993

SUBJECT: Errata

Two errors have been found in the recently-distributed publication, New Jersey Health Statistics 1990. The enclosed sheets are provided as replacements for the specified pages in the report:

- (1) Page 33, containing Table N18. The age-group categories 25-29 and 30-34 were incorrect. The correct labels are 25-34 and 35-44 years, and
- (2) Page 43, containing Table M1. At the (*) the statement should read "Rates are computed per 100,000 age-specific population."

TABLE N18. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY AGE, RACE AND MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER
NEW JERSEY, 1990

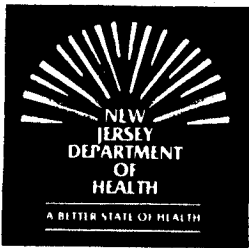
	AGE GROUP												TOTAL			
	UNDER 15		15-19		20-24		25-34		35-44		45 & OVER		NOT STATED		NO.	%
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%		
TOTAL BIRTHS	249	100.0	10,171	100.0	23,932	100.0	73,679	100.0	14,230	100.0	87	100.0	569	100.0	122,897	100.0
MOTHER MARRIED	7	2.8	1,979	19.5	13,427	56.1	63,807	86.6	12,806	90.0	57	65.1	434	76.3	92,519	75.3
MOTHER NOT MARRIED	241	96.8	8,187	80.5	10,480	43.8	9,765	13.3	1,383	9.7	10	14.9	89	15.6	30,175	24.6
NOT STATED	1	0.4	5	0.0	25	0.1	87	1.0	39	0.3	0	0.0	48	8.1	203	0.2
WHITE BIRTHS	85	100.0	5,328	100.0	15,868	100.0	58,408	100.0	11,355	100.0	44	100.0	419	100.0	91,505	100.0
MOTHER MARRIED	5	5.9	1,814	30.3	10,876	68.5	53,600	91.8	10,564	93.0	37	84.1	344	82.1	77,040	84.2
MOTHER NOT MARRIED	80	94.1	3,714	69.7	4,985	31.4	4,768	8.2	785	6.9	7	15.9	38	8.6	14,375	15.7
NOT STATED	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.0	38	0.1	6	0.3	0	0.0	39	9.3	90	0.1
BLACK BIRTHS	158	100.0	4,648	100.0	7,070	100.0	9,944	100.0	1,455	100.0	10	100.0	48	100.0	23,331	100.0
MOTHER MARRIED	1	0.6	304	6.5	1,777	25.1	5,257	52.9	972	66.8	7	70.0	16	34.8	8,334	35.7
MOTHER NOT MARRIED	156	98.7	4,342	93.4	5,293	74.9	4,679	47.1	479	32.9	3	30.0	29	63.0	14,981	64.2
NOT STATED	1	0.6	2	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.1	4	0.1	0	0.0	1	2.2	16	0.1
OTHER BIRTHS	3	100.0	109	100.0	598	100.0	3,082	100.0	628	100.0	5	100.0	24	100.0	4,447	100.0
MOTHER MARRIED	0	0.0	37	33.9	487	83.4	2,946	95.6	596	94.9	5	100.0	21	87.5	4,102	92.2
MOTHER NOT MARRIED	3	100.0	72	66.1	98	16.4	135	4.4	31	4.9	0	0.0	1	4.2	340	7.6
NOT STATED	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	2	8.3	5	0.1
RACE NOT STATED	3	100.0	86	100.0	398	100.0	2,247	100.0	792	100.0	8	100.0	80	100.0	3,614	100.0
MOTHER MARRIED	1	33.3	24	27.9	277	69.6	2,004	89.2	676	85.4	8	100.0	53	66.3	3,043	84.2
MOTHER NOT MARRIED	2	66.7	59	68.0	104	26.1	203	9.0	88	11.1	0	0.0	23	28.8	479	13.3
NOT STATED	0	0.0	3	3.5	17	4.3	40	1.8	28	3.5	0	0.0	4	5.0	92	2.5

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

The age-specific death rate declined in every age group but one over the period, 1989-1990. (Table M1) The death rate for children aged 5 through 14 rose from 18.3 to 20.8 per 100,000 population, a 13.7 percent increase. The number of deaths increased by 23 to 202 in this age group. Among the increases in particular causes of deaths in this age group over the one-year period were those from malignant neoplasms (an increase of 10, from 25 to 35 deaths), stroke (an increase of 7 deaths, from none in 1989), and HIV infection (an increase of 5, from 6 to 11 deaths). The age-specific death rate in 25 through 44 year olds declined over the year from 192.8 to 189.2 per 100,000. This is in contrast to the 26.7 percent increase experienced by this age group from 1980 through 1989 (2).

AGE GROUP	1989		1990	
	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*
UNDER 5	1,322	245.0	1,265	231.8
5-14	179	18.3	202	20.8
15-24	817	74.2	784	72.5
25-44	4,885	192.8	4,830	189.2
45-64	12,671	812.7	11,913	766.6
65 AND OVER	50,849	5,002.8	50,562	4,932.8

*RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 AGE-SPECIFIC POPULATION
NOTE: AGE WAS NOT STATED ON 27 DEATH RECORDS IN 1990 AND 33 DEATH RECORDS IN 1989.



MEMO

TO: Recipients of New Jersey Health Statistics
1990

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

DATE: May 26, 1994

SUBJECT: Errata

Errors have been found in the publication, New Jersey Health Statistics 1990. The following changes should be made on the specified pages in the report:

- (1) Page 9, Paragraph 1, line 6. (3) should be (4).
- (2) Page 18, Paragraph 2, line 7 (4) should be (3).
- (3) Page 18, Paragraph 1. Delete everything in the paragraph after (Table N 27) on line 6.
- (4) Replace page 39 with attached table.

**TABLE N27. WOMEN FOR WHOM THIS BIRTH WAS A FIRST PREGNANCY BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION
AND AGE OF MOTHER
NEW JERSEY RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS 1990**

LEVEL OF EDUCATION	AGE GROUP										TOTAL
	<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	NOT STATED		
	201	6,294	9,706	13,631	7,662	2,002	253	4	58	39,811	
<HIGH SCHOOL											
FIRST PREGNANCY	179	3,571	1,325	566	211	63	20	1	8	5,944	
TOTAL	209	5,900	5,204	3,425	1,733	658	173	10	20	17,332	
PERCENT	85.6	60.5	25.5	16.5	12.2	9.6	11.6	10.0	0.0	34.3	
HIGH SCHOOL											
FIRST PREGNANCY	0	2,085	5,064	4,766	2,029	456	62	0	10	14,472	
TOTAL	1	3,141	11,803	15,324	10,320	3,053	430	17	34	44,123	
PERCENT	0.0	66.4	42.9	31.1	19.7	14.9	14.4	0.0	29.4	32.8	
SOME COLLEGE											
FIRST PREGNANCY	0	251	1,857	2,701	1,337	355	30	2	6	6,539	
TOTAL	0	347	3,597	7,350	6,272	2,138	274	7	21	20,006	
PERCENT	N/A	72.3	51.6	36.7	21.3	16.6	10.9	28.6	28.6	32.7	
COLLEGE DEGREE+											
FIRST PREGNANCY	0	6	800	4,631	3,515	948	1,13	1	7	10,021	
TOTAL	0	9	1,308	9,075	12,118	4,853	617	14	18	28,012	
PERCENT	N/A	66.7	61.2	51.0	29.0	19.5	18.3	7.1	38.9	35.8	
NOT STATED											
FIRST PREGNANCY	22	381	660	967	570	180	28	0	27	2,835	
TOTAL	33	737	1,975	3,994	4,156	1,799	313	32	467	13,506	
PERCENT	66.7	51.7	33.4	24.2	13.7	10.0	8.9	0.0	5.8	21.0	