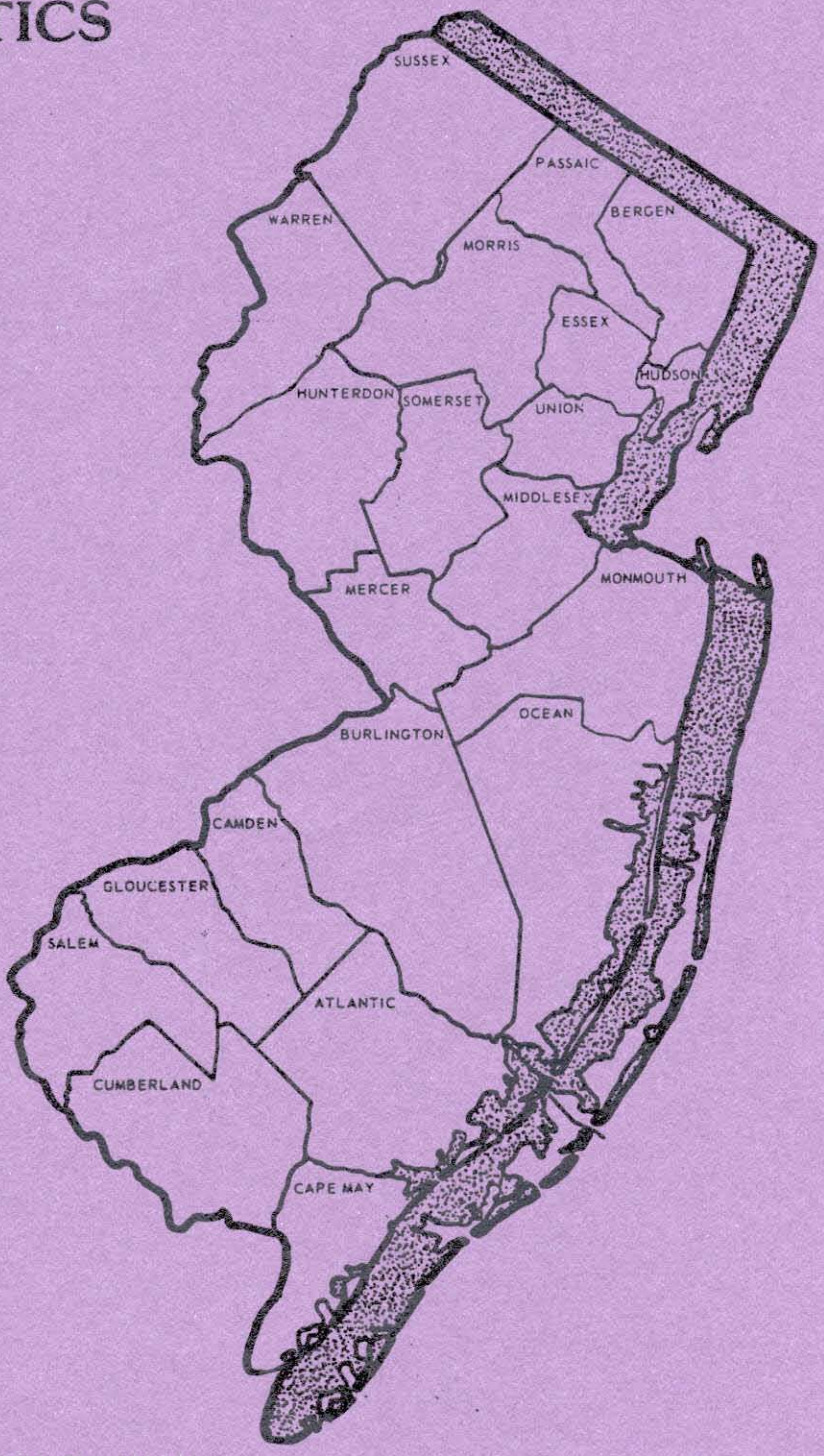
New Jersey Health Statistics

1991



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
A BETTER STATE OF HEALTH

Center for Health Statistics

Christine Todd Whitman
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NEW JERSEY HEALTH STATISTICS

1991

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NEW JERSEY HEALTH STATISTICS 1991

PREFACE

This report presents selected New Jersey vital and health statistics for the calendar year 1991. The report includes statistics on natality, mortality, marriages, divorces and morbidity, in addition to population estimates for the State and its counties, distributed by age, race and sex. 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 effected 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 and by county of residence.

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 the time of preparation of the various chapters. Additions, deletions and corrections made after that date will not be reflected in the report.

Population estimates for the State and its counties included in the report were prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the National Cancer Institute and were provided to the Center for Health Statistics by the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis in the New Jersey State Department of Labor. An explanation of the methodology used to develop the estimates is contained in the Population chapter of the report.

The Center for Health Statistics staff is available to answer questions regarding the content and use of the data in this report. Additional statistics not included in the 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 1991

Natality

- The number of resident births was lower than in any year since 1988, reversing an upward trend in births that had been in effect since the mid-1970s.

- Total fertility continued to increase in 1991, but still remains under the replacement level. The total black fertility rate exceeded the population replacement rate, while the white rate was below the replacement rate.

- More than 30 percent of births were to females 25 through 29 years of age. However, one in eight births was to a female aged 35 and over and one in twelve births was to a teenage mother. In Cumberland County, one in five newborns was born to a female under the age of 20.

- There were 17,234 births to Hispanic women, of any race, living in New Jersey. Three-fourths of these births occurred in six of the state's counties.

- More than one-fourth of the live births (26%) were to women who reported they were not married. Most teenage mothers (84%) were not married.

- Fewer than 3 of 4 women who delivered in 1991 began prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy. Teenage mothers had the lowest percentage of first trimester onset of prenatal care of any age group. Only 43 percent of black teenage mothers received first trimester prenatal care.

- More than 7 percent of live births were considered to be of low birth weight, weighing less than 2,500 grams (approximately 5 lbs. 8 ozs.) and 1.5 percent were in the very low birth weight category (less than 1,500 grams or 3 lbs. 5 ozs). The percentage of births to black mothers in the low birth weight category was about 2.4 times the percentage of low birth weight births to white mothers. About one in eight unmarried women who gave birth in 1991 had a low birth weight baby. In addition to race and marital status, low birth weight is known to be associated with age of the mother, prenatal care and previous fetal deaths.

- In 1991, almost one-third of women who received no prenatal care delivered a low birth weight baby.

Mortality

- Both the number of deaths and the crude death rate increased slightly over the 1990 levels. New Jersey's crude death rate is higher than that of the country as a whole; however, when the effect of age is eliminated through age-adjustment, New Jersey's death rate is slightly lower than that of the U. S.

- Death rates have declined in every age group but one over the past ten years. Death rates in 25 through 44 year olds continued an increasing trend that began in 1984. The increase is due primarily to deaths from HIV infection.

- Diseases of the heart, malignant neoplasms (cancer) and cerebrovascular diseases (stroke) accounted for almost two of every three deaths of state residents in 1991.

- On an average day in 1991, 64 New Jerseyans died from diseases of the heart, 50 from cancer, 11 from stroke, and 6 each from COPD, pneumonia/influenza, and unintentional injury, 5 each from diabetes and HIV infection, 3 from septicemia, 2 from chronic liver disease and cirrhosis and 33 from all other causes.

- Heart disease death rates have declined dramatically in every age group over age 25 during the past ten years.

- The cancer death rate has increased in New Jersey since 1981; however, when the effect of age is taken into account through age adjustment, the increase over the past ten years has been less than one percent. All of the increase in the cancer death rate occurred in the population aged 65 and over.

- Among cancer sites showing major increases in death rates over the decade are prostate; hematopoietic tissue other than leukemia; bone, skin and connective tissue; and lung and bronchus.

- Cancer sites showing major declines in death rates over the decade include lip, oral cavity and pharynx; colon and rectum; leukemia; and cervix uteri.

- Unintentional injury remained the leading cause of death in New Jerseyans aged one through 24 years.

- HIV infection remained the leading cause of death in persons 25 through 44 years of age.

- Cancer was the leading cause of death among residents 45 through 64 years of age. Cancer first superseded heart disease as the leading killer in this age group in 1983 and has been responsible for more deaths than heart disease every year since.

- After adjustment for differences in the age distributions of the populations, black death rates exceeded white rates for each of the ten leading causes of death. The black/white death rate ratios were particularly elevated for HIV infection deaths and homicides.

- When adjusted for the age distributions of the populations, male death rates exceeded female rates for each of the ten leading causes of death. The differential in age-adjusted death rates was particularly great for HIV infection deaths, homicides and deaths from unintentional injuries.

- The infant mortality rate continued a gradual decline. The rate in 1990 and 1991 was the lowest ever recorded for the state. However, the black infant mortality rate increased over the 1990 level.

- The black infant mortality rate was almost three times the white rate.

- Congenital anomalies (birth defects) remained the leading cause of infant death.

- Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birth weight accounted for the greatest number of deaths during the first 27 days of life.

- Sudden infant death syndrome was the leading cause of death in infants 28 days of age to one year.

Marriage and Divorces

- There were fewer marriages in the state in 1991 than in any year since 1980.

- The median ages at first marriage of brides and grooms resumed the trend toward later first marriage.

Morbidity

- New Jersey continued to rank fifth in the nation in terms of reported AIDS cases.
- New Jersey's AIDS cases differ substantially from those in the rest of the country:
  - Over half of New Jersey's cases are intravenous drug users, while almost 60 percent of the nation's cases are homosexual or bisexual males who are not IV drug users.
  - The proportion of the state's AIDS cases which are attributed to heterosexual transmission is almost twice that of the country as a whole.
  - The proportion of New Jersey's AIDS cases who are female is more than twice the proportion in the U.S.
  - More than half of New Jersey's reported AIDS cases are found among non-Hispanic black residents, while fewer than one-third of the nation's cases are non-Hispanic blacks.
- Essex and Hudson Counties together accounted for nearly half of all the AIDS cases reported in New Jersey through 1991.
- The percentage increase in verified tuberculosis cases is the smallest such increase since 1986.
- The syphilis incidence rate declined in 1991 for the first time since 1986.
- In 1991, gonorrhea cases declined by 29 percent over the previous year and the number of cases was less than half the number reported ten years earlier.
- Reportable diseases showing major increases in incidence over the prior year included hepatitis, non-A non-B, and measles. Measles cases increased from 473 in 1990 to 1,138.
- Hepatitis Types A and B, Lyme disease and mumps declined in incidence from 1990 levels.

Health Status

- With continuation of current trends, it appears likely that the state will meet Healthy New Jersey 2000 objectives related to breast cancer deaths in the female population 50 through 64 years of age, deaths from cancer of the colon and rectum, coronary heart disease deaths (total population and total population 45 through 64 years of age), primary and secondary syphilis incidence (total population), gonorrhea incidence, Lyme disease incidence, motor vehicle fatality deaths (total population and the population 15 through 24 years of age), deaths from falls in the 65 through 84 year old population, homicides in minority males 15 through 44 years, suicide, and cirrhosis deaths.
- In the absence of any improvements in current trends, it is likely that Healthy New Jersey 2000 objectives will not be met in the areas of infant mortality, low birth weight, prenatal care, maternal deaths (black women), births to females under 15 and 15 through 19, female breast cancer deaths in the population 65 years of age and over, cervical cancer deaths, stroke deaths (all races and total minority, minority and total 45 through 64 year olds), HIV infection deaths, primary and secondary syphilis incidence in the minority population, measles incidence, active tuberculosis incidence, motor vehicle fatality deaths in the population aged 70 years and over, deaths from falls in the population 85 years and over, and homicides in minority females 15 through 44 years of age.
- It is not possible to predict whether Healthy New Jersey 2000 objectives will be met in the area of total maternal deaths, total female breast cancer deaths, lung and bronchus cancer deaths, coronary heart disease deaths in total minorities and the minority population aged 45 through 64 years, stroke deaths in persons 65 and over, and drug-related deaths.

NATALITY

1991

INTRODUCTION

This natality chapter encompasses births to New Jersey residents during calendar year 1991. The birth certificate is the source document for data included in the analysis. 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 within the state. 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 through the auspices of the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program, which encourages the exchange of information on vital events between the states of occurrence and residence. To protect the confidentiality of individuals, identifying information was removed from the data files prior to statistical analysis.

The format of the birth certificate was revised and expanded in 1989. One of the major changes was the addition of check-off items regarding a number of medical factors affecting the mother or the infant. The availability of several years of data on these new items provides the opportunity to incorporate some of these in this report for the first time. In addition, detailed information regarding characteristics of mothers of Hispanic origin and their birth outcomes is presented.

STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

Number of Births

The number of resident New Jersey births in 1991 was 121,415, the smallest number of resident births in any year since 1988. The number of births in 1991 decreased 1,564 from the 1990 number, essentially reversing an upward trend in births that had been in effect since the mid-1970s. Between 1981 and 1990, the annual number of births had increased steadily, by 27.4 percent overall or an average increase of 3.0 percent per year. The decline in number of births in 1991 represents a 1.3 percent decrease over the prior year.

The trend in the number of births in the country as a whole has exhibited a similar pattern to that in effect in New Jersey over the past two decades (Table N7). As in New Jersey, the number of births nationwide decreased between 1990 and 1991 (by 1.1 percent), the first such decrease since 1986 (NCHS, 1993).

Birth Rate

The New Jersey resident birth rate in 1991 was 15.7 births per 1,000 population, a 1.3 percent decline from the 1990 rate. The downturn in the birth rate in 1991 is the first decrease in the state's rate since 1981. The U.S. 1991 birth rate was 16.3 live births per 1,000 population. Although higher than New Jersey's rate over the past twenty years (Figure N2 and Table N7), the trend in the U.S. birth rate has been very similar to that in effect in New Jersey over that time period. In 1991 the U.S. recorded its first decline in the crude birth rate since 1986 (NCHS, 1993).

Birth rates varied considerably by county in the state (Table N8 and Figure N1). The highest crude birth rate was in Essex County with a rate of 18.3 births per 1,000 population and the lowest rate was found in Bergen County which had a rate of 13.0 births per 1,000 population. Eight counties had crude birth rates higher than the state rate in 1991: Essex (18.3), Passaic (17.8), Atlantic (17.7), Hudson (17.4), Camden (17.0), Cumberland (16.6), Sussex (16.3) and Somerset (15.9).

FIGURE N1. BIRTH RATE BY COUNTY NEW JERSEY, 1991

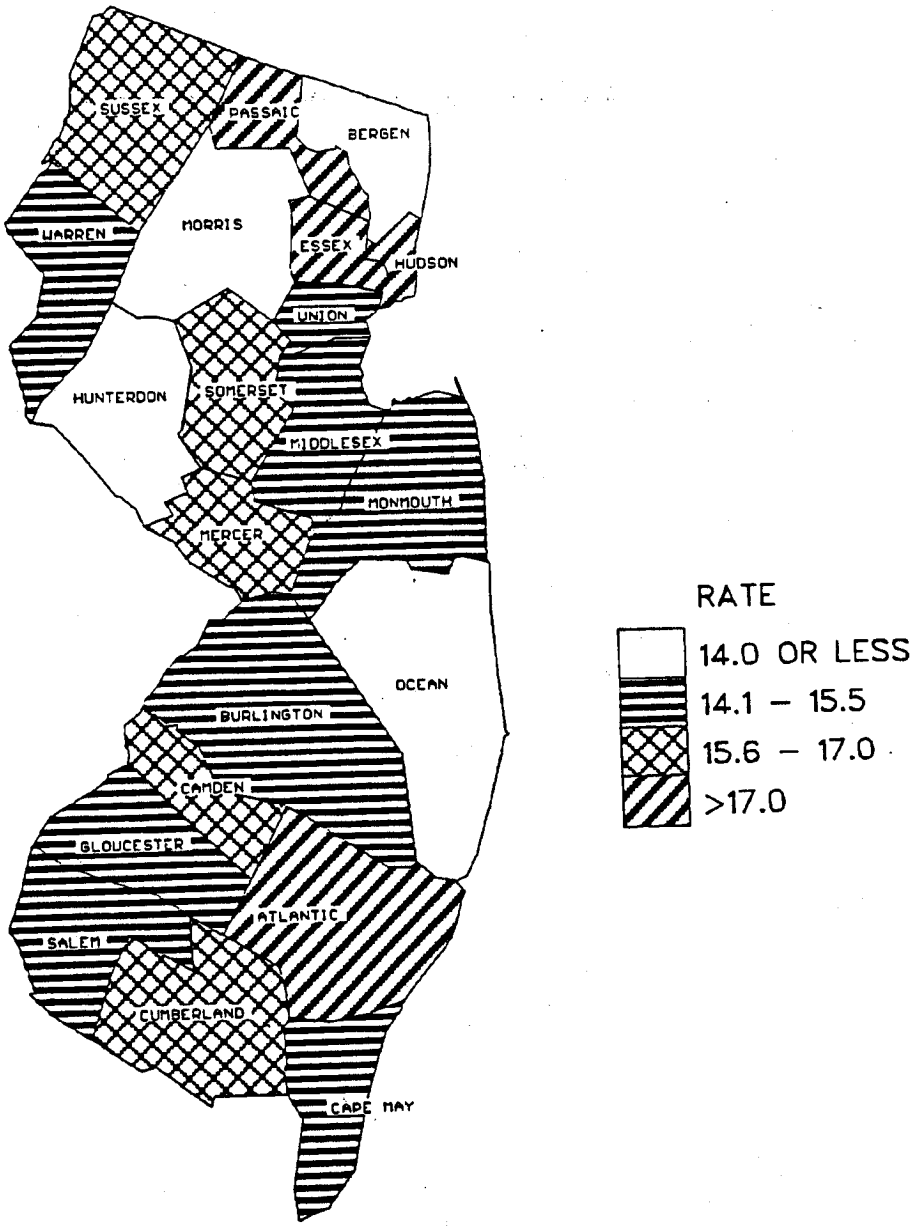
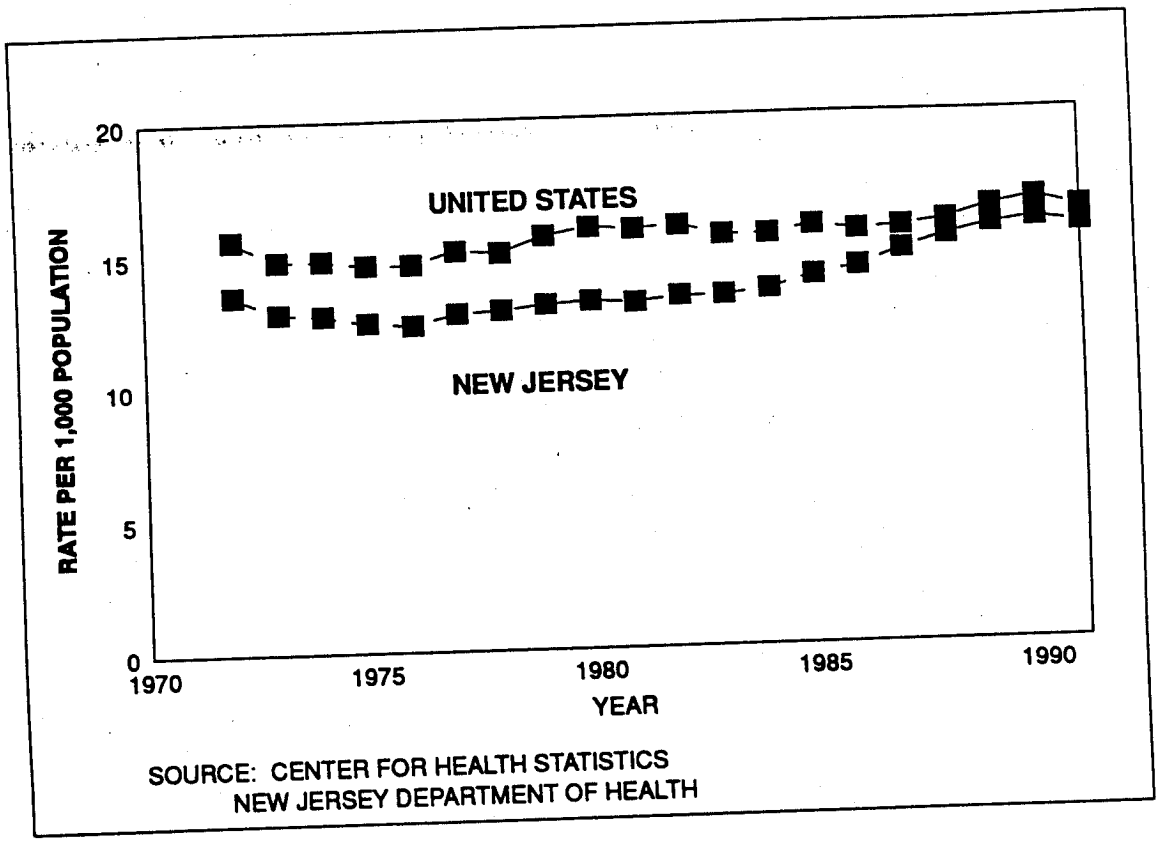


FIGURE N2. BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION
NEW JERSEY AND THE UNITED STATES, 1972-1991



Fertility

The general fertility rate is defined as the number of births per 1,000 females aged 15 through 44. The 1991 general fertility rate for New Jersey was 67.1 births per 1,000 females in the specified age group. The state's fertility rate had steadily increased from 1984 through 1990, then declined in the 1990-1991 period. General fertility rates for the United States, which have tended to be higher than New Jersey's, also declined for the first time in a number of years, to 69.6 live births per 1,000 women 15 through 44 years of age (NCHS, 1993). The general fertility rate in the U.S. was 3.7 percent higher than the New Jersey rate in 1991.

There have been major shifts in age-specific fertility rates over the past two decades. Only three age groups had higher fertility rates in 1991 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 1991 than in 1970. The greatest percentage decrease in fertility occurred in 20 through 24 year olds, whose fertility rate declined by 43.4 percent. This change reflects a tendency in recent years for at least some women to delay childbearing until older ages.

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 (and assuming no net migration) (U.S. Bureau of Census, 1989). 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 1991, the total fertility rate for New Jersey was 1,968.5 per 1,000 females, still 6.7 percent below the minimum replacement figure (Table N1).

TABLE N1. GENERAL FERTILITY, TOTAL FERTILITY AND AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES NEW JERSEY, 1970, 1980, 1990 AND 1991

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
1991	67.1	1968.5	1.0	41.6	87.6	118.1	98.2	40.7	6.2	0.3

TABLE N1A. GENERAL FERTILITY, TOTAL FERTILITY AND AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES NEW JERSEY, WHITE AND BLACK RACES, 1991

MOTHER'S 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	62.7	1817.0	0.4	28.6	73.0	115.2	99.4	40.8	5.7	0.3
BLACK	83.6	2443.5	3.7	101.8	154.1	118.1	74.4	30.5	5.8	0.3

Fertility rates differ for black and white females (Table N1A). The general fertility rate for black females was 33.3 percent higher than the rate for white females in 1991. Age-specific fertility rates for black females were substantially higher than comparable white rates through age 24. At ages 30 through 39, white rates exceeded black rates and the rates were essentially equal at age 40 and above. Numbers of births to women of racial groups other than white or black were not sufficient to permit calculation of stable fertility rates.

The total fertility rate for black females was 34.5 percent higher than the rate for white females in 1991. The black total fertility rate exceeded the population replacement rate by 15.8 percent, while the white rate was 13.9 percent below the level generally thought to be required for population replacement.

Sex and Plurality

Resident births by sex of child and county of residence of mother are given in Table N9. There were 1,042 male births for every 1,000 female births in 1991 (Table N2). The male/female ratio of births may be declining since the ratio was 1.052 in 1989 and 1.048 in 1990. In 1991, the white male/female ratio was 1.044, while the black ratio was 1.026. The Hispanic male/female ratio (of any race) was 1.040 in 1991.

The vast majority of births are of single plurality. In 1991, 118,288 or 97.4 percent were single births. An additional 2,827 live newborns (2.3 percent) were part of a twin delivery and 122 live births (0.1 percent) were delivered as part of triplet or higher plurality births (Center for Health Statistics, 1994a).

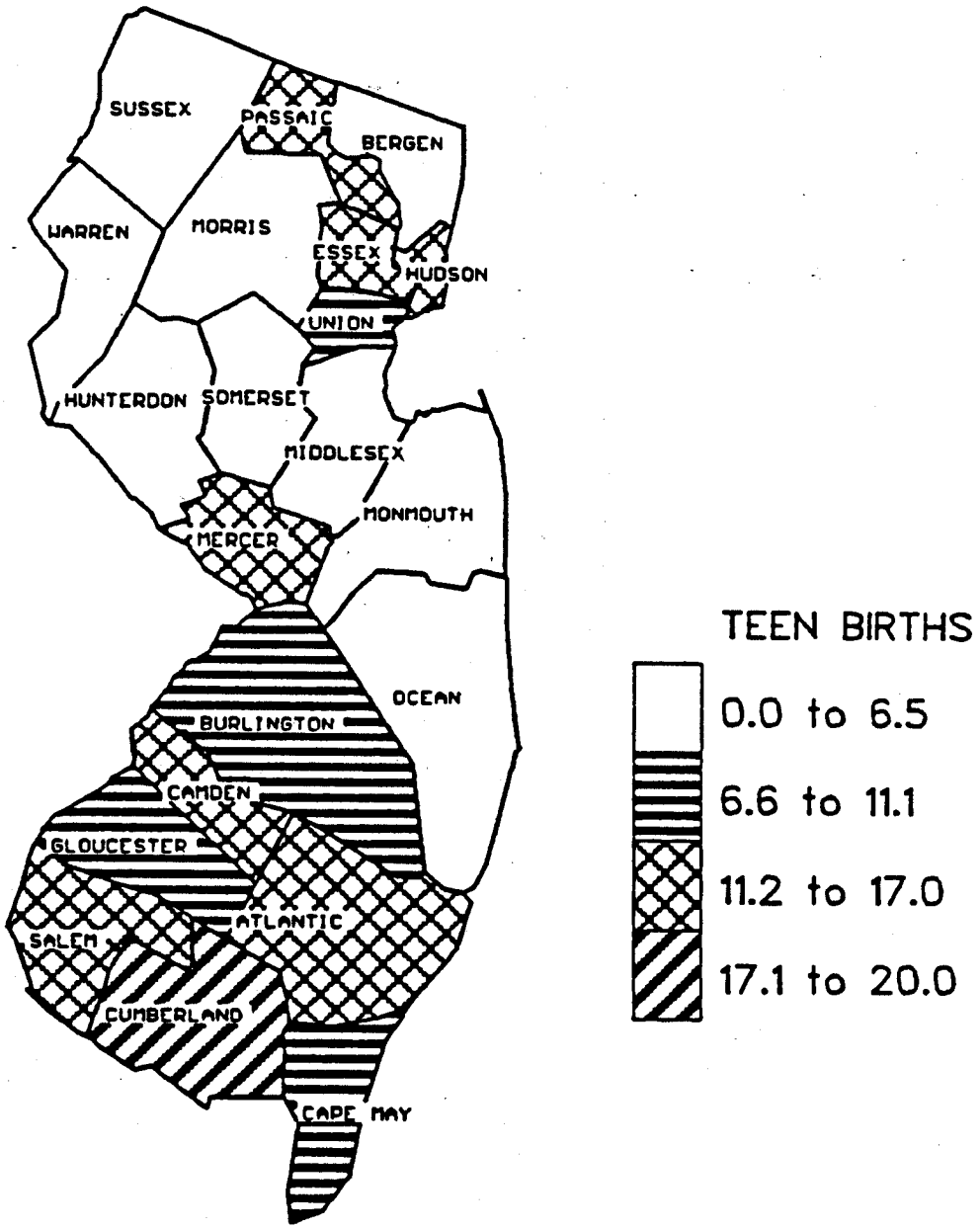
TABLE N2. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY RACE OF MOTHER AND SEX OF CHILD NEW JERSEY, 1991

RACE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE/FEMALE RATIO
WHITE	46,133	44,204	1.044
BLACK	11,933	11,631	1.026
OTHER	2,295	2,121	1.082
NOT STATED	1,605	1,490	1.077
TOTAL	61,966	59,446	1.042

Attendant at Birth

The attendant at most New Jersey resident births is a physician. In 1991, 97.2 percent of resident births were attended by an M.D. or a D.O. Certified nurse midwives were the attendants in 2,576 or 2.1 percent of 1991 resident births and 49 births were attended by midwives other than certified nurse midwives. The percentage of live births attended by midwives remained basically unchanged from 1990 figures (Center for Health Statistics, 1994b).

FIGURE N3. PERCENT OF BIRTHS TO TEENS BY COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, 1991



MATERNAL CHARACTERISTICS

Age

Females aged 25 through 29 remained the group with the largest frequency of births (the mode), as well as the age group that contained the median (the point which exceeds half of the mothers' ages and is less than half of the mothers' ages) (Table N10). More than 30 percent of the births were to females in the age group 25 through 29 in 1991. One in eight births was to a female aged 35 years or over (12.5%). Births in this age group have been steadily increasing since 1981 (Table N11). In 1991, 10,149 births were to females under the age of 20 (also shown in Table N11). This represents 8.4 percent of all resident births and continues the decline in proportion of births to teenage mothers in evidence since 1981.

The age distribution of births to Hispanic mothers is given in Table N10A. It should be noted that among Hispanic women who delivered live births in 1991, the median age group is 25 through 29 years as it is for total births, however the mode (highest frequency of births) is in the age group 20 through 24 years.

There is considerable variation in the percentage of resident births to teenage mothers by county (Figure N3). Births to teens as a percentage of total live births were again highest in Cumberland (19.6%), Salem (13.9%), and Essex (13.4%) Counties. These three counties had the same ranking in the percentage of births to teens in 1990. The lowest percentages of births to teens in 1991 occurred in Bergen (2.1%), Morris (2.2%), and Hunterdon (2.3%) Counties. These three counties also had the lowest percentages of total births to teenagers in 1990. The distribution of mothers' ages by county of residence is given in Table N12.

Race and Ethnicity

In 1991, there were 90,339 births to white women, 23,565 births to black women, 4,196 births to Asian and Pacific Islander women and 220 births to women of other races (Table N10). These numbers represent 74.4 percent, 19.4 percent, 3.5 percent and 0.2 percent of total live births, respectively. In 3,095 births, the race of the mother was not stated or could not be classified. Births by major race group and county of residence of mother are shown in Table N13.

There were 17,234 New Jersey resident births in which the mother was of Hispanic ethnicity (of any race) (Table 10A). This was 461 more births to women of Hispanic ethnicity than were recorded in 1990. Although there were births to Hispanic women in every county of the state in 1991 (Table N14), these births were concentrated in six counties - Camden, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Passaic, and Union, which together accounted for 74.5 percent of the births to Hispanic women. Almost half of the women of Hispanic ethnicity who lived in New Jersey and delivered live births in 1991 reported Puerto Rico as their country of origin (Table N15). Another 29.7 percent claimed a Central or South American country as their place of origin.

Marital Status

In 1991, more than one-fourth of the live births (26.3%) were to women who reported they were not married at the time of delivery, conception or any time between (Table N3). The percentage of births to unmarried women has been steadily increasing for more than 20 years (Table N16). From a level of 12.9 percent in 1972, the percentage of births to unmarried women has more than doubled to 26.3 in 1991.

The marital status of women who gave birth in 1991 differed by race (Table N17), although the numbers of births to unmarried black and white women were almost identical. The vast majority of women of races other than white or black were married at the time of delivery, conception or some time between (93.3%), more than 4 of 5 white women who delivered in 1991 were married (82.6%) and about 1 in 3 black women delivering in 1991 was married (33.8%). The total number of births to unmarried women in 1991 was 31,927, an increase of 1,752 births to unmarried women over 1990 figures. The number and percentage of births to women by marital status and county of residence are given in Table N18. There was considerable variation by county in the percentage of women who reported themselves as married, ranging from Hunterdon (92.9%), Morris (91.0%) and Bergen (90.4%) to Cumberland (53.4%), Essex (53.7%) and Hudson (61.5%) Counties.

TABLE N3. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER NEW JERSEY, 1991

AGE OF MOTHER	TOTAL BIRTHS	MARITAL STATUS*					
		MARRIED		NOT MARRIED		NOT STATED	
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
UNDER 15	243	10	4.1	233	95.9	0	0.0
15-19	9,906	1,622	16.4	8,282	83.6	2	0.0
20-24	23,480	11,997	51.1	11,474	48.9	9	0.0
25-34	72,251	61,854	85.6	10,336	14.3	61	0.1
35-44	15,068	13,504	89.6	1,542	10.2	22	0.1
45 AND OVER	82	71	86.6	11	13.4	0	0.0
NOT STATED	385	336	87.3	49	12.7	0	0.0
Total	121,415	89,394	73.6	31,927	26.3	94	0.1

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

Most teenage mothers (83.9%) were not married in 1991. The percentage of married mothers is directly proportional to age, through age 44 (Table N3). While 51.1 percent of mothers aged 20 through 24 were married, 89.6 percent of women aged 35 through 44 who delivered in 1991 reported themselves as married on the birth certificate. Although the number of births to unmarried women increased between 1990 and 1991, the percentage of births to women under the age of 25 in this category, 62.6, remained virtually unchanged from the 1990 level. Table N19 provides detailed data on births by age, race and marital status of the mother.

Prenatal Care

A total of 1,239,020 prenatal visits were reported by women who delivered live births in 1991. However, it should be noted that on almost 11,000 birth certificates (8.8%) the number of prenatal visits was not stated. On average, women who reported receiving any prenatal care had 11.4 prenatal visits. This is very similar to the average of 11.5 prenatal care visits received by women who delivered in 1990 and received any prenatal care. Fewer than 3 of 4 women who delivered in 1991 began prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy and 1.2 percent received no prenatal care at all (Table N4). One of the major limitations of birth certificate data on the onset of prenatal care is the relatively large percentage of certificates on which this item is unknown or not stated (9.6%). Much of the missing data on prenatal care is due to the lack of availability of data on this item on records of births to New Jersey women which occur in New York and other out-of-state locations.

The onset of prenatal care is known to be associated with age, race, ethnicity and marital status (Tables N4, N4A and N4B). Nearly 4 of 5 white mothers and mothers of races other than white or black began prenatal care in the first trimester, while fewer than 3 of 5 black women who delivered in 1991 began prenatal care that early. Within each of these three groups, the teenage mothers had the lowest percentage of first trimester onset of prenatal care. Women of Hispanic origin (of any race) who delivered in 1991 began prenatal care in the first trimester in 65.2 percent of cases. Unmarried women were likely to delay beginning prenatal care. Only 53.3 percent of unmarried mothers began prenatal care in the first trimester. Resident births by onset of prenatal care and county of residence of the mother are distributed in Table N20.

While white women and women of races other than white or black had similar, low percentages of no prenatal care, 4.2 percent of black women (999 women) received no prenatal care at all during pregnancy. This figure represents a slight increase from the 4.0 percent of black mothers who received no prenatal care in 1990. Lack of prenatal care is also related to marital status; 3.6 percent of unmarried mothers received no prenatal care in 1991. Hispanic women had a rate of no prenatal care identical to the total population's rate (1.2%).

Less than half of teen mothers began prenatal care in the first trimester (47.7%) and 8.4 percent initiated prenatal care in the third trimester (Table N4). The percentage of teenage mothers who received no prenatal care has declined from 3.8 in 1989 to 3.1 in 1990 and then to 2.8 in 1991.

Of all the age-race groups under study, the lowest percentage of early prenatal care (first trimester) was reported by black teenage mothers (42.8%). Unmarried teenagers (a group that has a great deal of overlap with the population of black teenage mothers (Table N19)) had a very low rate of early prenatal care, also. Only 45.6 percent of unmarried teenagers who delivered in 1991 received prenatal care in the first trimester.

TABLE N4. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY RACE AND AGE OF MOTHER AND TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN NEW JERSEY, 1991

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
White											
<20	5,295	2,772	52.4	1,699	32.1	407	7.7	95	1.8	322	6.1
20-24	15,302	10,529	68.8	2,971	19.4	724	4.7	153	1.0	925	6.0
25 & Over	69,443	58,435	84.1	4,873	7.0	997	1.4	186	0.3	4,952	7.1
Not Stated	299	20	6.7	5	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	274	91.6
Total	90,339	71,756	79.4	9,548	10.6	2,128	2.4	434	0.5	6,473	7.2
Black											
<20	4,689	2,007	42.8	1,657	35.3	437	9.3	186	4.0	402	8.6
20-24	7,267	3,912	53.8	1,925	26.5	482	6.6	338	4.7	610	8.4
25 & Over	11,571	7,664	66.2	1,973	17.1	502	4.3	473	4.1	959	8.3
Not Stated	38	8	21.1	3	7.9	1	2.6	2	5.3	24	63.2
Total	23,565	13,591	57.7	5,558	23.6	1,422	6.0	999	4.2	1,995	8.5
Other Races											
<20	85	46	54.1	21	24.7	9	10.6	2	2.4	7	8.2
20-24	547	348	63.6	93	17.0	35	6.4	7	1.3	64	11.7
25 & Over	3,771	3,113	82.6	285	7.6	80	2.1	6	0.2	287	7.6
Not Stated	13	2	15.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	84.6
Total	4,416	3,509	79.5	399	9.0	124	2.8	15	0.3	369	8.4
Race Not Stated											
<20	80	15	18.8	13	16.3	3	3.8	0	0.0	49	61.3
20-24	364	58	15.9	19	5.2	3	0.8	1	0.3	283	77.7
25 & Over	2,616	169	6.5	27	1.0	10	0.4	1	0.0	2,409	92.1
Not Stated	35	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	35	100.0
Total	3,095	242	7.8	59	1.9	16	0.5	2	0.1	2,776	89.7
Total	121,415	89,098	73.4	15,564	12.8	3,690	3.0	1,450	1.2	11,613	9.6

TABLE N4A. RESIDENT BIRTHS WITH MOTHER OF HISPANIC ORIGIN BY AGE AND TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN NEW JERSEY, 1991

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
<20	2,636	1,334	50.6	881	33.4	195	7.4	62	2.4	164	6.2
20-24	5,205	3,136	60.2	1,343	25.8	348	6.7	71	1.4	307	5.9
25 & Over	9,386	6,772	72.2	1,684	17.9	358	3.8	67	0.7	505	5.4
Not Stated	7	2	28.6	3	42.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	28.6
Total	17,234	11,244	65.2	3,911	22.7	901	5.2	200	1.2	978	5.7

TABLE N4B. UNMARRIED RESIDENT BIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER AND TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN NEW JERSEY, 1991

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
<20	8,515	3,884	45.6	2,947	34.6	756	8.9	261	3.1	667	7.8
20-24	11,474	6,101	53.2	3,231	28.2	841	7.3	416	3.6	885	7.7
25 & Over	11,889	7,017	59.0	2,630	22.1	677	5.7	481	4.0	1,084	9.1
Not Stated	49	9	18.4	7	14.3	1	2.0	2	4.1	30	61.2
Total	31,927	17,011	53.3	8,815	27.6	2,275	7.1	1,160	3.6	2,666	8.4

Level of Education

Receipt of early prenatal care has been found to be directly related to level of education (Table N5), but it should be noted that the birth certificate item on mother's level of education has a relatively high proportion of non-response (10.7 percent). While only 52.6 percent of mothers who had less than a high school education began prenatal care in the first trimester, 91.4 percent of women who had completed college began prenatal care that early. Women without a high school diploma comprised 14.3 percent of all women who delivered in 1991, but represented 41.9 percent of those who received no prenatal care.

For one in three women (33.5%) who delivered in 1991, this event represented a first pregnancy. In women who were aged 20 through 39 at the time of delivery, the percentage of mothers for whom this birth was a first delivery was directly related to level of education (Table N21). The likelihood of this birth being a first pregnancy is also related to the mother's age at the time of this birth, although in the case of age, the relationship is an inverse one, e.g., 65.9 percent of births to females aged 15 through 19 were first births, while only 16.4 percent of births to women 35 through 44 years old were first births.

TABLE N5. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY MOTHER'S EDUCATION AND PRENATAL CARE NEW JERSEY, 1991

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	89,098	9,119	52.6	32,756	76.2	16,003	83.6	26,510	91.4	4,710	36.3
2ND TRIMESTER	15,564	5,194	30.0	6,454	15.0	1,931	10.1	1,316	4.5	669	5.2
3RD TRIMESTER	3,690	1,365	7.9	1,447	3.4	428	2.2	258	0.9	192	1.5
NONE	1,450	608	3.5	622	1.4	102	0.5	40	0.1	78	0.6
NOT STATED	11,613	1,036	6.0	1,687	3.9	674	3.5	893	3.1	7,323	56.5
TOTAL	121,415	17,322	100.0	42,966	100.0	19,138	100.0	29,017	100.0	12,972	100.0

Medical Risk Factors of the Pregnancy

The presence of certain medical risk factors during pregnancy increases the risk of poor birth outcomes. Specifically, the likelihood of low birthweight and certain birth defects is known to increase when certain risk factors are present in the mother during pregnancy (NCHS, 1994).

Pregnancy-associated hypertension was the most frequently reported medical risk factor in New Jersey resident women who delivered in 1991, with a rate of 21.9 per 1,000 births (Table N22A). The rate per 1,000 births was 37 percent higher in black women than in white women who delivered that year. The national rate of pregnancy-associated hypertension in 1991 was 27.3 per 1,000 births. The second most frequent maternal condition reported on the birth certificates of New Jersey resident births was anemia (with hematocrit less than 30 percent of blood volume or hemoglobin less than 10 Gm. per 100 ml. of blood). The rate per 1,000 births was 20.9, which was higher than the national rate of 18.8 per 1,000 births. This condition was reported at a rate four times higher in black women than in white (54.0 and 13.2 per 1,000 births, respectively) among New Jersey mothers. The third ranking medical risk factor mentioned on New Jersey resident birth certificates from 1991 was diabetes, with a rate of 19.0 per 1,000 births. Rates for black and white women were similar, while the rate per 1,000 births for women of races other than white or black was relatively high (33.5, as compared to a state rate of 19.0). The high rate of diabetes in women of races other than white or black is consistent with reporting of diabetes in this group in 1990, when the rate was 29.5 per 1,000 births. In 1991, the national rate of diabetes as a medical risk factor during pregnancy was higher than the state rate - 23.4 and 19.0, respectively.

After anemia, the second highest rate for a medical risk factor among black women who delivered in 1991 was the category, "other sexually transmitted diseases", for which the reported rate was 40.5 per 1,000 births. In the case of previous preterm or small-for-gestational age infant, the rate reported for black women, 12.0 per 1,000 births, was more than forty percent higher than the overall rate, 8.5.

Hispanic women also had high rates of anemia during pregnancy (34.4 per 1,000 births), pregnancy-associated hypertension (21.2 per 1,000 births) and diabetes (20.9 per 1,000 births) (Center for Health Statistics, 1994c). Although slightly lower than the rate for black women, the rate of anemia among Hispanic women who delivered live births in 1991 was 64.6 percent higher than the rate for all women who delivered in that year. In addition, the rate of sexually transmitted disease other than genital herpes reported for Hispanic women was substantially higher than the state rate, 24.5 compared to 14.5.

Complications of Labor and/or Delivery

Since the 1989 data year, expanded information on a variety of maternal and infant health factors has been available from the birth certificate. Because these items are being collected in an extensively categorized, check-off format for the first time, the possibility exists that reporting may not be complete and accurate. The National Center for Health Statistics (1994) notes that reporting on these items has improved during the 1989 through 1991 period and nationally each of the new items included in this annual report was missing five percent or fewer responses. This report presents information from two items on the expanded birth certificate for the first time: complications of labor and/or delivery and abnormal conditions of newborns.

In 1991, 68.1 percent of births certificates had no complications of labor and/or delivery reported (Table N22B). The most frequently reported complications of labor and/or delivery were meconium, moderate/heavy (46.2 per 1,000 births), followed by premature rupture of membranes (38.1 per 1,000). In the U.S. as a whole, meconium, moderate/heavy, was also the most frequently reported complication of labor and/or delivery, but the rate was 31.6 percent higher than in New Jersey (60.8 per 1,000) (NCHS, 1994). Fetal distress ranked second in the total country's statistics at 42.9 per 1,000, 68.2 percent higher than New Jersey's rate of 25.5 per 1,000. In most of the reportable complications of labor and/or delivery, the rate for New Jersey's 1991 births was lower than that in the total United States. However, in the case

of four reportable complications, New Jersey's rate was higher than that of the U.S.: premature rupture of membranes (38.1 and 32.6 per 1,000, New Jersey and U.S., respectively); cephalopelvic disproportion (36.8 and 35.2 per 1,000, New Jersey and U.S., respectively); cord prolapse (3.6 per 1,000 in New Jersey and 2.7 per 1,000 in the U.S.); and anaesthetic complications (0.6 and 0.4 per 1,000, New Jersey and U.S., respectively).

The reported rates of complications of labor and/or delivery were, in general, lower in 1991 than in 1990. The only exceptions to this were the rates for premature rupture of membranes (37.2 per 1,000 in 1990 and 38.1 per 1,000 in 1991) and cord prolapse (2.6 and 3.6 per 1,000 in 1990 and 1991, respectively).

NEWBORN HEALTH

Birth Weight

The modal birth weight (the most frequently occurring value) for babies born in 1991 was the category 3,000 to 3,499 grams or approximately 6 lbs. 10 ozs. to 7 lbs. 12 ozs. More than a third of all newborns were in this weight group and almost two-thirds (63.8%) weighed between 3,000 and 3,999 grams or approximately 6 lbs. 10 ozs. to 8 lbs. 13 ozs. (Center for Health Statistics, 1994d).

Low birth weight is defined as an initial weight under 2,500 grams or approximately 5 lbs. 8 ozs. A total of 8,829 live births to New Jersey resident mothers fell in the low birth weight category in 1991. This was 423 more low weight births than were recorded in 1990. In 1991, 7.3 percent of all live births fell in the category of low weight births (Table N6). This figure represents an increase from the 1990 findings, in which 6.8 of all births were low birth weight infants. The percent of births to black mothers in the low birth weight category was 2.4 times the percent of low birth weight births to white mothers (13.9 percent and 5.7 percent, respectively). Hispanic mothers gave birth to low birth weight babies 7.4 percent of the time in 1991, very close to the state level. About one in eight of the unmarried women who gave birth in 1991 (12.3 percent) had a low birth weight baby (Center for Health Statistics, 1994e).

Very low birth weight babies are defined as those weighing less than 1,500 grams (approximately 3 lbs. 5 ozs.) at birth. In 1991, there were 1,761 very low birth weight babies born to New Jersey resident mothers (Table N23). This represents 1.5 percent of live births. Both the number and percent of very low birth weight babies were higher in 1991 than in 1990 (1,761 and 1,654, respectively and 1.5 percent and 1.3 percent, respectively). Of the very low birth weight babies, 930 were born to white mothers (1.0 percent of births to white women), 768 were born to black mothers (3.3 percent of births to black women) and 35 were born to mothers of races other than black or white (0.8 percent of births to women in this group). Only the percentage of births to black mothers in the very low birth weight category increased from 1990 (3.3 percent in 1991 and 2.9 percent in 1990). The number and percent of very low birth weight babies among Hispanic mothers were 255 and 1.3, respectively, while there were 851 very low birth weight births among unmarried women (2.7 percent of all births to unmarried women) (Center for Health Statistics, 1994e).

TABLE N6. RESIDENT BIRTHS OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BY AGE AND RACE OF MOTHER NEW JERSEY, 1991

BIRTH WEIGHT OF LESS THAN 2500 GRAMS BY RACE

AGE OF MOTHER	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK		OTHER		NOT STATED	
	NUMBER	PERCENT*	NUMBER	PERCENT*	NUMBER	PERCENT*	NUMBER	PERCENT*	NUMBER	PERCENT*
UNDER 15	26	10.7	2	2.5	24	15.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-19	1,095	11.1	465	8.9	612	13.5	12	14.3	6	7.6
20-24	2,090	8.9	988	6.5	1,040	14.3	51	9.3	11	3.0
25-29	2,443	6.5	1,540	5.3	793	13.0	94	5.9	16	1.9
30-34	2,078	6.0	1,407	5.0	554	14.6	102	6.8	15	1.3
35-39	886	6.7	647	6.1	193	13.8	42	7.4	4	0.7
40 & OVER	189	9.5	129	8.6	46	18.0	7	6.4	7	5.9
NOT STATED	22	5.7	8	2.7	7	18.4	2	15.4	5	14.3
TOTAL	8,829	7.3	5,186	5.7	3,269	13.9	310	7.0	64	2.1

*PERCENT OF ALL LIVE BIRTHS IN THE CATEGORY.

Teenage mothers had higher rates of low birth weight babies than any other age group (11.0 percent of all births to teens weighed less than 2,500 grams). The percentage of low birth weight infants declined with age until reaching its lowest point in the 30 through 34 year age group then began to rise again with increasing age (Table N6). This U-shaped distribution held true in general for both black and white mothers, however the lowest rate of low birth weight infants occurred at an earlier age among black mothers than for white mothers - at ages 25 through 29 years. At every age, the percentages of low birth weight babies of black mothers were substantially higher than the comparable white rates. The babies of Hispanic teenage mothers (of any race) were of low birth weight in 10.2 percent of cases. Unmarried teenage mothers delivered low birth weight infants in 11.6 percent of the births to this group (Center for Health Statistics, 1994e). Detailed distribution of birth weight by age and race of the mother is provided in Table N23.

Low birth weight has also been found to be associated with the number of prior pregnancy terminations (fetal deaths, either spontaneous or induced) experienced by the mother (Figure N4 and Table N24). The percentage of low birth weight babies among those mothers who had no prior pregnancy terminations was lower than the overall state rate (7.0 compared to 7.3 percent). However, the percentage of babies with low birth weight increased with number of previous pregnancy terminations to a high of 11.9 percent among those women who have experienced three or more prior fetal deaths.

Low birth weight has been found to be related to the receipt of prenatal care. The best results in terms of decreased percentage of low birth weight outcomes were found in those women who began prenatal care in the first trimester (Figure N5 and Table N25). The findings for women who began prenatal care in the second or third trimester are intermediate, but results favoring the onset of care in the second trimester over the third are lacking. However, the percentage of low birth weight outcomes for mothers who received no prenatal care reached almost one in three (29.8%) in 1991. Detailed information regarding the receipt of prenatal care and birth weight outcomes can be found in Table N26 and births by birth weight and county of residence of the mother can be found in Table N26A.

FIGURE N4. PERCENT LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BY NUMBER OF PREVIOUS PREGNANCY TERMINATIONS NEW JERSEY, 1991

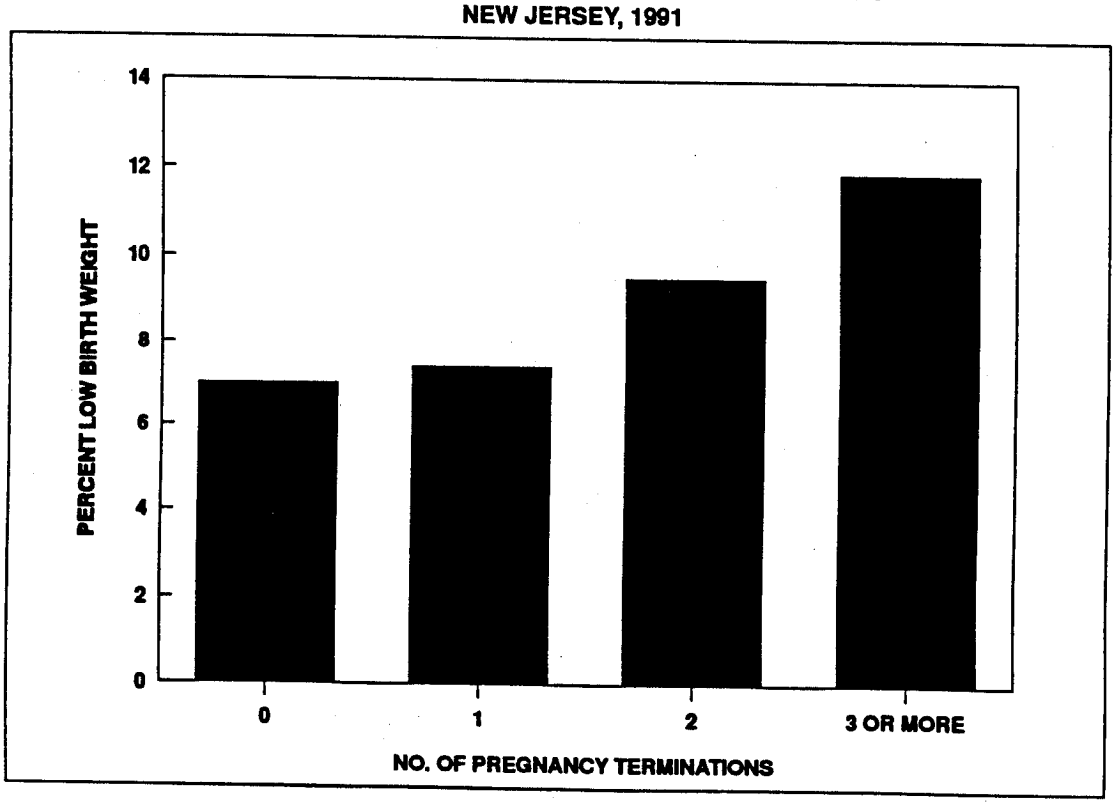
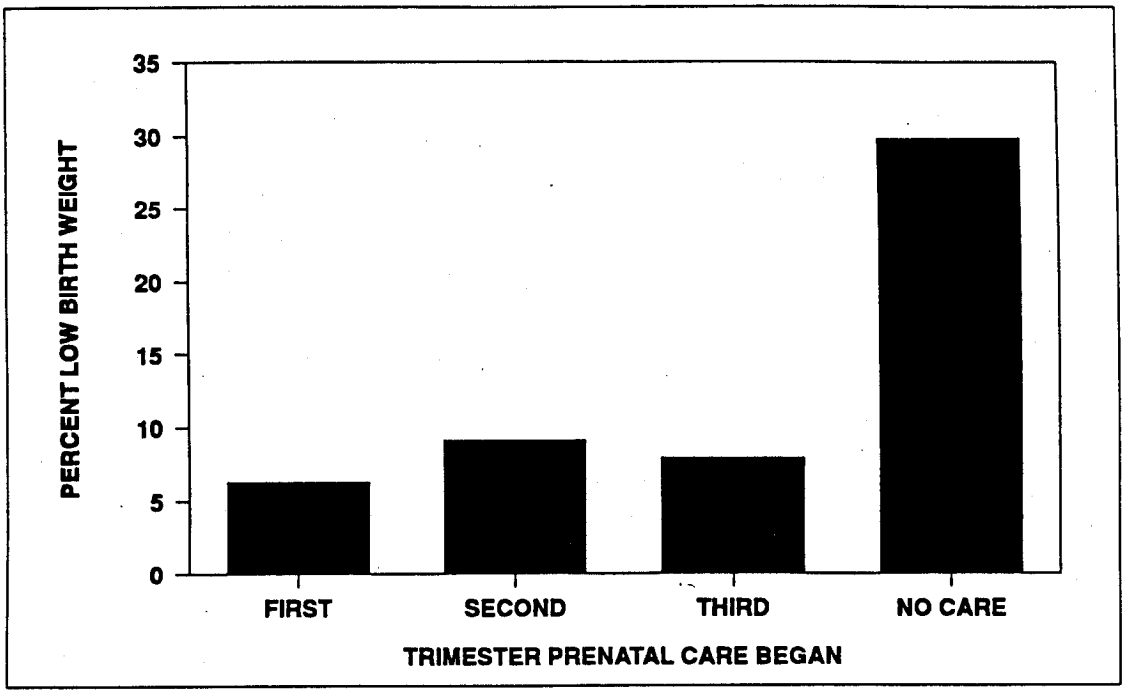


FIGURE N5. PERCENT LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BY TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN NEW JERSEY, 1991



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 in each of the following areas: heart rate, respiratory effort, color, muscle tone and reflex irritability. Assigned values for the five areas 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. Newborns with scores under 7 are observed more closely during the first few days of life.

Analysis of findings based on the Apgar score are limited to the five-minute results. In 1991, 15.4 percent of babies scored exactly 10 on the five-minute Apgar score and an additional 78.7 percent of babies scored from seven through nine. About one in 100 babies scored in the zero through 6 range on the five-minute measurement (1,283 babies or 1.1 percent of total live births). On the remaining 4.9 percent of birth certificates, the five-minute Apgar scores were unstated.

Five-minute Apgar scores varied by race of the mother (Table N27). Although babies of mothers of races other than white or black and white mothers had lower percentages of babies in the high-risk area of zero through six scores than babies born to black mothers (0.5, 0.8 and 2.2, respectively), the percentage with unstated scores was high for white mothers relative to black mothers and mothers of races other than white or black (3.2, 1.6 and 1.7 percent, respectively). Percentages of babies with five-minute scores in the seven through ten range were very similar for each of the racial groups: 96.0, 96.1 and 97.8 for babies of white, black and other race mothers, respectively.

Teenage mothers had the highest percent of babies in the zero through six category of five-minute Apgar scores (Table N28). In all mothers under the age of 20, the percent of babies with scores under seven was 1.7. However, conclusions cannot be drawn from this because of the high percentages of cases in which the five-minute Apgar scores were not stated. The percentage of births with unstated Apgar score increased with age group and is probably the result of a higher percentage of older mothers crossing state borders for delivery in New York or Pennsylvania hospitals.

Preliminary findings suggest that women who received no prenatal care had a high percentage of babies in the zero through six range (7.8 percent) on the five-minute Apgar score (Table N29). However, a definitive conclusion would require additional research since 9.6 percent of the births had no response to the onset of prenatal care item and 4.9 percent of births had no five-minute Apgar score stated.

Abnormal Conditions of Newborns

Information on abnormal conditions of newborns has been collected as part of the expanded birth certificate since 1989. Frequency distributions of abnormal conditions reported for newborns in 1990 and 1991 are shown in Table N30. In 1991, 111,012 newborns (91.4%) had no reported abnormal conditions. The abnormal conditions with the highest rates in newborns in 1991 (as well as in 1990) were assisted ventilation for more than 30 minutes (4.3 per 1,000 births) and hyaline membrane disease/respiratory distress syndrome (4.2 per 1,000 births).

The reported rates of abnormal conditions of newborns were, with one exception, higher in the country as a whole than in New Jersey. That exception is fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS), which was reported at a rate of 0.2 per 1,000 births in New Jersey and 0.1 per 1,000 births in the U.S. The National Center for Health Statistics (1994) has compared data from different sources that suggest that FAS is greatly underestimated in reporting on the birth certificate. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has a Birth Defects Monitoring Program which estimated that the true rate of FAS in the U.S. is more than twice the 0.14 cases per 1,000 births reported in the U.S. during 1989 through 1991. Although New Jersey's reported rate is higher than the rate in the country as a whole, FAS may still be underreported in New Jersey because of the inherent difficulties in making this diagnosis (NCHS, 1994).

TABLE N7. RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS AND LIVE BIRTH RATES NEW JERSEY AND THE UNITED STATES, 1972-1991

YEAR	NEW JERSEY		UNITED STATES**	
	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*
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	105,295	13.9	3,760,561	15.8
1986	108,554	14.2	3,756,547	15.6
1987	113,271	14.8	3,809,394	15.7
1988	117,684	15.3	3,905,510	15.9
1989	121,629	15.7	4,040,958	16.4
1990	122,979	15.9	4,158,212	16.7
1991	121,415	15.7	4,111,907	16.3

* Birth rates are computed per 1,000 population

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

TABLE N8. RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES NEW JERSEY, BY COUNTY, 1991			
COUNTY	TOTAL BIRTHS	1991 POPULATION	RATE*
ATLANTIC	4,019	226,741	17.7
BERGEN	10,746	826,193	13.0
BURLINGTON	5,623	398,470	14.1
CAMDEN	8,552	504,422	17.0
CAPE MAY	1,462	95,653	15.3
CUMBERLAND	2,305	138,449	16.6
ESSEX	14,115	772,666	18.3
GLOUCESTER	3,518	233,134	15.1
HUDSON	9,647	552,860	17.4
HUNTERDON	1,480	108,389	13.7
MERCER	5,107	326,221	15.7
MIDDLESEX	10,364	673,731	15.4
MONMOUTH	8,288	557,445	14.9
MORRIS	5,897	422,124	14.0
OCEAN	6,086	437,928	13.9
PASSAIC	8,056	452,800	17.8
SALEM	975	64,942	15.0
SOMERSET	3,868	243,998	15.9
SUSSEX	2,163	132,322	16.3
UNION	7,611	492,080	15.5
WARREN	1,401	92,472	15.2
MILITARY	124	N/A	N/A
UNKNOWN	8	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	121,415	7,753,040	15.7

* RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 1,000 POPULATION

TABLE N9. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY SEX OF CHILD AND COUNTY OF MOTHER NEW JERSEY, 1991				
COUNTY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	NOT STATED
ATLANTIC	4,019	2,053	1,966	0
BERGEN	10,746	5,451	5,295	0
BURLINGTON	5,623	2,897	2,726	0
CAMDEN	8,552	4,386	4,166	0
CAPE MAY	1,462	734	728	0
CUMBERLAND	2,305	1,146	1,159	0
ESSEX	14,115	7,297	6,817	1
GLOUCESTER	3,518	1,745	1,773	0
HUDSON	9,647	4,920	4,726	1
HUNTERDON	1,480	744	736	0
MERCER	5,107	2,596	2,511	0
MIDDLESEX	10,364	5,305	5,058	1
MONMOUTH	8,288	4,215	4,073	0
MORRIS	5,897	3,004	2,893	0
OCEAN	6,086	3,110	2,976	0
PASSAIC	8,056	4,083	3,973	0
SALEM	975	491	484	0
SOMERSET	3,868	2,013	1,855	0
SUSSEX	2,163	1,115	1,048	0
UNION	7,611	3,895	3,716	0
WARREN	1,401	692	709	0
MILITARY	124	70	54	0
UNKNOWN	8	4	4	0
TOTAL	121,415	61,966	59,446	3

TABLE N10. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY AGE AND RACE OF MOTHER NEW JERSEY, 1991					
AGE OF MOTHER	TOTAL	RACE OF MOTHER			
		WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	NOT STATED
UNDER 15	243	81	160	1	1
15-19	9,906	5,214	4,529	84	79
20-24	23,480	15,302	7,267	547	364
25-29	37,640	29,112	6,109	1,597	822
30-34	34,611	28,187	3,805	1,496	1,123
35-39	13,167	10,645	1,401	569	552
40-44	1,901	1,442	242	104	113
45+	82	57	14	5	6
NOT STATED	385	299	38	13	35
TOTAL	121,415	90,339	23,565	4,416	3,095

TABLE N10A. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY AGE AND RACE FOR MOTHERS OF HISPANIC ORIGIN, NEW JERSEY, 1991					
AGE OF MOTHER	TOTAL	RACE OF MOTHER			
		WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	NOT STATED
UNDER 15	53	53	0	0	0
15-19	2,583	2,417	132	12	22
20-24	5,205	4,877	253	21	54
25-29	4,943	4,588	287	22	46
30-34	3,120	2,881	180	27	32
35-39	1,104	1,019	62	10	13
40-44	201	185	12	3	1
45+	18	16	2	0	0
NOT STATED	7	7	0	0	0
TOTAL	17,234	16,043	928	95	168

TABLE N11. NUMBER AND PERCENT OF RESIDENT BIRTHS TO WOMEN UNDER 20 AND 35 YEARS AND OVER NEW JERSEY, 1972-1991

YEAR	TOTAL BIRTHS	BIRTHS TO WOMEN UNDER 20		BIRTHS TO WOMEN 35 AND OVER	
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
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	105,295	10,159	9.6	8,973	8.5
1986	108,554	10,136	9.3	9,848	9.1
1987	113,271	10,322	9.1	10,628	9.4
1988	117,684	10,400	8.8	12,055	10.2
1989	121,629	10,764	8.8	13,106	10.8
1990	122,979	10,377	8.4	14,388	11.7
1991	121,415	10,149	8.4	15,150	12.5

TABLE N12. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY AGE AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF MOTHER NEW JERSEY, 1991

COUNTY	TOTAL	AGE OF MOTHER								
		<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	NOT STATED
ATLANTIC	4,019	11	450	988	1,215	971	340	37	0	7
BERGEN	10,746	3	227	1,157	3,456	3,904	1,666	222	5	106
BURLINGTON	5,623	7	414	1,103	1,849	1,627	547	69	3	4
CAMDEN	8,552	35	1,012	1,955	2,612	2,099	734	99	0	6
CAPE MAY	1,462	3	123	332	502	348	134	19	1	0
CUMBERLAND	2,305	16	435	749	601	351	131	19	1	2
ESSEX	14,115	62	1,833	3,414	3,898	3,283	1,366	233	7	19
GLOUCESTER	3,518	4	278	717	1,170	999	303	38	4	5
HUDSON	9,647	28	1,088	2,379	2,939	2,209	821	130	16	37
HUNTERDON	1,480	0	34	134	455	571	255	30	1	0
MERCER	5,107	21	564	998	1,410	1,420	605	87	2	0
MIDDLESEX	10,364	5	544	1,705	3,599	3,212	1,111	174	6	8
MONMOUTH	8,288	12	494	1,299	2,461	2,745	1,111	153	3	10
MORRIS	5,897	0	129	626	1,905	2,219	875	124	8	11
OCEAN	6,086	5	385	1,325	2,070	1,637	572	82	4	6
PASSAIC	8,056	18	899	1,962	2,470	1,881	695	98	7	26
SALEM	975	1	135	280	300	186	66	7	0	0
SOMERSET	3,868	1	96	384	1,274	1,480	553	68	1	11
SUSSEX	2,163	0	78	260	699	745	214	48	0	119
UNION	7,611	10	595	1,417	2,261	2,242	917	150	12	7
WARREN	1,401	1	87	246	452	453	146	14	1	1
MILITARY	124	0	5	50	39	25	5	0	0	0
NOT STATED	8	0	1	0	3	4	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	121,415	243	9,906	23,480	37,640	34,611	13,167	1,901	82	385

TABLE N13. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY RACE AND COUNTY OF MOTHER NEW JERSEY, 1991

COUNTY	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	RACE NOT STATED
ATLANTIC	4,019	2,934	975	102	8
BERGEN	10,746	8,443	677	790	836
BURLINGTON	5,623	4,544	928	124	27
CAMDEN	8,552	6,411	1,895	198	48
CAPE MAY	1,462	1,326	125	9	2
CUMBERLAND	2,305	1,735	537	30	3
ESSEX	14,115	6,179	7,282	377	277
GLOUCESTER	3,518	3,099	366	44	9
HUDSON	9,647	6,310	2,237	517	583
HUNTERDON	1,480	1,436	16	15	13
MERCER	5,107	3,375	1,412	184	136
MIDDLESEX	10,364	8,098	1,152	821	293
MONMOUTH	8,288	6,611	1,200	251	226
MORRIS	5,897	5,361	203	255	78
OCEAN	6,086	5,583	274	63	166
PASSAIC	8,056	6,044	1,776	138	98
SALEM	975	743	218	9	5
SOMERSET	3,868	3,319	282	209	58
SUSSEX	2,163	2,108	24	16	15
UNION	7,611	5,237	1,920	248	206
WARREN	1,401	1,361	22	11	7
MILITARY	124	77	43	4	0
UNKNOWN	8	5	1	1	1
TOTAL	121,415	90,339	23,565	4,416	3,095

TABLE N14. BIRTHS OF HISPANIC ORIGIN BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF MOTHER NEW JERSEY, 1991		
COUNTY	BIRTHS TO HISPANIC MOTHERS	BIRTHS OF HISPANIC ORIGIN AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS
ATLANTIC	520	12.9
BERGEN	928	8.6
BURLINGTON	203	3.6
CAMDEN	1,048	12.3
CAPE MAY	63	4.3
CUMBERLAND	455	19.7
ESSEX	2,331	16.5
GLOUCESTER	64	1.8
HUDSON	3,849	39.9
HUNTERDON	16	1.1
MERCER	510	10.0
MIDDLESEX	1,466	14.1
MONMOUTH	499	6.0
MORRIS	463	7.9
OCEAN	280	4.6
PASSAIC	2,606	32.3
SALEM	35	3.6
SOMERSET	260	6.7
SUSSEX	50	2.3
UNION	1,542	20.3
WARREN	37	2.6
MILITARY	9	7.3
TOTAL	17,234	14.2

TABLE N15. NUMBER OF RESIDENT BIRTHS WITH MOTHER OF HISPANIC ORIGIN BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN NEW JERSEY, 1991		
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	NUMBER OF BIRTHS	PERCENT OF HISPANIC BIRTHS
MEXICO	1,286	7.5
PUERTO RICO	8,478	49.2
CUBA	883	5.1
CENTRAL/SOUTH AMERICA	5,117	29.7
OTHER & UNKNOWN HISPANIC ORIGIN	1,470	8.5
TOTAL HISPANIC ORIGIN	17,234	100.0

TABLE N16. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER NEW JERSEY, 1972-1991

YEAR	TOTAL BIRTHS	MARITAL STATUS*					
		MARRIED		NOT MARRIED		NOT STATED	
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
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	105,295	82,035	77.9	22,178	21.1	1,082	1.0
1986	108,554	84,801	78.1	23,605	21.7	148	0.1
1987	113,271	87,613	77.3	25,387	22.4	271	0.2
1988	117,684	89,029	75.7	27,528	23.4	1,127	1.0
1989	121,629	92,133	75.7	28,917	23.8	579	0.5
1990	122,979	92,807	75.5	29,967	24.4	205	0.2
1991	121,415	89,394	73.6	31,927	26.3	94	0.1

*MARITAL STATUS WAS DETERMINED BY RESPONSE TO THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ON 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 N17. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY RACE AND MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER NEW JERSEY, 1991

RACE	TOTAL		MARITAL STATUS*					
			MARRIED		NOT MARRIED		NOT STATED	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
WHITE	90,339	100.0	74,664	82.6	15,657	17.3	18	0.0
BLACK	23,565	100.0	7,967	33.8	15,591	66.2	7	0.0
OTHER	4,416	100.0	4,122	93.3	294	6.7	0	0.0
NOT STATED	3,095	100.0	2,641	85.3	385	12.4	69	2.2
TOTAL	121,415	100.0	89,394	73.6	31,927	26.3	94	0.1

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

TABLE N18. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY COUNTY AND MOTHER'S MARITAL STATUS NEW JERSEY, 1991

COUNTY	TOTAL	MARITAL STATUS*		
		MARRIED	UNMARRIED	NOT STATED
ATLANTIC	4,019	2,527	1,491	1
BERGEN	10,746	9,718	1,007	21
BURLINGTON	5,623	4,498	1,123	2
CAMDEN	8,552	5,614	2,932	6
CAPE MAY	1,462	1,062	400	0
CUMBERLAND	2,305	1,232	1,071	2
ESSEX	14,115	7,580	6,530	5
GLOUCESTER	3,518	2,739	773	6
HUDSON	9,647	5,930	3,701	16
HUNTERDON	1,480	1,375	104	1
MERCER	5,107	3,437	1,667	3
MIDDLESEX	10,364	8,490	1,867	7
MONMOUTH	8,288	6,677	1,604	7
MORRIS	5,897	5,364	530	3
OCEAN	6,086	5,034	1,050	2
PASSAIC	8,056	5,340	2,714	2
SALEM	975	611	362	2
SOMERSET	3,868	3,451	415	2
SUSSEX	2,163	1,931	231	1
UNION	7,611	5,483	2,124	4
WARREN	1,401	1,176	224	1
MILITARY	124	118	6	0
NOT STATED	8	7	1	0
TOTAL	121,415	89,394	31,927	94

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

TABLE N19. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY AGE, RACE AND MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER
NEW JERSEY, 1991

RACE AND MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER	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	243	100.0	9,906	100.0	23,480	100.0	72,251	100.0	15,068	100.0	82	100.0	385	100.0	121,415	100.0
Mother Married	10	4.1	1,622	16.4	11,997	51.1	61,854	85.6	13,504	89.6	71	86.6	336	87.3	89,394	73.6
Mother Not Married	233	95.9	8,282	83.6	11,474	48.9	10,336	14.3	1,542	10.2	11	13.4	49	12.7	31,927	26.3
Not Stated	0	0.0	2	0.0	9	0.0	61	0.1	22	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	94	0.1
WHITE BIRTHS	81	100.0	5,214	100.0	15,302	100.0	57,299	100.0	12,087	100.0	57	100.0	299	100.0	90,339	100.0
Mother Married	7	8.6	1,289	24.7	9,742	63.7	52,087	90.9	11,209	92.7	48	84.2	282	94.3	74,664	82.6
Mother Not Married	74	91.4	3,924	75.3	5,558	36.3	5,200	9.1	875	7.2	9	15.8	17	5.7	15,657	17.3
Not Stated	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0	12	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	0.0
BLACK BIRTHS	160	100.0	4,529	100.0	7,267	100.0	9,914	100.0	1,643	100.0	14	100.0	38	100.0	23,565	100.0
Mother Married	3	1.9	285	6.3	1,536	21.1	5,055	51.0	1,056	64.3	12	85.7	20	52.6	7,967	33.8
Mother Not Married	157	98.1	4,244	93.7	5,729	78.8	4,857	49.0	584	35.5	2	14.3	18	47.4	15,591	66.2
Not Stated	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.0
OTHER BIRTHS	1	100.0	84	100.0	547	100.0	3,093	100.0	673	100.0	5	100.0	13	100.0	4,416	100.0
Mother Married	0	0.0	24	28.6	450	82.3	2,989	96.6	642	95.4	5	100.0	12	92.3	4,122	93.3
Mother Not Married	1	100.0	60	71.4	97	17.7	104	3.4	31	4.6	0	0.0	1	7.7	294	6.7
Not Stated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
RACE NOT STATED	1	100.0	79	100.0	364	100.0	1,945	100.0	665	100.0	6	100.0	35	100.0	3,095	100.0
Mother Married	0	0.0	24	30.4	269	73.9	1,723	88.6	597	89.8	6	100.0	22	62.9	2,641	85.3
Mother Not Married	1	100.0	54	68.4	90	24.7	175	9.0	52	7.8	0	0.0	13	37.1	385	12.4
Not Stated	0	0.0	1	1.3	5	1.4	47	2.4	16	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	69	2.2

TABLE N20. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY ONSET OF PRENATAL CARE AND COUNTY NEW JERSEY, 1991

COUNTY	TOTAL BIRTHS	ONSET OF PRENATAL CARE				
		1ST TRIMESTER	2ND TRIMESTER	3RD TRIMESTER	NO CARE	NOT STATED
ATLANTIC	4,019	2,522	902	237	50	308
BERGEN	10,746	8,413	597	229	25	1,482
BURLINGTON	5,623	4,175	619	128	52	649
CAMDEN	8,552	5,486	1,043	294	114	1,615
CAPE MAY	1,462	1,043	296	62	12	49
CUMBERLAND	2,305	1,460	578	140	29	98
ESSEX	14,115	10,277	2,268	439	639	492
GLOUCESTER	3,518	2,435	440	91	37	515
HUDSON	9,647	6,505	1,657	367	47	1,071
HUNTERDON	1,480	1,219	96	11	3	151
MERCER	5,107	3,595	684	167	36	625
MIDDLESEX	10,364	8,219	910	250	50	935
MONMOUTH	8,288	6,619	1,045	217	78	329
MORRIS	5,897	5,308	259	51	6	273
OCEAN	6,086	4,623	986	196	34	247
PASSAIC	8,056	5,229	1,789	516	127	395
SALEM	975	454	165	62	15	279
SOMERSET	3,868	3,083	132	26	5	622
SUSSEX	2,163	1,757	189	51	2	164
UNION	7,611	5,488	780	132	82	1,129
WARREN	1,401	1,091	111	19	7	173
MILITARY	124	96	18	5	0	5
NOT STATED	8	1	0	0	0	7
TOTAL	121,415	89,098	15,564	3,690	1,450	11,613

TABLE N21. WOMEN FOR WHOM THIS BIRTH WAS A FIRST PREGNANCY BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND AGE OF MOTHER NEW JERSEY RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS, 1991

LEVEL OF EDUCATION	AGE GROUP									TOTAL
	<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	NOT STATED	
<HIGH SCHOOL										
First Pregnancy	177	3,774	1,420	575	237	68	19	2	6	6,278
Total	203	5,852	5,447	3,275	1,748	627	143	13	14	17,322
Percent	87.2	64.5	26.1	17.6	13.6	10.8	13.3	15.4	42.9	36.2
HIGH SCHOOL										
First Pregnancy	1	2,059	4,953	4,627	2,196	547	76	2	6	14,467
Total	1	2,996	11,462	14,541	10,211	3,289	439	14	13	42,966
Percent	100.0	68.7	43.2	31.8	21.5	16.6	17.3	14.3	46.2	33.7
SOME COLLEGE										
First Pregnancy	0	250	1,859	2,559	1,354	375	42	1	3	6,443
Total	0	330	3,413	6,895	6,045	2,176	260	11	8	19,138
Percent	N/A	75.8	54.5	37.1	22.4	17.2	16.2	9.1	37.5	33.7
COLLEGE DEGREE+										
First Pregnancy	0	1	851	4,896	3,791	1,011	132	4	2	10,688
Total	0	3	1,264	9,115	12,536	5,328	747	18	6	29,017
Percent	N/A	33.3	67.3	53.7	30.2	19.0	17.7	22.2	33.3	36.8
NOT STATED										
First Pregnancy	36	447	647	933	505	176	20	1	3	2,768
Total	39	725	1,894	3,814	4,071	1,747	312	26	344	12,972
Percent	92.3	61.7	34.2	24.5	12.4	10.1	6.4	3.8	0.9	21.3
TOTAL FIRST PREGNANCY	214	6,531	9,730	13,590	8,083	2,177	289	10	20	40,644

TABLE N22A. MEDICAL RISK FACTORS OF THIS PREGNANCY REPORTED ON CERTIFICATES OF RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS, BY RACE NEW JERSEY, 1991

MEDICAL RISK	TOTAL		MOTHER'S RACE						
			WHITE		BLACK		OTHER RACE		NOT STATED
	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER
ANEMIA (Hct.<30/Hgb.<10)	2,538	20.9	1,195	13.2	1,272	54.0	62	14.0	9
CARDIAC DISEASE	384	3.2	290	3.2	80	3.4	11	2.5	3
ACUTE OR CHRONIC LUNG DISEASE	387	3.2	251	2.8	121	5.1	6	1.4	9
DIABETES	2,306	19.0	1,722	19.1	431	18.3	148	33.5	5
GENITAL HERPES	430	3.5	349	3.9	70	3.0	9	2.0	2
OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES	1,759	14.5	787	8.7	954	40.5	16	3.6	2
HYDRAMNIOS/OLIGOHYDRAMNIOS	635	5.2	405	4.5	207	8.8	20	4.5	3
HEMOGLOBINOPATHY	44	0.4	29	0.3	11	0.5	3	0.7	1
HYPERTENSION, CHRONIC	739	6.1	517	5.7	207	8.8	14	3.2	1
HYPERTENSION, PREGNANCY-ASSOCIATED	2,658	21.9	1,887	20.9	677	28.7	88	19.9	6
ECLAMPSIA	284	2.3	179	2.0	89	3.8	16	3.6	0
INCOMPETENT CERVIX	247	2.0	176	1.9	68	2.9	3	0.7	0
PREVIOUS INFANT 4000+ GRAMS	630	5.2	548	6.1	68	2.9	11	2.5	3
PREVIOUS PRETERM OR SMALL-FOR-GESTATIONAL AGE INFANT	1,030	8.5	728	8.1	282	12.0	17	3.8	3
RENAL DISEASE	123	1.0	86	1.0	34	1.4	3	0.7	0
Rh SENSITIZATION	521	4.3	428	4.7	81	3.4	8	1.8	4
UTERINE BLEEDING	275	2.3	231	2.6	31	1.3	10	2.3	3
OTHER RISK FACTOR	10,736	88.4	7,114	78.7	3,261	138.4	300	67.9	61

* RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 1,000 BIRTHS IN THE SPECIFIC RACIAL CATEGORY

TABLE N22B. COMPLICATIONS OF LABOR AND/OR DELIVERY REPORTED ON CERTIFICATES OF RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS NEW JERSEY, 1990 AND 1991

COMPLICATION	1990		1991	
	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*
NONE	82,011	N/A	82,645	N/A
FEBRILE (>100F. OR 38C.)	1,120	9.1	1,016	8.4
MECONIUM, MODERATE/HEAVY	5,750	46.8	5,608	46.2
PREMATURE RUPTURE OF MEMBRANE (>12 HOURS)	4,573	37.2	4,626	38.1
ABRUPTIO PLACENTA	669	5.4	646	5.3
PLACENTA PREVIA	457	3.7	427	3.5
OTHER EXCESSIVE BLEEDING	329	2.7	328	2.7
SEIZURES DURING LABOR	47	0.4	34	0.3
PRECIPITOUS LABOR (<3 HOURS)	1,379	11.2	1,259	10.4
PROLONGED LABOR (>20 HOURS)	1,226	10.0	929	7.7
DYSFUNCTIONAL LABOR	3,315	27.0	2,845	23.4
BREECH/MALPRESENTATION	4,241	34.5	3,869	31.9
CEPHALOPELVIC DISPROPORTION	5,009	40.8	4,472	36.8
CORD PROLAPSE	318	2.6	439	3.6
ANAESTHETIC COMPLICATIONS	90	0.7	70	0.6
FETAL DISTRESS	3,465	28.2	3,092	25.5
OTHER	11,144	90.7	11,265	92.8

* RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 1,000 BIRTHS

TABLE N23. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY BIRTH WEIGHT OF CHILD AND AGE AND RACE OF MOTHER, NEW JERSEY, 1991

AGE & RACE OF MOTHER	TOTAL BIRTHS	WEIGHT AT BIRTH			
		<1500 GRAMS	1500-2499 GRAMS	2500 GRAMS & OVER	NOT STATED
UNDER 15					
TOTAL	243	11	15	217	0
WHITE	81	1	1	79	0
BLACK	160	10	14	136	0
OTHER	1	0	0	1	0
NOT STATED	1	0	0	1	0
15-19					
TOTAL	9,906	232	863	8,779	32
WHITE	5,214	99	366	4,745	4
BLACK	4,529	128	484	3,916	1
OTHER	84	0	12	72	0
NOT STATED	79	5	1	46	27
20-24					
TOTAL	23,480	416	1,674	21,134	256
WHITE	15,302	170	818	14,302	12
BLACK	7,267	239	801	6,219	8
OTHER	547	6	45	496	0
NOT STATED	364	1	10	117	236
25-29					
TOTAL	37,640	467	1,976	34,491	706
WHITE	29,112	239	1,301	27,545	27
BLACK	6,109	209	584	5,311	5
OTHER	1,597	11	83	1,503	0
NOT STATED	822	8	8	132	674
30-34					
TOTAL	34,611	404	1,674	31,516	1,017
WHITE	28,187	270	1,137	26,743	37
BLACK	3,805	119	435	3,247	4
OTHER	1,496	11	91	1,393	1
NOT STATED	1,123	4	11	133	975
35-39					
TOTAL	13,167	174	712	11,782	499
WHITE	10,645	116	531	9,984	14
BLACK	1,401	50	143	1,208	0
OTHER	569	5	37	527	0
NOT STATED	552	3	1	63	485
40-44					
TOTAL	1,901	46	134	1,631	90
WHITE	1,442	31	91	1,318	2
BLACK	242	10	35	197	0
OTHER	104	2	5	97	0
NOT STATED	113	3	3	19	88
45 AND OVER					
TOTAL	82	2	7	69	4
WHITE	57	2	5	50	0
BLACK	14	0	1	13	0
OTHER	5	0	0	5	0
NOT STATED	6	0	1	1	4
NOT STATED					
TOTAL	385	9	13	347	16
WHITE	299	2	6	287	4
BLACK	38	3	4	30	1
OTHER	13	0	2	10	1
NOT STATED	35	4	1	20	10
TOTAL	121,415	1,761	7,068	109,966	2,620

TABLE N24. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY BIRTH WEIGHT AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS PREGNANCY TERMINATIONS NEW JERSEY, 1991

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	86,590	6,040	80,508	42	7.0
1	17,332	1,278	16,049	5	7.4
2	6,490	617	5,871	2	9.5
3 OR MORE	3,380	401	2,976	3	11.9
NOT STATED	7,623	493	4,562	2,568	6.5
TOTAL	121,415	8,829	109,966	2,620	7.3

*PERCENT OF LIVE BIRTHS WEIGHING LESS THAN 2500 GMS (5 LBS 8 OZS)
**NUMBER OF PREVIOUS FETAL DEATHS, SPONTANEOUS OR INDUCED

TABLE N25. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY BIRTH WEIGHT AND TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN NEW JERSEY, 1991

TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN	TOTAL	WEIGHT AT BIRTH			
		LESS THAN 2500 GRAMS	2500 GRAMS OR MORE	NOT STATED	PERCENT LOW BIRTH WEIGHT
FIRST	89,098	5,643	83,424	31	6.3
SECOND	15,564	1,415	14,148	1	9.1
THIRD	3,690	292	3,395	3	7.9
NO CARE	1,450	432	1,014	4	29.8
NOT STATED	11,613	1,047	7,985	2,581	9.0
TOTAL	121,415	8,829	109,966	2,620	7.3

TABLE N26. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY BIRTH WEIGHT OF CHILD, TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN AND RACE OF MOTHER NEW JERSEY, 1991

RACE & TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN	TOTAL		BIRTH WEIGHT							
			<1500 GRAMS		1500-2499 GRAMS		2500+ GRAMS		NOT STATED	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
WHITE LIVE BIRTHS										
FIRST TRIMESTER	71,756	100.0	656	0.9	3,097	4.3	67,978	94.7	25	0.0
SECOND TRIMESTER	9,548	100.0	87	0.9	555	5.8	8,905	93.3	1	0.0
THIRD TRIMESTER	2,128	100.0	8	0.4	125	5.9	1,994	93.7	1	0.0
NO CARE	434	100.0	32	7.4	62	14.3	337	77.6	3	0.7
NOT STATED	6,473	100.0	147	2.3	417	6.4	5,839	90.2	70	1.1
TOTAL	90,339	100.0	930	1.0	4,256	4.7	85,053	94.1	100	0.1
BLACK LIVE BIRTHS										
FIRST TRIMESTER	13,591	100.0	400	2.9	1,234	9.1	11,951	87.9	6	0.0
SECOND TRIMESTER	5,558	100.0	128	2.3	604	10.9	4,826	86.8	0	0.0
THIRD TRIMESTER	1,422	100.0	13	0.9	141	9.9	1,266	89.0	2	0.1
NO CARE	999	100.0	109	10.9	223	22.3	666	66.7	1	0.1
NOT STATED	1,995	100.0	118	5.9	299	15.0	1,568	78.6	10	0.5
TOTAL	23,565	100.0	768	3.3	2,501	10.6	20,277	86.0	19	0.1
OTHER RACE LIVE BIRTHS										
FIRST TRIMESTER	3,509	100.0	29	0.8	208	5.9	3,272	93.2	0	0.0
SECOND TRIMESTER	399	100.0	2	0.5	32	8.0	365	91.5	0	0.0
THIRD TRIMESTER	124	100.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	119	96.0	0	0.0
NO CARE	15	100.0	1	6.7	4	26.7	10	66.7	0	0.0
NOT STATED	369	100.0	3	0.8	26	7.0	338	91.6	2	0.5
TOTAL	4,416	100.0	35	0.8	275	6.2	4,104	92.9	2	0.0
RACE NOT STATED LIVE BIRTHS										
FIRST TRIMESTER	242	100.0	8	3.3	11	4.5	223	92.1	0	0.0
SECOND TRIMESTER	59	100.0	1	1.7	6	10.2	52	88.1	0	0.0
THIRD TRIMESTER	16	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	100.0	0	0.0
NO CARE	2	100.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0
NOT STATED	2,776	100.0	19	0.7	18	0.6	240	8.6	2,499	90.0
TOTAL	3,095	100.0	28	0.9	36	1.2	532	17.2	2,499	80.7
TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS										
FIRST TRIMESTER	89,098	100.0	1,093	1.2	4,550	5.1	83,424	93.6	31	0.0
SECOND TRIMESTER	15,564	100.0	218	1.4	1,197	7.7	14,148	90.9	1	0.0
THIRD TRIMESTER	3,690	100.0	21	0.6	271	7.3	3,395	92.0	3	0.1
NO CARE	1,450	100.0	142	9.8	290	20.0	1,014	69.9	4	0.3
NOT STATED	11,613	100.0	287	2.5	760	6.5	7,985	68.8	2,581	22.2
TOTAL	121,415	100.0	1,761	1.5	7,068	5.8	109,966	90.6	2,620	2.2

TABLE N26A. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY BIRTH WEIGHT AND MOTHER'S COUNTY OF RESIDENCE NEW JERSEY, 1991

COUNTY	LESS THAN 2,500 GRAMS	2,500 GRAMS OR MORE	NOT STATED	TOTAL
ATLANTIC	324	3,689	6	4,019
BERGEN	544	9,407	795	10,746
BURLINGTON	397	5,211	15	5,623
CAMDEN	672	7,850	30	8,552
CAPE MAY	80	1,380	2	1,462
CUMBERLAND	190	2,113	2	2,305
ESSEX	1,500	12,386	229	14,115
GLOUCESTER	226	3,279	13	3,518
HUDSON	794	8,375	478	9,647
HUNTERDON	67	1,399	14	1,480
MERCER	400	4,679	28	5,107
MIDDLESEX	708	9,400	256	10,364
MONMOUTH	558	7,512	218	8,288
MORRIS	299	5,526	72	5,897
OCEAN	319	5,602	165	6,086
PASSAIC	671	7,309	76	8,056
SALEM	82	889	4	975
SOMERSET	193	3,623	52	3,868
SUSSEX	112	2,045	6	2,163
UNION	595	6,864	152	7,611
WARREN	84	1,311	6	1,401
MILITARY	13	111	0	124
NOT STATED	1	6	1	8
TOTAL	8,829	109,966	2,620	121,415

TABLE N27. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY FIVE-MINUTE APGAR SCORE AND RACE OF MOTHER
NEW JERSEY, 1991

APGAR SCORE	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK		OTHER RACES		NOT STATED	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
0-6	1,283	1.1	713	0.8	530	2.2	22	0.5	18	0.6
7-10	114,214	94.1	86,729	96.0	22,657	96.1	4,317	97.8	511	16.5
NOT STATED	5,918	4.9	2,897	3.2	378	1.6	77	1.7	2,566	82.9
TOTAL	121,415	100.0	90,339	100.0	23,565	100.0	4,416	100.0	3,095	100.0

TABLE N28. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY FIVE-MINUTE APGAR SCORE AND AGE OF MOTHER
NEW JERSEY, 1991

APGAR SCORE	TOTAL		AGE OF MOTHER													
			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	NUMBER	PER-CENT
0-6	1,283	1.1	10	4.1	159	1.6	304	1.3	661	0.9	142	0.9	2	2.4	5	1.3
7-10	114,214	94.1	230	94.7	9,604	97.0	22,543	96.0	67,873	93.9	13,836	91.8	74	90.2	54	14.0
NOT STATED	5,918	4.9	3	1.2	143	1.4	633	2.7	3,717	5.1	1,090	7.2	6	7.3	326	84.7
TOTAL	121,415	100.0	243	100.0	9,906	100.0	23,480	100.0	72,251	100.0	15,068	100.0	82	100.0	385	100.0

TABLE N29. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY FIVE-MINUTE APGAR SCORE AND TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN
NEW JERSEY, 1991

APGAR SCORE	TOTAL		TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN									
			FIRST TRIMESTER		SECOND TRIMESTER		THIRD TRIMESTER		NO CARE		NOT STATED	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
0-6	1,283	1.1	818	0.9	179	1.2	28	0.8	113	7.8	145	1.2
7-10	114,214	94.1	88,087	98.9	15,317	98.4	3,637	98.6	1,277	88.1	5,896	50.8
NOT STATED	5,918	4.9	193	0.2	68	0.4	25	0.7	60	4.1	5,572	48.0
TOTAL	121,415	100.0	89,098	100.0	15,564	100.0	3,690	100.0	1,450	100.0	11,613	100.0

TABLE N30. ABNORMAL CONDITIONS OF NEWBORN REPORTED ON CERTIFICATES OF RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS NEW JERSEY, 1990 AND 1991

ABNORMAL CONDITIONS	1990		1991	
	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*
NONE	111,686	N/A	111,012	N/A
ANEMIA (Hct. <39/Hgb.<13)	197	1.6	133	1.1
BIRTH INJURY	138	1.1	118	1.0
FETAL ALCOHOL SYNDROME	25	0.2	21	0.2
HYALINE MEMBRANE DISEASE/RDS	522	4.2	511	4.2
MECONIUM ASPIRATION SYNDROME	268	2.2	206	1.7
ASSISTED VENTILATION <30 MINUTES	449	3.7	347	2.9
ASSISTED VENTILATION >30 MINUTES	647	5.3	521	4.3
SEIZURES	34	0.3	19	0.2
OTHER	3,395	27.6	3,288	27.1

*RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 1,000 BIRTHS

MORTALITY

1991

INTRODUCTION

Mortality information contained in this report covers deaths of New Jersey residents during the calendar year 1991. 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 that 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 occurring outside the state is 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 (1977), 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 to protect confidentiality.

STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

Number of Deaths

Deaths of New Jersey residents in calendar year 1991 numbered 70,275, an increase of 683 deaths over the 1990 total (Table MI). The number of resident deaths had increased yearly between 1982 and 1988, but then declined from the previous year's figure in both 1989 and 1990. The trend reversed again in 1991, however, and the number of deaths increased 1.0 percent over 1990.

By race, there were 60,254 deaths to persons classified as white, 9,382 deaths to persons classified as black, 482 deaths to persons of races other than white or black, and 157 deaths to persons whose race was not stated on the death certificate. Deaths of males slightly outnumbered deaths of females by 35,425 to 34,846.

TABLE M1. DEATH RATES BY AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1990 AND 1991

AGE GROUP	1990		1991	
	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*
UNDER 5	1,264	231.6	1,229	218.0
5-14	202	20.8	188	19.0
15-24	783	72.4	726	70.5
25-44	4,829	189.2	5,187	201.8
45-64	11,914	766.6	11,774	755.8
65 AND OVER	50,569	4,933.5	51,149	4,902.8
NOT STATED	31	N.A.	22	N.A.
Total	69,592	900.3	70,275	906.4

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

Mortality Rate

The New Jersey crude death rate per 100,000 population in 1991 was 906.4, an increase of seven-tenths of a percent from the 1990 rate (Table M1). The U.S. crude death rate for 1991 was 860.3 per 100,000 (National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), 1993), a decrease of four-tenths of a percent from the previous year.

A major factor affecting crude death rates is the age distribution of the population. Older populations, in particular, tend to have higher crude death rates. The fact that New Jersey's population is older on average than that of the nation as a whole explains at least some of the difference between the two rates. Age-adjusted mortality rates are used to eliminate age as a factor when comparing differences in death rates among areas or over time because age-adjusted rates better measure mortality risk from factors other than age. For 1991, the age-adjusted death rate in the United States was 513.7 per 100,000 standard population, the lowest age-adjusted rate ever in the nation (NCHS, 1993). New Jersey's age-adjusted death rate in 1991 was 510.9, slightly lower than the national age-adjusted rate. Thus, although the crude death rate in New Jersey was 5.4 percent higher than the national rate, the age-adjusted mortality rate was 0.5 percent lower than the national rate; this reflects a mortality risk in New Jersey from factors other than age that is close to that of the rest of the country.

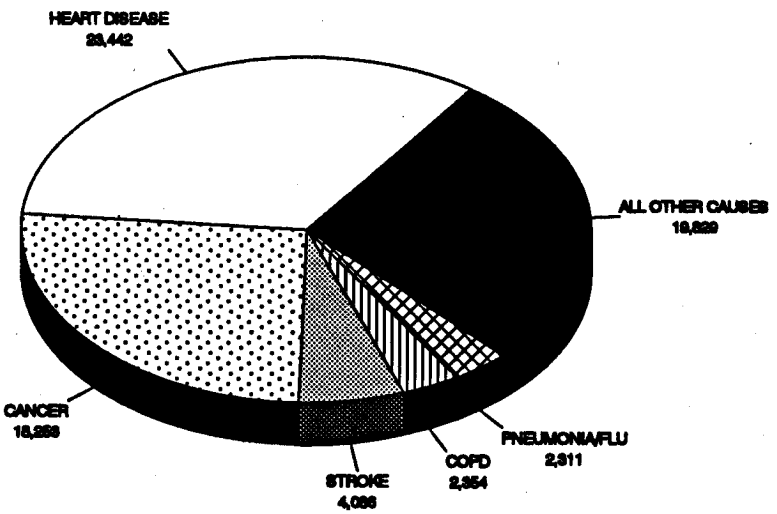
Between 1990 and 1991, age-specific death rates in New Jersey declined in every major age group but one (Table M1). The death rate for residents aged 25 through 44 years rose 6.7 percent, from 189.2 to 201.8 per 100,000 population. Although the death rate for this age group decreased between 1989 and 1990, it had shown an overall increase of 26.7 percent from 1982 through 1989 (Table M15). The number of deaths in this age group increased by 7.4 percent from 4,829 in 1990 to 5,187 in 1991. Notable increases in major causes of death were those from HIV infection--a 15.5 percent increase, from 1,274 to 1,471 deaths--and unintentional injuries--a 19.5 percent increase, from 606 to 724 deaths. Only 15 of the 118 additional unintentional injury deaths in 1991 were motor vehicle fatalities; the largest increases in type of unintentional injury death were those due to poisoning by drugs (including accidental overdose) (87) and poisoning by other solid and liquid substances, gases and vapors (11). This latter category includes accidental poisoning by alcohol, which accounted for eight of the eleven additional deaths.

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

Total Mortality

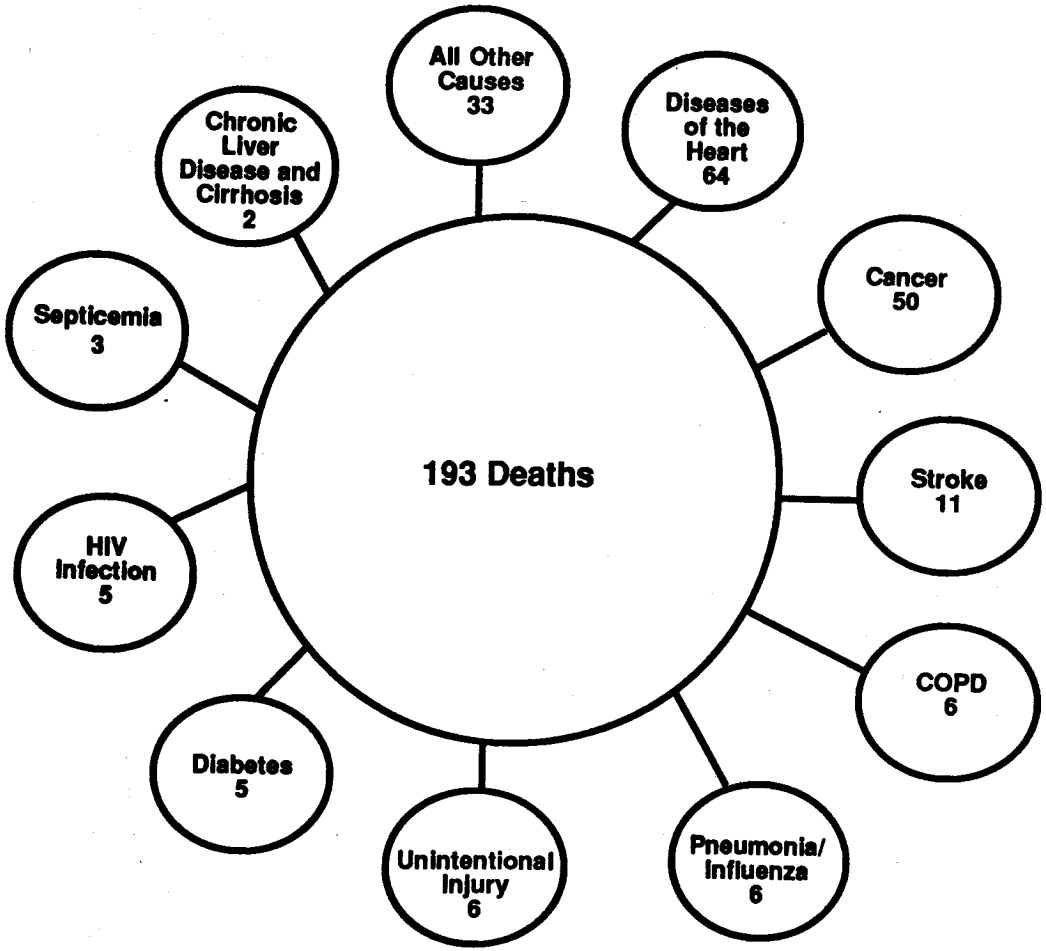
Diseases of the heart, malignant neoplasms (cancer) and cerebrovascular diseases (stroke), continued to rank first, second and third, respectively, as the leading causes of death among New Jersey residents in 1991 and together accounted for almost two of every three deaths (65.1%) (Figure M1 and Table M2). The grouped cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases--which includes chronic bronchitis, emphysema, asthma and unspecified chronic airways obstruction--ranked fourth as a cause of death. Fifth was pneumonia and influenza, followed by unintentional injuries, diabetes mellitus, HIV infection, septicemia, and chronic liver disease and cirrhosis. Chart M1 illustrates the average daily toll of deaths due to the leading causes in 1991. Tables M16 and M16A through M16J present the distribution of deaths by cause group, age and race/sex category, while Table M25 provides the number of deaths by major cause group for each of the state's counties.

FIGURE M1. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH
NEW JERSEY, 1991



SOURCE: CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

CHART M1. AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEATHS PER DAY BY CAUSE NEW JERSEY RESIDENTS, 1991



NOTE: Averages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

The largest percentage decreases in resident deaths from these leading causes in New Jersey between 1990 and 1991 occurred in deaths from diabetes mellitus (5.1% decrease) and pneumonia/influenza (3.9% decrease). Deaths from HIV infection increased by 17.4 percent during this period. HIV infection, which was first identified as a separate, identifiable cause in the 1988 report, was the eighth leading cause of death in 1988 and in every year since. HIV infection is a major factor in premature deaths in the state--HIV infection was the second leading cause of years of potential life lost before age 65 in both 1990 and 1991 (Martin, et al., 1992 and Center for Health Statistics, 1994f).

TABLE M2. THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH RANKED BY FREQUENCY NEW JERSEY, 1990 AND 1991

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	1991		1990		1990-1991	
	RANK	NUMBER OF DEATHS	RANK	NUMBER OF DEATHS	CHANGE IN DEATHS NUMBER	CHANGE IN DEATHS PERCENT
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429)	1	23,442	1	23,544	-102	-0.4
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	2	18,253	2	17,753	+500	+2.8
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	3	4,086	3	4,000	+86	+2.2
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	4	2,354	5	2,318	+36	+1.6
PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA (480-487)	5	2,311	4	2,405	-94	-3.9
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E949)	6	2,016	7	1,958	+58	+3.0
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	7	1,979	6	2,085	-106	-5.1
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	8	1,925	8	1,639	+286	+17.4
SEPTICEMIA (38)	9	1,126	9	1,141	-15	-1.3
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE AND CIRRHOSIS (571)	10	891	10	920	-29	-3.2

Although the HIV infection death rate increased by a higher percentage than any other leading cause of death over the period 1990 through 1991, the greatest increase in the absolute number of deaths was due to cancer. Malignant neoplasms, as well as HIV infection, play a major role in premature deaths in New Jersey: cancer was the leading cause of potential years of life lost before age 65 in both 1990 and 1991 in the state (Martin, et al., 1992 and Center for Health Statistics, 1994f). As Table M3 illustrates, cancer death rates differ by site in magnitude and in pattern of change over time and some of these rates have shown dramatic changes over the ten year period between 1981 and 1991. In 1991, lung cancer was the most frequent cause of death from malignant neoplasms, with a total of 4,742 deaths and a crude rate of 61.2 deaths per 100,000 population. Over the previous ten years, this cause showed the largest increase in number of deaths (869), along with a 17.0 percent increase in the crude death rate and a 10.4 percent increase in the three-year average age-adjusted death rate. Female breast cancer had the second highest crude rate, 44.4 deaths per 100,000 female population in 1991; its crude death rate was 15.3 percent higher than that of ten years previously. However, after taking age into account, there was virtually no difference in the two rates. The third highest rate of death by site among malignant neoplasms in 1991 was cancer of the other digestive organs, excluding cancer of the colon and rectum, with a crude rate of 31.9 deaths per 100,000 population; this rate was 5.3 percent above the rate in 1981. After age-adjustment of 1989 through 1991 data, however, there was actually a decrease (of 6.9%) over the 1979 through 1981 rate. Prostate cancer had the fourth highest death rate among malignant neoplasms by site--29.4 deaths per 100,000 male population. Cancer of the prostate had the greatest increase in death rate among malignant neoplasms by site between 1981 and 1991; its 1991 rate was 39.3 percent higher than the rate

in 1981. This difference remained large (22.1%) after adjusting for age. Fifth was colorectal cancer, which had a rate of 29.1 deaths per 100,000 population in 1991 and showed a moderate (7.0%) decrease in its death rate over the ten year period. After adjusting for age, the decrease was 16.5 percent. Cancers of the digestive organs, including cancer of the colon and rectum, accounted for a total of 4,729 deaths in New Jersey in 1991.

TABLE M3. MALIGNANT NEOPLASM DEATHS AND DEATH RATES BY SITE NEW JERSEY, 1981 AND 1991

SITE(ICD-9 CODES)	1991		1981		PERCENT CHANGE IN ADJUSTED RATE**
	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	1980-1990
LIP, ORAL CAVITY AND PHARYNX (140-149)	302	3.9	315	4.3	-18.8
COLON AND RECTUM (153-154, 159.0)	2,257	29.1	2,315	31.3	-16.5
OTHER DIGESTIVE ORGANS (150-152, 155-158, 159.1-159.9)	2,472	31.9	2,246	30.3	-6.9
LUNG AND BRONCHUS (162.2-162.9)	4,742	61.2	3,873	52.3	+10.4
BONE, SKIN, CONNECTIVE TISSUE (170-173)	477	6.2	369	5.0	+10.5
FEMALE BREAST (174)	1,777	44.4	1,484	38.5	+0.4
CERVIX UTERI (180)	143	3.6	146	3.8	-12.1
OTHER/UNSPECIFIED FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS (179, 181-184)	758	18.9	731	19.0	-9.2
PROSTATE (185)	1,100	29.4	752	21.1	+22.1
OTHER/UNSPECIFIED MALE GENITAL ORGANS (186-187)	26	0.7	22	0.6	-16.7
URINARY ORGANS (188-189)	743	9.6	683	9.2	-5.1
NERVOUS SYSTEM (191-192)	410	5.3	364	4.9	-8.1
LEUKEMIA (204-208)	580	7.5	581	7.8	-14.8
OTHER HEMATOPOIETIC TISSUE (200-203)	1,009	13.0	755	10.2	+14.3
OTHER SITE	406	5.2	391	5.3	-13.5
UNSPECIFIED	1,051	13.6	715	9.7	+44.1
TOTAL (140-208)	18,253	235.4	15,742	212.5	+0.6

* RATES ARE PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION EXCEPT FOR FEMALE GENITAL AND BREAST CANCER, FOR WHICH THE RATE IS PER 100,000 FEMALE POPULATION, AND MALE GENITAL AND PROSTATE CANCER, FOR WHICH THE RATE IS PER 100,000 MALE POPULATION.

** ADJUSTED RATES (NOT SHOWN) ARE AGE-STANDARDIZED, AND ARE BASED ON THE AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OVER THE THREE-YEAR PERIOD CENTERED ON THE DESIGNATED YEAR.

Cancers of other sites also experienced noteworthy changes in death rates over the decade. Age-adjusted leukemia rates declined by 14.8 percent over the ten-year period while malignancies of other hematopoietic tissue--a category which includes lymphosarcoma, multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms, and Hodgkin's disease--showed a 14.3 percent increase in age-adjusted death rate in 1989 through 1991 over the rate in 1979 through 1981. The age-adjusted death rate for cancers of the bone, skin and connective tissue increased 10.5 percent over the same period. Decreases in age-adjusted death rates occurred in cancers of the lip, oral cavity and pharynx (-18.8%) and in cancer of the cervix uteri (-12.1%) . Screening tests to detect and allow treatment in early stages may account for the decline in death rates for cervical and colorectal cancers. Female breast cancer, however, showed little change in the age-adjusted death rate over the ten-year period, despite the promotion of such early detection techniques as mammography. Overall, the cancer death rate rose slightly (0.6%) over the previous ten years, after taking into account the aging of the population.

MORTALITY BY AGE GROUP

The distribution of the leading causes of death among the population over the age of one, by broad age group, can be found in Chart M2.

Mortality Among 1 through 4 Year Olds

In 1991 there were 165 deaths of New Jersey children aged one through four years. During the decade from 1982 through 1991, the total number of deaths in this age group increased from a low of 163 in 1983 to a peak of 209 in 1988, and then began a decline to the 1991 figure of 165.

Among children in this age group, the leading cause of death has consistently been unintentional injuries, which accounted for 49 deaths in 1991 (Table M17). Of these deaths, 15 were motor vehicle fatalities and 34 were caused by other non-motor vehicle injuries. From 1982 through 1991, injury deaths from both motor vehicle and non-motor vehicle causes have tended to decrease slightly, with substantial fluctuations from year to year.

In 1991 and throughout the previous nine years, the second leading cause of death among one through four year olds was congenital anomalies. The overall tendency was for a slight decrease in the annual number of deaths over the decade.

Malignant neoplasms were the third leading cause of death in 1991 and in most of the previous nine years. The number of cancer deaths in this age group increased by 11, from a decade low of 5 deaths in 1990 to a more typical total of 16 deaths in 1991. Leukemia and cancers of the nervous system accounted for 11 of the 16 cancer deaths in 1991. (Table M4).

TABLE M4. MALIGNANT NEOPLASM DEATHS AMONG 1-4 YEAR OLDS, BY SITE NEW JERSEY, 1991

SITE (ICD-9 CODES)	NUMBER OF DEATHS
DIGESTIVE ORGANS, EXC. COLON & RECTUM (150-152, 155-158,159.1-159.9)	1
NERVOUS SYSTEM (191-192)	6
LEUKEMIA (204-208)	5
OTHER SITE	4
TOTAL (140-208)	16

HIV infection deaths, which were first assigned a distinct range of ICD-9 codes in calendar year 1988, decreased by 7, from 20 deaths in 1990 to 13 in 1991. Its ranking as a cause of death fell from third to fourth in this age group between these years.

The number of deaths from homicide and legal intervention, the fifth leading cause of death among this age group in 1991, decreased from 17 in 1990 to 9 in 1991. The number of deaths per year from homicide has varied widely over the past decade--from a low of 4 in 1986 to a high of 17 in 1990.

CHART M2. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE GROUP (EXCLUDING INFANTS)
NEW JERSEY, 1991

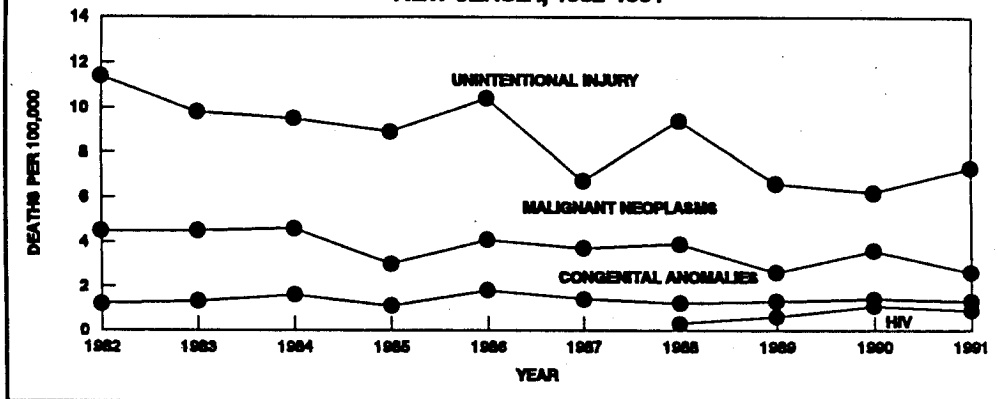
RANK	AGE GROUP					TOTAL*
	1-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	
1	UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES 121	UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES 274	HIV INFECTION 1,471	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS 4,523	DISEASES OF THE HEART 19,750	DISEASES OF THE HEART 23,442
2	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS 40	HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION 125	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS 741	DISEASES OF THE HEART 3,186	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS 12,882	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS 18,253
3	CONGENITAL ANOMALIES 39	SUICIDE 65	UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES 724	CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES 495	CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES 3,458	CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES 4,086
4	HIV INFECTION 22	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS 60	DISEASES OF THE HEART 442	DIABETES MELLITUS 420	PNEUMONIA/ INFLUENZA 2,009	COPD 2,354
5	HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION 17	DISEASES OF THE HEART 33	SUICIDE 270	HIV INFECTION 351	COPD 1,995	PNEUMONIA/ INFLUENZA 2,311
6	DISEASES OF THE HEART 16	HIV INFECTION 31	HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION 196	CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS 328	DIABETES MELLITUS 1,491	UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES 2,016
7		PNEUMONIA/ INFLUENZA 11	CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS 184	UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES 325	SEPTICEMIA 946	DIABETES MELLITUS 1,979
8		COPD 10	CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES 119	COPD 304	NEPHRITIS/ NEPHROSIS 723	HIV INFECTION 1,925
9		CONGENITAL ANOMALIES 10	PNEUMONIA/ INFLUENZA 107	PNEUMONIA/ INFLUENZA 153	ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASES 688	SEPTICEMIA 1,126
10			DIABETES MELLITUS 66	SUICIDE 139	UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES 556	CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS 891
RESIDUAL**	96	107	867	1,550	6,651	11,892
TOTAL	353	726	5,187	11,774	51,149	70,275

* INCLUDES DEATHS OF PERSONS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE AND PERSONS OF UNKNOWN AGE.
** INCLUDES DEATHS FROM ALL OTHER CAUSES IN THE SPECIFIED AGE GROUP.

Mortality Among 5 through 14 Year Olds

In 1991 there were 188 deaths of New Jersey youngsters aged five through fourteen years, while at the beginning of the ten-year period in 1982, there were 276 deaths. The leading cause of death in this age group in 1991 was unintentional injuries (Table M18), which accounted for 38.3 percent of deaths. Both motor vehicle and non-motor vehicle related injuries caused more deaths in the first half of the decade than in the second, with a concomitant reduction in death rates per 100,000; for motor vehicle fatalities the average rate was 5.4 over the first half of the decade versus 4.l over the second half, while the death rate from other unintentional injuries averaged 4.6 in the first half of the period and 3.7 in the second half (Figure M2).

FIGURE M2. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG 5-14 YEAR OLDS NEW JERSEY, 1982-1991



The second leading cause of death over the decade was malignant neoplasms, which fell in death rate from a high of 4.6 per 100,000 in 1984 to 2.6 in 1991. The 26 cancer deaths in this age group in 1991 included 10 due to leukemia and 9 due to cancer of the nervous system, including the brain (Table M5). There were more deaths of five to fourteen year olds from cancer in the first half of the decade than in the second half and the death rate decreased by 42.2 percent over the ten years.

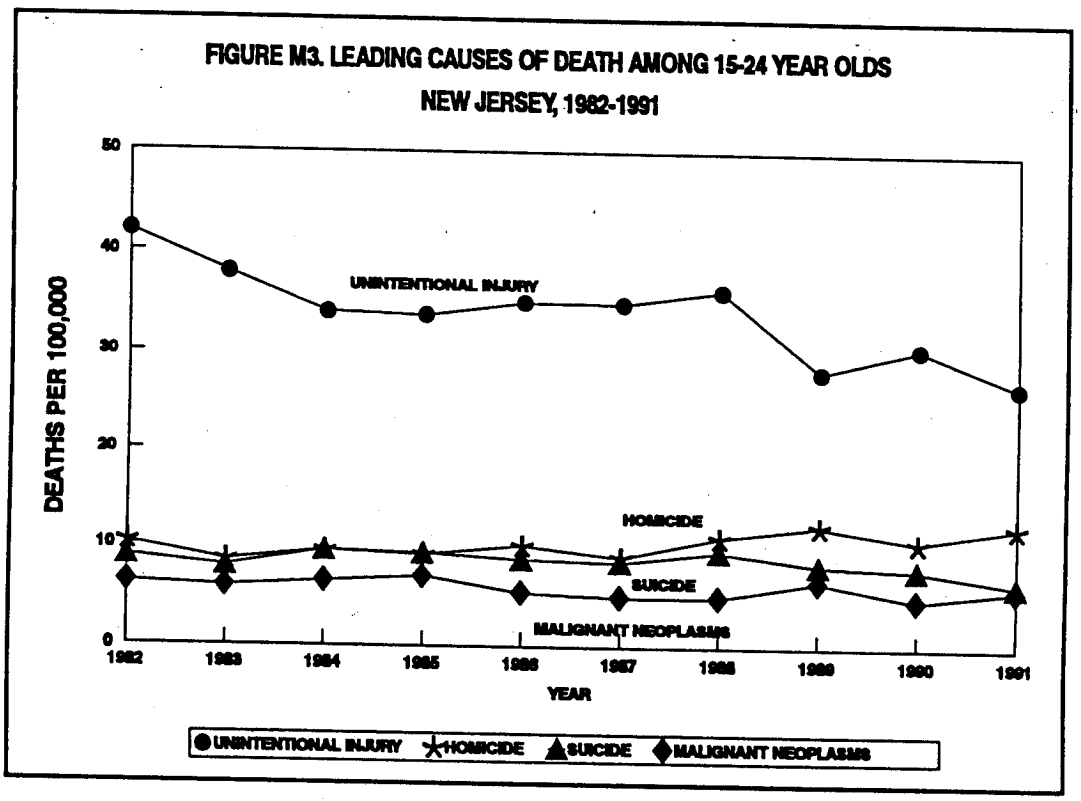
TABLE M5. MALIGNANT NEOPLASM DEATHS AMONG 5-14 YEAR OLDS, BY SITE NEW JERSEY, 1991

SITE(ICD-9 CODES)	NUMBER OF DEATHS
DIGESTIVE ORGANS, EXC. COLON & RECTUM (150-152, 155-158, 159.1-159.9)	1
BONE, SKIN, CONNECTIVE TISSUE (170-173)	1
NERVOUS SYSTEM (191-192)	9
LEUKEMIA (204-208)	10
OTHER HEMATOPOIETIC TISSUE (200-203)	2
OTHER SITE	2
UNSPECIFIED	1
TOTAL (140-208)	26

During most of the period from 1982 to 1991, congenital anomalies were the third leading cause of death among this age group, with a similar death rate at the beginning and end of the period. The number of deaths from HIV decreased to 9 in 1991 from 11 the previous year, while diseases of the heart accounted for 9 deaths in 1991 and in 1982, the beginning and final years of the ten-year period.

Mortality Among 15 through 24 Year Olds

In 1991 there were 726 deaths of New Jersey residents in the 15 to 24 year age group. The death rate per 1,000 population dropped slowly from 0.9 at the beginning of the decade in 1982 to 0.7 in 1991 (Table M15). Violent causes dominated as causes of death in these ages throughout the decade: unintentional injuries were consistently the leading cause of death, followed by homicide and suicide in that order in all but one year of the decade (Table M19 and Figure M3). In 1991, unintentional injuries alone accounted for 37.7 percent of all deaths in the age group, while all violent causes together accounted for almost two-thirds of deaths (63.9%). The rate of motor vehicle deaths decreased by 43.8 percent between 1982 and 1991 while the rate of unintentional injury deaths not related to motor vehicles fell 19.5 percent. The motor vehicle fatality rate reached its lowest point of the decade in 1991, at 16.7 deaths per 100,000.



The death rate per 100,000 for homicide in this age group increased slowly and unevenly from 8.5 at the low point of the decade in 1983 to a decade-long high of 12.1 in 1989 and 1991. The death rate for suicide decreased from 8.9 per 100,000 in 1982 to a decade-long low of 6.3 in 1991. There were only 65 suicides in this age group in 1991, compared with 111 in 1982. Specific race-sex population subgroups in these ages are affected differently by homicide and suicide: in 1991, black males 15 to 24 years of age were victims in a disproportionate share---43.2 percent (54 deaths)--of all the age group's homicides, while white males were 70.8 percent (46 deaths) of suicides.

Malignant neoplasms were the fourth leading cause of death in this age group in 1991, with a death rate of 5.8 per 100,00. While some other age groups have experienced a rise in the volume of cancer deaths over the past ten years, 15 through 24 year olds have had a general decline in both the rate and number of cancer deaths during the same time period. In 1991 there were 60 cancer deaths in this age group, as compared to 79 in 1982. Leading sites of malignant neoplasm deaths in this age group were cancers of the bone, skin and connective tissue (16 deaths), leukemia (12 deaths) and cancer of other hematopoietic tissue (10 deaths) (Table M6).

TABLE M6. MALIGNANT NEOPLASM DEATHS AMONG 15-24 YEAR OLDS, BY SITE NEW JERSEY, 1991

SITE(ICD-9 CODES)	NUMBER OF DEATHS
COLON AND RECTUM (153.0-154.3, 154.8, 159.0)	2
DIGESTIVE ORGANS, EXC. COLON & RECTUM (150-152, 155-158, 159.1-159.9)	4
LUNG AND BRONCHUS (162.2-162.9)	1
BONE, SKIN, CONNECTIVE TISSUE (170-173)	16
FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS, EXC. CERVIX UTERI (179, 181-184)	2
URINARY ORGANS (188-189)	1
NERVOUS SYSTEM (191-192)	4
LEUKEMIA (204-208)	12
OTHER HEMATOPOIETIC TISSUE (200-203)	10
OTHER SITE	2
UNSPECIFIED	6
TOTAL (140-208)	60

HIV was the fifth leading cause of death in this age group in 1989 and 1990, but fell to sixth with 31 deaths, behind diseases of the heart with 33 deaths, in 1991.

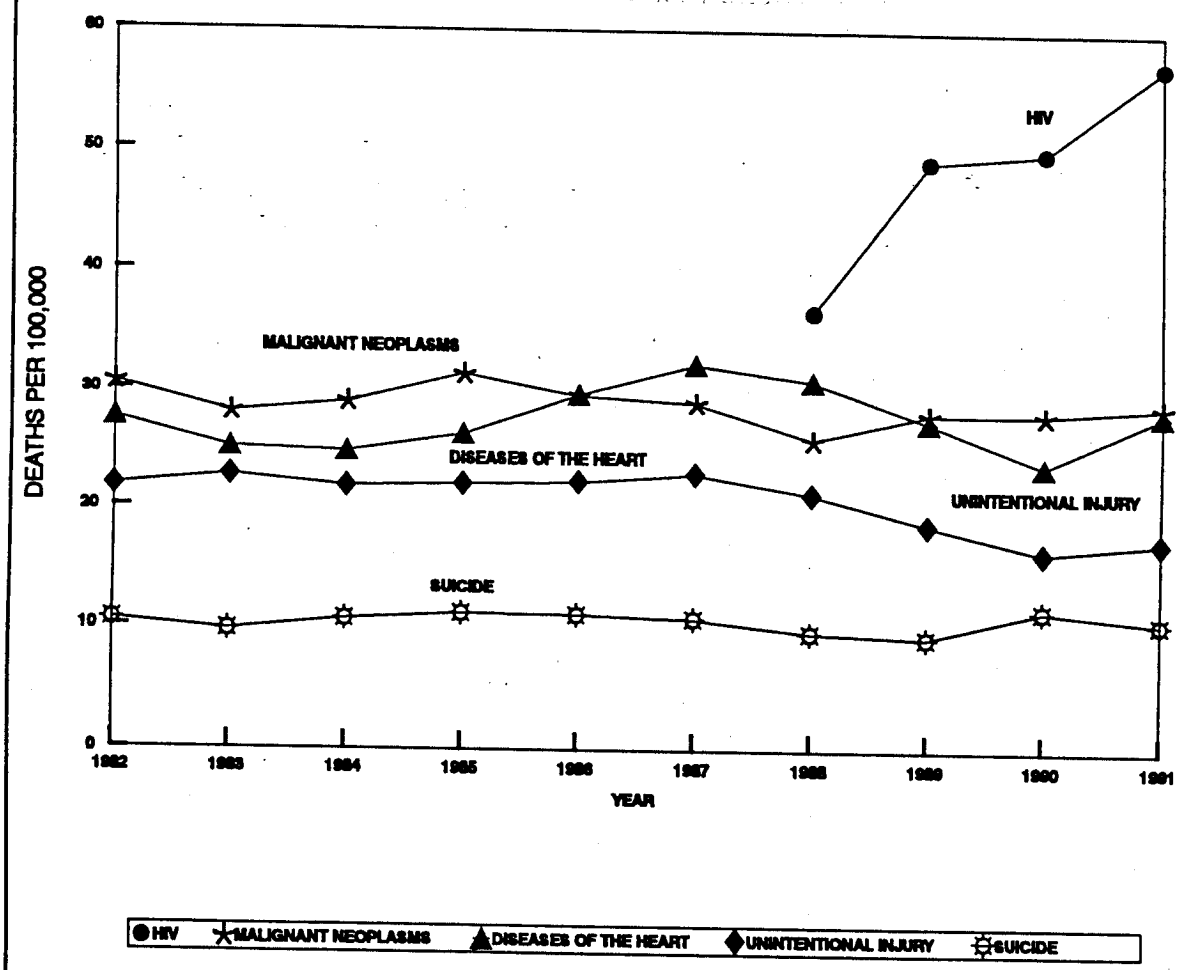
Mortality Among 25 through 44 Year Olds

There were 5,187 deaths of New Jersey residents aged 25 through 44 in 1991. This is an increase of 2,021 deaths over the figure at the beginning of the decade, in 1982. The death rate per 1,000 population for this age group increased by one-third over the decade, from 1.5 in 1982 to 2.0 in 1991 (Table M15). A major factor in this rise in the death rate is the increase in deaths from HIV infection.

HIV has been the leading cause of death in this age group since it was first tracked separately in 1988; in 1991, it was responsible for almost twice as many deaths as the second leading cause, cancer (Table M20). The age-specific death rate has grown from 36.7 per 100,000 (919 deaths) in 1988 to 57.2 per 100,000 (1,471 deaths) in 1991. Adults aged 25 through 44 accounted for 76.4 percent of all HIV deaths in the state in 1991.

FIGURE M4. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG 25-44 YEAR OLDS

NEW JERSEY, 1982-1991



In contrast to the decline in population of younger ages over the past decade, this age group experienced a growth of 26.5 percent between the censuses of 1980 and 1990 (Martin, et al., 1992). Because of this, the death rate from malignant neoplasms has shown a slight decrease during this period, even though the number of deaths from this cause increased 12.4 percent between 1982 and 1991. Cancer was the leading cause of death in this age group until 1986, when first unintentional injuries and then HIV infection superseded malignant neoplasms as the major causes of death in these young adults. The leading sites of malignant neoplasms which led to deaths in this age group were female breast (140 deaths), lung and bronchus (99 deaths), and other hematopoietic tissue (97 deaths) (Table M7). The last category includes lymphosarcoma, Hodgkin's disease, and multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms.

TABLE M7. MALIGNANT NEOPLASM DEATHS AMONG 25-44 YEAR OLDS, BY SITE NEW JERSEY, 1991

SITE(ICD-9 CODES)	NUMBER
LIP, ORAL CAVITY AND PHARYNX (140-149)	15
COLON AND RECTUM (153.0-154.3, 154.8, 159.0)	42
OTHER DIGESTIVE ORGANS (150-152, 155-158, 159.1-159.9)	67
LUNG AND BRONCHUS (162.2-162.9)	99
BONE, SKIN, CONNECTIVE TISSUE (170-173)	44
FEMALE BREAST (174)	140
CERVIX UTERI (180)	35
OTHER FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS (179, 181-184)	28
PROSTATE (185)	2
OTHER MALE GENITAL ORGANS (186-187)	14
URINARY ORGANS (188-189)	14
NERVOUS SYSTEM (191-192)	42
LEUKEMIA (204-208)	43
OTHER HEMATOPOIETIC TISSUE (200-203)	97
OTHER SITE	19
UNSPECIFIED	40
TOTAL (140-208)	741

Deaths from unintentional injuries, the third leading cause of death in this age group in 1991, also increased in number over the past decade, from an average of 609 deaths per year during the first half, to an average of 719 deaths per year during the second. The age-specific rate of such deaths increased slightly, from an average of 26.7 per 100,000 during the first half of the decade to an average of 28.5 during the second half, although the rates fluctuated widely during that time period. Deaths from motor vehicle crashes comprised 51.7 percent of unintentional injury deaths in 1982, but only 39.0 percent in 1991.

The rate of deaths from the fourth leading cause of death in this age group, diseases of the heart, has declined overall during the decade, with fewer total deaths over the second half of the decade. In 1991, heart disease caused 442 deaths in this age group.

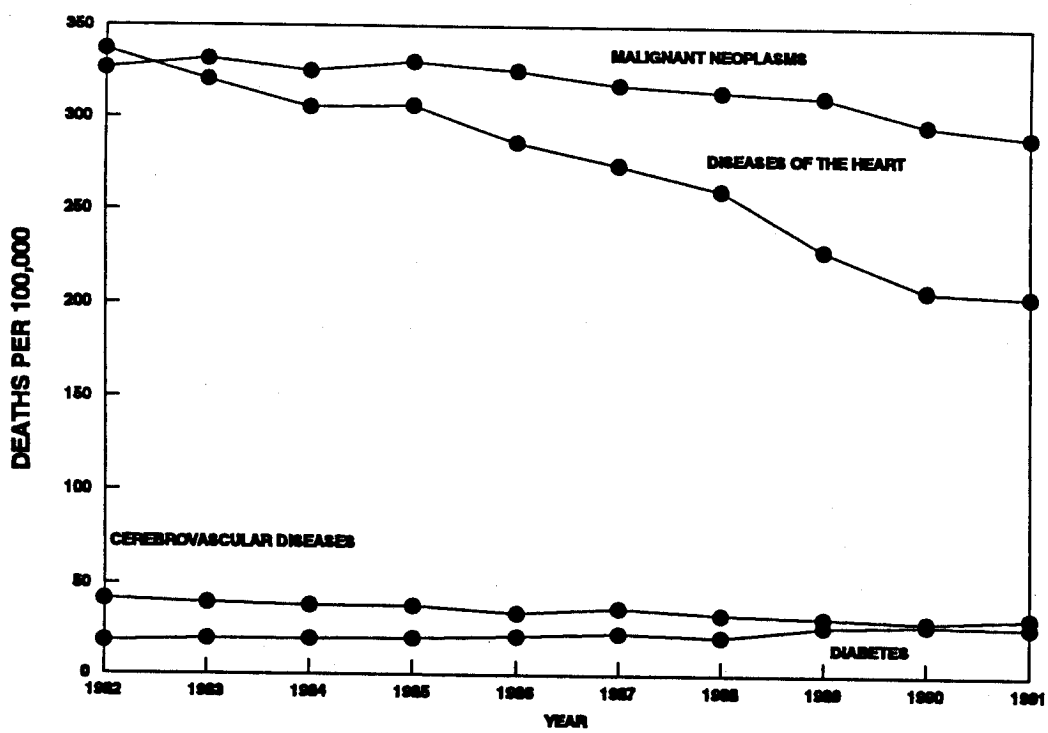
Suicide and homicide (the latter cause includes legal intervention) were the fifth and sixth leading causes of death in this age group, respectively. Death rates for both of these cause groups fluctuated during the past ten years, however the homicide rate declined over the 1982 through 1991 period, while the suicide rate remained essentially unchanged.

The seventh leading cause of death in this age group in 1991 was chronic liver disease and cirrhosis. Deaths from this cause occurred at a rate of 7.2 per 100,000 in 1991, compared to 7.1 in 1982. The overall trend tended to be slightly downward, although with wide variation throughout the decade.

Mortality Among 45 through 64 Year Olds

Death rates and numbers of deaths among the leading causes of death in persons aged 45 through 64 present varying patterns over the ten-year period from 1982 to 1991 (Table M21, Figure M5). In this age group in 1991, malignant neoplasms and diseases of the heart accounted for 65.5 percent of deaths. Malignant neoplasms caused the most deaths, 4,523, while diseases of the heart ranked second at 3,186 deaths in 1991. In 1982, however, heart diseases ranked first, and cancer, second, as causes of death.

FIGURE M5. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG 45-64 YEAR OLDS
NEW JERSEY, 1982-1991



Although the number and rate of deaths from both of these causes decreased among the middle-aged population over the decade, the change from diseases of the heart to malignant neoplasms as the leading cause of death early in the decade occurred because deaths from heart diseases declined more dramatically in number and rate during this period. The death rate from heart diseases fell 39.3 percent, from 337.0 per 100,000 in 1982 to a rate of 204.5 per 100,00 in 1991. The cancer death rate for this age group declined by 11.1 percent, from 326.5 per 100,000 in 1982 to 290.3 per 100,000 in 1991. Table M8 presents deaths in 1991 from various types of cancer among this age group. Lung and bronchus cancer is the leading cause of malignant neoplasm deaths in this age group. The number of lung and bronchus cancer deaths increased dramatically by age group, from 99 deaths among 25 through 44 year olds to 1,403 among persons aged 45 through 64. Cancers of the digestive organs other than the colon and rectum were responsible for the second largest number of deaths in the age group. Female breast cancer deaths were third in terms of magnitude of deaths, followed by deaths from cancer of the colon and rectum.

TABLE M8. MALIGNANT NEOPLASM DEATHS AMONG 45-64 YEAR OLDS, BY SITE, NEW JERSEY, 1991

SITE (ICD-9 CODES)	NUMBER OF DEATHS
LIP, ORAL CAVITY AND PHARYNX (140-149)	107
COLON AND RECTUM (153-154, 159.0)	421
OTHER DIGESTIVE ORGANS (150-152, 155-158, 159.1-159.9)	587
LUNG AND BRONCHUS (162.2-162.9)	1,403
BONE, SKIN, CONNECTIVE TISSUE (170-173)	143
FEMALE BREAST (174)	579
CERVIX UTERI (180)	51
OTHER FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS (179, 181-184)	194
PROSTATE (185)	83
OTHER MALE GENITAL ORGANS (186-187)	4
URINARY ORGANS (188-189)	165
NERVOUS SYSTEM (191-192)	120
LEUKEMIA (204-208)	121
OTHER HEMATOPOIETIC TISSUE (200-203)	216
OTHER SITE	112
UNSPECIFIED	217
TOTAL (140-208)	4,523

The third leading cause of death in this age group in 1991 was cerebrovascular diseases, or stroke. This cause, too, declined in both number and rate of deaths over the decade. Stroke caused 658 deaths in 1982, a rate of 41.4 deaths per 100,000 middle-aged population, as compared to 495 deaths and a rate of 31.8 deaths per 100,000 in 1991. The death rate in 1991 was 23.2 percent less than that of 1982.

Diabetes mellitus, the fourth leading cause of death among 45 through 64 year olds, showed a gradual increase in death rate between 1982 and 1988, and then increased dramatically by 22.6 percent in 1989, to a level that was relatively unchanged through 1990 and 1991. This change in the reporting of diabetes as the underlying cause of death over the decade may be attributable to a revision in the format of the death certificate implemented in 1989.

HIV infection emerged as the fifth leading cause of death among the middle-aged in 1991. The rate of death from HIV infection increased by 71.8 percent, from 13.1 deaths per 100,000 in 1988, the first year of reporting as a separate, distinct disease entity, to 22.5 per 100,000 in 1991.

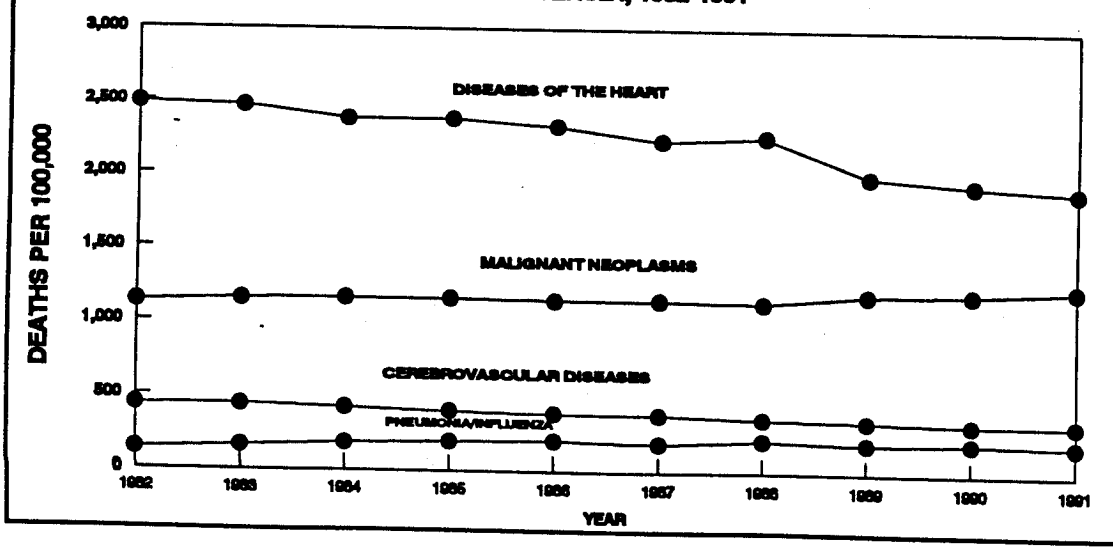
Among people in this age group, the number of deaths from chronic liver disease and cirrhosis has declined fairly consistently from 508--a rate of 31.9 per 100,000--in 1982, to 328--a rate of 21.1 per 100,000-- in 1991. This represents a decline of 33.9 percent in the 1991 rate from that in 1982.

Mortality Among the Population Aged 65 and Older

In 1991, there were 51,149 deaths of New Jersey residents aged 65 and older, an increase of 1.1 percent from 1990. However, the death rate declined 0.6 percent over the period, from 4,933.5 to 4,902.8 per 100,000 population. Over seventy percent of all deaths to New Jersey residents in 1991 (72.8%) occurred among the elderly. The number of deaths in this age group has trended upward over the period from 1982 to 1991: there were 4,252 more deaths among this age group in 1991 than in 1982. Because of growth in the elderly population, however, the age-specific death rate has declined over the same period. In 1982, the death rate among persons 65 and over was 5,246.7 per 100,000 population, but by 1991 the rate had fallen to 4,902.8 per 100,000.

The declining death rate among the elderly is primarily accounted for by the declining rate of death from heart disease. In 1991, diseases of the heart accounted for 38.6 percent of deaths among the elderly, as compared to 1982, when 47.4 percent of deaths among persons 65 and over were caused by heart diseases. Over the decade, both the number of deaths and the death rate per 100,000 population for diseases of the heart have fallen (Table M22). The rate of death from heart diseases among the elderly decreased from 2,485.2 in 1982 to 1,893.0 in 1991, a decline of 23.8 percent (Figure M6); furthermore, there were 2,465 fewer deaths from this cause in 1991 than in 1982.

FIGURE M6. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG RESIDENTS 65 YEARS AND OVER
NEW JERSEY, 1982-1991



The second leading cause of death among the elderly in 1991 was malignant neoplasms. The number of deaths due to cancer increased by 27.7 percent, from 10,084 in 1982 to 12,882 in 1991. The cancer death rate increased only 9.4 percent, however, because of the growth in the elderly population over the decade. As in the preceding age group, cancer of the lung and bronchus was the leading cause of mortality from malignant neoplasms with 3,238 deaths (Table M9). Cancer of the digestive organs, excluding the colon and rectum was responsible for 1,811 deaths among the elderly, followed by 1,791 deaths from cancer of the colon and rectum. Together, all cancers of the digestive system caused 3,602 deaths among the elderly in 1991. Next in volume of deaths were female breast cancer (1,058 deaths) and prostate cancer (1,014 deaths).

TABLE M9. MALIGNANT NEOPLASM DEATHS AMONG THE POPULATION 65 AND OVER, BY SITE, NEW JERSEY, 1991

SITE(ICD-9 CODES)	NUMBER OF DEATHS
LIP, ORAL CAVITY AND PHARYNX (140-149)	180
COLON AND RECTUM (153.0-154.3, 154.8, 159.0)	1,791
OTHER DIGESTIVE ORGANS (150-152, 155-158, 159.1-159.9)	1,811
LUNG AND BRONCHUS (162.2-162.9)	3,238
BONE, SKIN, CONNECTIVE TISSUE (170-173)	273
FEMALE BREAST (174)	1,058
CERVIX UTERI (180)	57
OTHER FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS (179, 181-184)	534
PROSTATE (185)	1,014
OTHER MALE GENITAL ORGANS (186-187)	8
URINARY ORGANS (188-189)	563
NERVOUS SYSTEM (191-192)	229
LEUKEMIA (204-208)	389
OTHER HEMATOPOIETIC TISSUE (200-203)	684
OTHER SITE	266
UNSPECIFIED	787
TOTAL (140-208)	12,882

The third ranked cause of death among this age group was cerebrovascular diseases, which have generally declined both in rate and in absolute number of deaths over the decade. The number and rate were 3,869 and 432.9 per 100,000, respectively, in 1982, which decreased to 3,458 and 331.5 per 100,000 in 1991. This represents a 23.4 percent decline in the death rate over the decade.

Fourth as a cause of death in 1991 was pneumonia and influenza. The death rate from this cause rose by 44.8 percent, from 133.0 per 100,000 in 1982 to 192.6 per 100,000 in 1991. Death rates for pneumonia and influenza vary with the following factors: severity of the climate, intensity of infective strains, and degree of immunization against these diseases. The change in death rates was not consistent over the decade but involved a sharp rise during the early years of the period, followed by a plateau at around 200 deaths per 100,000.

The fifth leading cause of death in this age group in 1991 was COPD. The death rate per 100,000 rose by 20.4 percent, from 158.8 in 1982 to 191.2 in 1991. As with pneumonia and influenza, the death rate from COPD has been fairly stable since 1985.

Sixth among causes of death in 1991 was diabetes mellitus. The number of deaths had risen slowly from 1982 through 1988, then rose sharply in 1989, and leveled off through 1990 and 1991. This may reflect the effect of changes implemented in 1989 in the format of the death certificate.

Within the population aged 65 and over, the risk of dying increases with age: age-specific death rates rise with increasing age because of susceptibility to certain causes, especially to infectious organisms, among the "old elderly"---those aged 85 and over. The leading causes of death were similar in each age group, but the rankings for pneumonia/influenza, septicemia, nephritis and nephrosis, and atherosclerosis were higher among the population aged 85 and over than among those aged 65 through 84--the "young elderly"--in 1991 (Table M10). The death rate from pneumonia/influenza was more than 9 times higher in the "old elderly" than in the "young elderly", although the overall mortality rate was only about 4 times as high. The death rate for atherosclerosis among the oldest segment of the population was almost 8 times the rate among the "young elderly", the death rate for septicemia was almost 6 times higher; cerebrovascular diseases, 5.5 times higher; diseases of the heart and nephritis and nephrosis, each more than 5 times higher. The death rate from diabetes mellitus in the "old elderly", however, was 2.5 times that in the "young elderly", while the death rate from cancer in the "old elderly" was a little less than twice that in the "young elderly".

TABLE M10. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AND DEATH RATES AMONG RESIDENTS 65-84 AND 85+, NEW JERSEY, 1991

	65-84 YEARS			85 YEARS & OVER		
CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	DEATHS	RATE*	RANK	DEATHS	RATE*	RANK
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429)	12,768	1,348.8	1	6,982	7,222.7	1
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	10,824	1,143.5	2	2,058	2,129.0	2
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	2,214	233.9	3	1,244	1,286.9	3
COPD (490-496)	1,599	168.9	4	396	409.7	5
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	1,184	125.1	5	307	317.6	7
PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA (480-487)	1,019	107.6	6	990	1,024.1	4
SEPTICEMIA (38)	593	62.6	7	353	365.2	6
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (444-448)	537	56.7	8	151	156.2	10
NEPHRITIS, NEPHROSIS (580-589)	473	50.0	9	250	258.6	8
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E949)	408	43.1	10	148	153.1	11
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	225	23.8	12	176	182.1	9
RESIDUAL	4,184	442.0		2,065	2,136.2	
TOTAL ALL DEATHS	36,028	3,806.0		15,120	15,641.3	

*RATES COMPUTED PER 100,000 AGE-SPECIFIC POPULATION

Mortality by Sex and Race

Crude, cause-specific death rates differ substantially by sex, even though the three leading causes of death--diseases of the heart, malignant neoplasms, and stroke--have the same rank among both males and females (Table M11). HIV infection and unintentional injuries ranked fourth and fifth, respectively, among males as a cause of death in 1991, but ranked ninth and eighth, respectively, among females. COPD, pneumonia/influenza, diabetes, septicemia and nephritis and nephrosis each ranked higher as a cause of death among females than males. Those conditions having a death rate in males at least twice that in females were HIV infection (3.0 times), unintentional injuries (2.3 times), and chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (2.0 times). Overall, the crude death rate for males-- 945.4 per 100,000 population--remained higher than the comparable rate for females--869.9 per 100,000.

TABLE M11: LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX
NEW JERSEY, 1991

	MALES			FEMALES		
CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	DEATHS	RANK	RATE*	DEATHS	RANK	RATE*
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429)	11,541	1	308.0	11,901	1	297.1
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	9,253	2	246.9	9,000	2	224.7
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	1,629	3	43.5	2,457	3	61.3
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	1,421	4	37.9	504	9	12.6
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E949)	1,378	5	36.8	638	8	15.9
COPD (490-496)	1,256	6	33.5	1,098	5	27.4
PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA (480-487)	1,064	7	28.4	1,247	4	31.1
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	885	8	23.6	1,094	6	27.3
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	579	9	15.5	312	12	7.8
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (444-448)	467	10	12.5	348	11	8.7
SEPTICEMIA (38)	458	11	12.2	668	7	16.7
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	411	13	11.0	448	10	11.2
RESIDUAL	5,083		135.6	5,131		128.1
TOTAL	35,425		945.4	34,846		869.9

NOTE: CALCULATIONS EXCLUDE 4 DEATHS TO PERSONS OF UNKNOWN GENDER
*RATES COMPUTED PER 100,000 SEX-SPECIFIC POPULATION

Crude death rates and rankings of various cause groups also differed greatly between white and black races (Table M12). Although the two leading causes within each group were diseases of the heart and malignant neoplasms in 1991, HIV infection was the third leading cause of death among blacks, but ranked ninth among whites. Other conditions with major differences in death rate and ranking between the two races were COPD (fourth among whites, but ninth among blacks), early infant mortality (seventh among blacks, but fifteenth among whites), and homicide and legal intervention (eighth among blacks, but seventeenth among whites).

TABLE M12. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH BY RACE FOR PERSONS CLASSIFIED AS EITHER WHITE OR BLACK, NEW JERSEY, 1991

	WHITE			BLACK		
CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	DEATHS	RANK	RATE*	DEATHS	RANK	RATE*
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429)	21,117	1	331.6	2,160	1	200.6
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	15,995	2	251.2	2,077	2	192.9
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	3,490	3	54.8	549	4	51.0
COPD (490-496)	2,143	4	33.7	206	9	19.1
PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA (480-487)	2,045	5	32.1	249	7	23.1
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	1,648	6	25.9	322	6	29.9
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E949)	1,588	7	24.9	390	5	36.2
SEPTICEMIA (38)	941	8	14.8	178	10	16.5
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	858	9	13.5	1,055	3	98.0
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	735	10	11.5	155	12	14.4
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	298	15	4.7	257	7	23.9
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	233	17	3.7	218	8	20.2
RESIDUAL	9,163		143.9	1,566		145.4
TOTAL	60,254		946.3	9,382		871.3

NOTE: CALCULATIONS EXCLUDE 157 DEATHS TO PERSONS OF UNKNOWN RACE
*RATES COMPUTED PER 100,000 POPULATION IN EACH RACIAL CATEGORY

Age-Adjusted Death Rates

Differences in population age structures affect the crude rates for various causes of death. Age-adjusted rates eliminate the effects of age upon death rates between different populations. When the 1991 death rates were adjusted for age, cause-specific death rates among blacks were consistently higher than comparable rates among whites for each of the leading causes of death in New Jersey (Table M13). The age-adjusted death rate for HIV infection in the black population was particularly elevated, being 7.6 times that of the white population, as was the ratio for homicide (5.4). For all males, age-adjusted death rates were higher than comparable rates in females for each of the ten leading causes of death in 1991. Cause groups with high male to female age-adjusted death ratios were HIV infection and homicide (2.9), unintentional injuries (2.7), chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (2.4) and artery, arterioles and capillary disease (2.3).

TABLE M13. CRUDE AND AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATES FOR LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH, BY RACE AND SEX, NEW JERSEY, 1991

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL POPULATION			AGE-ADJUSTED RACE AND SEX SPECIFIC DEATH RATES			
				RACE		SEX	
	CRUDE RATE	RANK	AGE-ADJUSTED	WHITE	BLACK	MALE	FEMALE
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429)	302.4	1	145.2	141.7	183.2	198.1	104.2
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	235.4	2	142.7	138.4	191.7	171.4	122.8
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	52.7	3	24.7	22.2	46.7	26.6	23.4
COPD (490-496)	30.4	4	15.7	15.4	18.6	20.7	12.6
PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA (480-487)	29.8	5	12.7	11.6	20.7	16.5	10.2
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E949)	26.0	6	22.6	20.9	35.3	33.6	12.3
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	25.5	7	14.5	13.1	28.8	16.1	13.3
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	24.8	8	23.1	12.5	94.4	34.7	12.0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	14.5	9	6.8	5.9	14.5	7.5	6.3
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE AND CIRRHOSIS (571)	11.5	10	8.8	8.1	15.0	12.7	5.3
NEPHRITIS AND NEPHROSIS (580-589)	11.1	11	5.3	4.5	13.6	6.8	4.4
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES AND CAPILLARY DISEASE (444-448)	10.5	12	5.4	5.2	7.2	8.0	3.5
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-769)	7.4	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	6.0	15	6.2	3.7	19.8	9.2	3.2

INFANT MORTALITY

Overview

Infant mortality covers deaths within the first year of life; the infant mortality rate is defined as the number of infant deaths in a calendar year per 1,000 live births registered for the same period. In 1991, resident infant deaths numbered 1,064, a 2.0 percent decrease from 1990. The infant mortality rate in New Jersey has shown a declining trend in general since 1982, with the rate in 1990 and 1991--8.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births--being the lowest ever recorded for the state (Table M23).

Infant mortality rates differ widely by race. (Note that live births, but not necessarily infant deaths, are assigned the racial classification of the mother.) In 1991, the numbers of infant deaths by race were as follows: 581 white; 433 black; 29 other; and 21 deaths for which race was not stated. Infant mortality rates for infants classified as white, black, and other were 6.4, 18.4, and 6.6, per l,000 live births, respectively.

Infant mortality rates declined from 1990 levels for white infants, but increased for black infants. The relative decline in the mortality rate for white infants was 7.2 percent, while the relative increase for black infants was l.7 percent. In 1991, the black infant mortality rate was 2.9 times the rate for white infants.

Neonatal Deaths

More than two-thirds of infant deaths in 1991 (66.8%) occurred during the neonatal period, which encompasses the first 27 days of life. There were 711 neonatal deaths in 1991 for a rate of 5.9 per 1,000 births, a decrease of l.7 percent from the 1990 rate. Of neonatal deaths, 400 were white, 283 were black, and 20 were among races other than white or black. The neonatal mortality rate varied by race: the rate for white babies in 1991 was 4.4 per l,000 live births, while that for black babies was 12.0 per 1,000 live births. In babies of races other than white or black, the neonatal mortality rate was 4.5 per 1,000 live births. The black neonatal death rate was 2.7 times that for white neonates.

Postneonatal Deaths

In 1991, a total of 347 infant deaths (32.6%) occurred during the postneonatal period, between 28 days and one year of life. Of the postneonatal deaths, 178 were white, 148 were black, and 9 were among races other than white or black. The respective mortality rates were 2.0, 6.3, and 2.0 by race. The black postneonatal death rate was 3.2 times that for whites.

Leading Causes of Death

Congenital anomalies were the leading cause of infant death in 1991 (Table M14). Although congenital anomalies were the leading cause of infant death in 1990 also, their number decreased by 12.0 percent, from 233 in 1990 to 205 in 1991. Neonatal deaths from this cause decreased by 23.2 percent, from 168 in 1990 to 129 in 1991, while the number of postneonatal deaths caused by congenital anomalies increased from 62 in 1990 to 75 in 1991. For the same period, infant deaths from disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birth weight increased by 17.9 percent, with all 158 deaths from this cause occurring in the neonatal period. Breaking down causes of death by neonatal and postneonatal groups reveals differences among the leading causes of death. Among neonates, the most frequent causes of death, in rank order, were: (1) disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birth weight; (2) congenital anomalies; and (3) respiratory distress syndrome. These three causes of death together accounted for 55.8 percent of all neonatal deaths. Postneonatal deaths were most often attributed to: (1) sudden infant death syndrome; and (2) congenital anomalies. These two causes of death together accounted for 49.9 percent of all postneonatal deaths.

TABLE M14. FIVE LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT, NEONATAL AND POSTNEONATAL DEATHS, NEW JERSEY, 1991

CAUSE OF DEATH (ICD-9 CODES)	INFANT DEATHS		NEONATAL DEATHS		POSTNEONATAL DEATHS	
	NUMBER	RANK	NUMBER	RANK	NUMBER	RANK
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	205*	1	129	2	75	2
DISORDERS RELATING TO SHORT GESTATION & UNSPECIFIED LOW BIRTH WEIGHT (765)	158	2	158	1	0	
RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME (769)	114*	3	110	3	3	
SUDDEN INFANT DEATH SYNDROME (789.0)	104*	4	5		98	1
INFECTIONS SPECIFIC TO THE PERINATAL PERIOD (771)	35	5	32	5	3	
NEWBORN AFFECTED BY MATERNAL COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY (761)	33		33	4	0	
PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA (480-487)	25		5		20	3
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E949)	13		1		12	4.5
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	12		0		12	4.5
ALL OTHER CAUSES (RESIDUAL)	365**		238		124	
TOTAL	1,064		711		347	

*INCLUDES ONE INFANT OF UNKNOWN AGE
**INCLUDES 3 INFANTS OF UNKNOWN AGE

FETAL DEATHS

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

There were 910 reported spontaneous fetal deaths in 1991 for a rate of 7.4 per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths. There were 539 fetal deaths in which the mother was white and 341 deaths in which the mother was black; death rates in these race groups were 5.9 and 14.3, respectively, per 1,000 fetal deaths plus live births. Comparable figures for 1990 were 943 fetal deaths, which included 532 fetal deaths among whites and 328 among blacks. The respective fetal death rates for race groups were 5.8 and 13.8 per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths, while the overall fetal death rate for 1990 was 7.6.

PERINATAL DEATHS

Perinatal mortality is a measure of the number of deaths in the period before birth and shortly thereafter. Perinatal mortality combines the number of spontaneous fetal deaths of 20 or more weeks of gestation with infant deaths within the first 27 days of life (neonatal deaths). The number of perinatal deaths in 1991 was 1,621, for a rate of 13.3 deaths per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths.

MATERNAL DEATHS

The annual number of resident maternal deaths (ICD-9 codes 630 through 676) during the past decade has varied from 4 to 14 (Table M23). In 1991 there were 12 deaths attributable to maternal causes, a rate of 9.9 per 100,000 live births. This rate fluctuates from year to year because of the small number of maternal deaths. Of the twelve maternal deaths in 1991, six were to white females, five were to blacks, and one was to a female of a race other than black or white. Table M24 presents a listing by county of the number of infant, neonatal, postneonatal, fetal, and maternal deaths in 1991.

The Office of Maternal and Child Health Planning and Regional Services of the New Jersey Department of Health reviews all pertinent death certificates as part of its survey of maternal mortality. This process involves assessing diagnostic and other information beyond that included in the underlying cause group, ICD-9 codes 630-676. As a consequence, the number of maternal deaths resulting from this process is higher than the figure presented in this report, which is derived from the use of ICD-9 codes 630-676, alone, to define maternal mortality.

TABLE M15. RESIDENT DEATH RATES* BY RACE, SEX AND AGE
NEW JERSEY, 1982-1991

YEAR	RACE			SEX		AGE GROUP					
	TOTAL	WHITE	OTHER	MALE	FEMALE	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-84	85+
1982	9.1	9.5	6.7	9.8	8.4	0.3	0.9	1.5	9.2	42.3	159.5
1983	9.2	9.6	6.7	9.8	8.6	0.2	0.8	1.4	9.1	42.7	159.8
1984	9.2	9.6	6.7	9.8	8.6	0.2	0.8	1.5	8.9	42.0	165.0
1985	9.3	9.8	7.0	10.0	8.7	0.2	0.8	1.7	9.1	41.9	165.5
1986	9.4	9.8	7.0	9.9	8.9	0.2	0.8	1.8	8.8	41.3	167.5
1987	9.4	9.8	7.2	9.9	8.8	0.2	0.8	1.9	8.7	40.5	165.5
1988	9.4	9.9	7.1	9.9	9.0	0.2	0.8	1.9	8.5	40.7	165.1
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
1991	9.1	9.5	7.1	9.5	8.7	0.2	0.7	2.0	7.6	38.1	156.4

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

TABLE M16. TOTAL RESIDENT DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1991

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)	53	0	0	0	0	12	18	23	0
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	18	0	0	0	1	6	4	7	0
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	4	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	1,126	11	4	0	2	52	110	946	1
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	1,925	12	13	9	31	1,471	351	36	2
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
OTHER INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-9,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139)	268	10	5	5	4	65	66	113	0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	18,253	2	16	26	60	741	4,523	12,882	3
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	185	0	0	0	3	7	41	134	0
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	1,979	0	0	0	2	66	420	1,491	0
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	100	0	0	1	1	0	5	93	0
ANEMIAS (280-285)	176	0	0	2	4	15	20	135	0
MENINGITIS (320-322)	32	3	0	1	0	9	5	14	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	23,442	10	7	9	33	442	3,186	19,750	5
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	259	0	0	0	0	13	42	204	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	4,086	1	1	4	7	119	495	3,458	1
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	425	0	0	0	0	1	23	401	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	816	0	0	0	1	26	101	688	0
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	23	3	1	1	0	1	2	15	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	2,311	25	4	1	11	107	153	2,009	1
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	2,354	1	1	4	10	38	304	1,995	1
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	177	0	0	0	0	10	26	141	0
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	10	1	0	0	0	1	2	6	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	215	2	0	0	0	3	25	185	0
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	891	0	0	1	0	184	328	376	2
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575)	98	1	0	0	0	0	9	88	0
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	859	9	0	0	2	31	94	723	0
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	17	0	0	0	0	3	0	14	0
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600)	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
COMPLICATION OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	12	0	0	0	2	10	0	0	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	348	205	26	13	10	18	28	48	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	573	570	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825)	867	3	15	36	172	282	156	202	1
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807,E826-E949)	1,149	10	34	36	102	442	169	354	2
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	573	0	0	1	65	270	139	98	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	464	9	9	8	125	196	78	38	1
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	146	7	2	3	13	77	31	13	0
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	374	116	4	3	20	69	43	119	0
RESIDUAL	5,651	51	20	24	44	397	777	4,337	1
TOTAL	70,275	1,064	165	188	726	5,187	11,774	51,149	22

TABLE M16A. TOTAL RESIDENT WHITE MALE DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1991

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)	18	0	0	0	0	1	9	8	0
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	4	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	4	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	382	0	0	0	0	19	43	320	0
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	685	2	1	1	6	521	134	19	1
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
OTHER INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-9,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,96-139)	92	3	3	1	0	18	24	43	0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	8,054	1	6	11	30	267	1,915	5,824	0
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	69	0	0	0	1	6	17	45	0
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	759	0	0	0	1	27	166	565	0
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	32	0	0	1	1	0	2	28	0
ANEMIAS (280-285)	54	0	0	0	0	1	5	48	0
MENINGITIS (320-322)	8	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	10,344	3	2	3	13	243	1,850	8,228	2
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	97	0	0	0	0	3	17	77	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	1,388	0	1	2	0	33	169	1,183	0
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	174	0	0	0	0	0	19	155	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	433	0	0	0	0	10	64	359	0
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	908	7	2	0	3	30	64	802	0
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	1,134	0	0	1	3	12	125	993	0
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	82	0	0	0	0	3	11	68	0
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	57	0	0	0	0	2	8	47	0
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	477	0	0	0	0	104	177	196	0
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575)	35	0	0	0	0	0	5	30	0
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	333	5	0	0	0	8	31	289	0
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600)	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
COMPLICATION OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	132	71	9	6	4	7	8	27	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	163	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825)	479	1	5	20	94	173	86	99	1
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807,E826-E949)	595	2	17	11	56	258	92	159	0
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	401	0	0	1	46	193	93	68	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	164	3	4	2	37	66	39	13	0
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	76	0	1	2	8	44	13	8	0
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	144	37	3	1	8	38	13	44	0
RESIDUAL	2,138	15	5	9	19	155	333	1,602	0
TOTAL	29,943	316	60	72	332	2,251	5,538	21,370	4

TABLE M16B. TOTAL RESIDENT WHITE FEMALE DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1991

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)	11	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	0
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	559	4	3	0	0	10	31	511	0
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	173	3	3	1	5	138	19	4	0
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
OTHER INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-9,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139)	84	1	1	1	1	6	18	56	0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	7,941	0	7	9	15	310	1,774	5,825	1
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	85	0	0	0	1	0	14	70	0
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	889	0	0	0	1	20	132	736	0
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	58	0	0	0	0	0	2	56	0
ANEMIAS (280-285)	80	0	0	2	1	5	7	65	0
MENINGITIS (320-322)	17	1	0	1	0	2	1	12	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	10,773	0	2	2	8	78	716	9,964	3
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	116	0	0	0	0	4	16	96	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	2,102	1	0	2	4	27	170	1,898	0
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	222	0	0	0	0	1	1	220	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	294	0	0	0	1	6	20	267	0
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	12	1	0	0	0	1	0	10	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	1,137	6	1	1	3	21	42	1,062	1
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	1,009	1	0	0	4	11	115	878	0
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	71	0	0	0	0	3	6	62	0
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	134	0	0	0	0	0	9	125	0
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	258	0	0	0	0	28	78	151	1
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575)	55	0	0	0	0	0	3	52	0
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	358	3	0	0	0	5	30	320	0
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	13	0	0	0	0	2	0	11	0
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMPLICATION OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	6	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	123	66	9	3	1	10	16	18	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	135	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825)	245	1	3	9	45	47	45	95	0
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807,E826-E949)	269	4	6	12	12	40	34	160	1
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	116	0	0	0	9	44	34	29	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	89	2	1	3	16	16	13	18	0
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	28	0	0	0	2	10	11	5	0
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	124	24	0	0	8	6	17	69	0
RESIDUAL	2,733	12	8	9	8	95	285	2,336	0
TOTAL	30,308	285	44	55	146	952	3,641	25,198	7

TABLE M16C. TOTAL RESIDENT BLACK MALE DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1991

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL	UNDER 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	NOT STATED
TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (10-12)	10	0	0	0	0	4	5	1	0
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	74	2	0	0	2	11	16	42	1
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	725	3	3	5	14	547	146	6	1
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-9,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139)	44	2	0	2	0	25	9	6	0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	1,094	0	1	2	4	59	416	610	2
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	12	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	0
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	123	0	0	0	0	11	50	62	0
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0
ANEMIAS (280-285)	16	0	0	0	1	6	5	4	0
MENINGITIS (320-322)	5	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	1,095	3	3	2	7	78	369	633	0
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	20	0	0	0	0	0	6	14	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	217	0	0	0	1	27	59	130	0
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	12	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	31	0	0	0	0	4	8	19	0
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	144	5	1	0	3	38	27	70	0
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	121	0	0	2	2	5	39	72	1
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	19	0	0	0	0	3	6	10	0
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	14	2	0	0	0	1	6	5	0
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	101	0	0	0	0	35	47	18	1
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575)	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	77	0	0	0	1	13	22	41	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
COMPLICATION OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	38	24	5	3	3	1	1	1	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	153	151	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825)	81	0	5	7	17	36	13	3	0
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807,E826-E949)	202	2	6	7	28	107	36	15	1
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	40	0	0	0	7	23	9	1	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	162	1	4	3	54	79	17	3	1
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	24	2	0	0	3	14	5	0	0
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	59	29	0	0	2	18	7	3	0
RESIDUAL	375	11	3	2	13	92	96	157	1
TOTAL	5,107	241	33	36	162	1,242	1,430	1,953	10

TABLE M16D. TOTAL RESIDENT BLACK FEMALE DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1991

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	5	2	2	0
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	5	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	104	5	1	0	0	12	19	67	0
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	330	4	6	2	6	256	49	7	0
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-9,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,96-139)	37	3	0	1	2	15	10	6	0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	983	0	1	3	5	88	336	550	0
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	18	0	0	0	1	1	5	11	0
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	199	0	0	0	0	8	70	121	0
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
ANEMIAS (280-285)	23	0	0	0	2	3	2	16	0
MENINGITIS (320-322)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	1,065	4	0	1	5	40	198	817	0
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	23	0	0	0	0	4	3	16	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	332	0	0	0	2	31	84	214	1
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	53	0	0	0	0	5	8	40	0
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	105	7	0	0	2	18	19	59	0
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	85	0	1	1	1	10	24	48	0
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	54	0	0	1	0	17	25	11	0
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575)	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	87	1	0	0	1	5	10	70	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
COMPLICATION OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	5	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	31	22	1	1	2	0	3	2	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	103	102	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825)	41	1	2	0	9	18	7	4	0
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807,E826-E949)	66	1	4	3	5	28	7	18	0
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	8	0	0	0	2	5	1	0	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	56	2	0	0	15	29	6	4	0
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	14	4	1	1	0	7	1	0	0
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	38	24	1	2	1	3	4	3	0
RESIDUAL	367	11	4	4	3	48	79	218	0
TOTAL	4,274	192	23	20	65	664	979	2,330	1

TABLE M16E. TOTAL RESIDENT OTHER RACE MALE DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1991

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL	UNDER 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	NOT STATED
TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (10-12)	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-9,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139)	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	63	0	1	0	0	5	27	30	0
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANEMIAS (280-285)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
MENINGITIS (320-322)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	91	0	0	1	0	2	36	52	0
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	22	0	0	0	0	0	7	15	0
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	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)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMPLICATION OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825)	8	0	0	0	3	3	1	1	0
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807,E826-E949)	9	0	0	2	1	5	0	1	0
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	7	0	0	0	1	4	2	0	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	7	1	0	0	1	4	1	0	0
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
RESIDUAL	17	1	0	0	1	3	3	9	0
TOTAL	273	14	1	3	8	30	84	133	0

TABLE M16F. TOTAL RESIDENT OTHER RACE FEMALE DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1991

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL	UNDER 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	NOT STATED
TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (10-12)	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-9,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,96-139)	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	49	0	0	0	3	5	23	18	0
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANEMIAS (280-285)	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
MENINGITIS (320-322)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	52	0	0	0	0	1	10	41	0
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	23	0	0	0	0	1	4	18	0
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	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)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	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
COMPLICATION OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825)	10	0	0	0	3	4	3	0	0
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807,E826-E949)	5	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
RESIDUAL	15	1	0	0	0	2	0	12	0
TOTAL	209	15	1	1	7	19	50	116	0

TABLE M16G. TOTAL RESIDENT MALE DEATHS, RACE NOT STATED
NEW JERSEY, 1991

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL	UNDER 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (10-12)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	10	0	0	0	0	7	3	0
OTHER INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-9,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139)	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	42	1	0	1	2	3	17	18
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	11	0	0	0	0	0	6	5
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	8	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807,E826-E949)	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	5	1	0	0	0	3	1	0
RESIDUAL	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
TOTAL	102	13	2	1	4	23	32	27

TABLE M16H. TOTAL RESIDENT FEMALE DEATHS, RACE NOT STATED
NEW JERSEY, 1991

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL	UNDER 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
OTHER INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-9,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	27	0	0	0	1	4	15	7
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	7	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825)	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
RESIDUAL	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	55	8	1	0	2	6	18	20

TABLE M16I. TOTAL RESIDENT DEATHS, WHITE RACE, SEX NOT STATED
NEW JERSEY, 1991

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL	UNDER 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
RESIDUAL	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2

TABLE M16J. TOTAL RESIDENT DEATHS, BLACK RACE, SEX NOT STATED
NEW JERSEY, 1991

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL	UNDER 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
RESIDUAL	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

TABLE M17. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG 1 THROUGH 4 YEAR OLDS
NEW JERSEY, 1982 - 1991

YEAR	UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES						CONGENITAL ANOMALIES		MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS		HIV INFECTION		HOMICIDE	
	TOTAL		MOTOR VEHICLE		OTHER									
	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
1982	59	30.9	21	11.0	38	19.9	26	13.6	16	8.4	NOT AVAILABLE		16	8.2
1983	57	35.0	16	9.8	41	25.2	22	13.5	17	10.4	NOT AVAILABLE		10	6.1
1984	59	34.7	12	7.1	47	27.6	25	14.7	15	8.8	NOT AVAILABLE		6	3.5
1985	53	29.8	14	7.9	39	21.9	22	12.4	16	9.0	NOT AVAILABLE		7	3.9
1986	54	29.7	13	7.1	41	22.5	30	16.5	18	9.9	NOT AVAILABLE		4	2.2
1987	61	29.8	17	8.3	44	21.5	27	13.2	21	10.2	NOT AVAILABLE		9	4.4
1988	62	29.7	12	5.7	50	23.9	33	15.8	21	10.0	13	6.2	13	6.2
1989	41	21.8	10	5.3	31	16.5	27	14.4	14	7.4	11	5.9	9	4.8
1990	50	27.9	12	6.7	38	21.3	32	18.0	5	2.8	20	11.2	17	9.6
1991	49	29.7	15	9.1	34	20.6	26	15.8	16	9.7	13	7.9	9	5.5

NOTE: DISEASES OF THE HEART OUTRANKED HOMICIDE AS A CAUSE OF DEATH IN 1984-1987 AND IN 1989-1990. DISEASES OF THE HEART ALSO OUTRANKED MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS AND HIV INFECTION AS A CAUSE OF DEATH IN 1990.

TABLE M18. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AND DEATH RATES AMONG 5 THROUGH 14 YEAR OLDS NEW JERSEY, 1982 - 1991

YEAR	UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES						MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS		CONGENITAL ANOMALIES		HIV INFECTION		DISEASES OF THE HEART	
	TOTAL		MOTOR VEHICLE		OTHER									
	NO.	RATE*	NO.	RATE*	NO.	RATE*	NO.	RATE*	NO.	RATE*	NO.	RATE*	NO.	RATE*
1982	120	11.4	68	6.5	52	4.9	47	4.5	13	1.2	NOT AVAILABLE		9	0.9
1983	101	9.8	51	4.9	50	4.8	47	4.5	13	1.3	NOT AVAILABLE		5	0.5
1984	97	9.5	49	4.8	48	4.7	47	4.6	16	1.6	NOT AVAILABLE		5	0.5
1985	89	8.9	43	4.3	46	4.6	31	3.1	11	1.1	NOT AVAILABLE		9	0.9
1986	103	10.4	66	6.7	37	3.8	40	4.1	18	1.8	NOT AVAILABLE		9	0.9
1987	95	9.7	50	5.1	45	4.6	36	3.7	14	1.4	NOT AVAILABLE		11	1.1
1988	92	9.4	42	4.3	50	5.1	38	3.9	12	1.2	3	0.3	9	0.9
1989	64	6.6	39	4.0	25	2.6	25	2.6	13	1.3	6	0.6	4	0.4
1990	60	6.2	36	3.7	24	2.5	35	3.6	14	1.4	11	1.1	8	0.8
1991	72	7.3	36	3.6	36	3.6	26	2.6	13	1.3	9	0.9	9	0.9

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

NOTE: HOMICIDE OUTRANKED DISEASES OF THE HEART AS A CAUSE OF DEATH IN 1982-1986 AND 1988-1990. HOMICIDE ALSO OUTRANKED HIV INFECTION AS A CAUSE OF DEATH IN 1988-1990, AND CONGENITAL ANOMALIES IN 1982, 1985, AND 1989.

TABLE M19. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AND DEATH RATES AMONG 15 THROUGH 24 YEAR OLDS NEW JERSEY, 1982 - 1991

YEAR	UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES						HOMICIDE		SUICIDE		MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS		DISEASES OF THE HEART	
	TOTAL		MOTOR VEHICLE		OTHER									
	NO.	RATE*	NO.	RATE*	NO.	RATE*	NO.	RATE*	NO.	RATE*	NO.	RATE*	NO.	RATE*
1982	525	42.0	371	29.7	154	12.3	129	10.3	111	8.9	79	6.3	29	2.3
1983	465	37.9	323	26.3	142	11.6	104	8.5	97	7.9	72	5.9	38	3.1
1984	411	34.0	279	23.1	132	10.9	115	9.5	115	9.5	78	6.4	38	3.1
1985	403	33.7	277	23.2	126	10.5	109	9.1	110	9.2	83	6.9	23	1.9
1986	413	35.0	288	24.4	125	10.6	118	10.0	102	8.6	63	5.3	39	3.3
1987	405	34.9	281	24.2	124	10.7	103	8.9	97	8.4	57	4.9	31	2.7
1988	410	36.2	299	26.4	111	9.8	124	10.9	108	9.5	55	4.9	35	3.1
1989	310	28.1	205	18.6	105	9.5	133	12.1	90	8.2	72	6.5	26	2.4
1990	330	30.5	238	22.0	92	8.5	114	10.5	84	7.8	51	4.7	21	1.9
1991	274	26.6	172	16.7	102	9.9	125	12.1	65	6.3	60	5.8	33	3.2

*DEATH RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION AGED 15 THROUGH 24 YEARS
NOTE: HIV INFECTION OUTRANKED DISEASES OF THE HEART AS A CAUSE OF DEATH IN 1989 AND 1990

TABLE M20. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AND DEATH RATES AMONG 25 THROUGH 44 YEAR OLDS NEW JERSEY, 1982 - 1991

YEAR	HIV INFECTION		MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS		UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES		DISEASES OF THE HEART		SUICIDE		HOMICIDE		CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE/CIRRHOSIS	
	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE
1982	NOT AVAILABLE		659	30.6	594	27.6	469	21.8	227	10.5	240	11.1	153	7.1
1983	NOT AVAILABLE		623	28.1	555	25.1	502	22.7	214	9.7	212	9.6	175	7.9
1984	NOT AVAILABLE		661	29.0	566	24.8	496	21.8	242	10.6	169	7.4	176	7.7
1985	NOT AVAILABLE		736	31.4	616	26.3	516	22.0	260	11.1	192	8.2	227	9.7
1986	NOT AVAILABLE		712	29.6	715	29.7	534	22.2	264	11.0	214	8.9	179	7.4
1987	NOT AVAILABLE		715	29.0	796	32.3	564	22.9	263	10.7	191	7.8	232	9.4
1988	919	36.7	648	25.9	774	30.9	530	21.2	239	9.6	222	8.9	211	8.4
1989	1,245	49.1	713	28.1	694	27.4	470	18.6	234	9.2	219	8.6	180	7.1
1990	1,274	49.9	717	28.1	606	23.7	416	16.3	293	11.5	229	9.0	165	6.5
1991	1,471	57.2	741	28.8	724	28.2	442	17.2	270	10.5	196	7.6	184	7.2

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

TABLE M21. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AND DEATH RATES AMONG 45 THROUGH 64 YEAR OLDS
NEW JERSEY, 1982 - 1991

YEAR	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS		DISEASES OF THE HEART		CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES		DIABETES MELLITUS		HIV INFECTION		CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE/CIRRHOSIS	
	NO.	RATE*	NO.	RATE*	NO.	RATE*	NO.	RATE*	NO.	RATE*	NO.	RATE*
1982	5,196	326.5	5,360	336.9	658	41.4	287	18.0	NOT AVAILABLE		508	31.9
1983	5,241	331.7	5,060	320.3	625	39.6	309	19.6	NOT AVAILABLE		527	33.4
1984	5,116	325.2	4,803	305.3	601	38.2	308	19.6	NOT AVAILABLE		489	31.1
1985	5,169	330.1	4,794	306.2	593	37.9	310	19.8	NOT AVAILABLE		500	31.9
1986	5,077	325.7	4,464	286.4	531	34.1	331	21.2	NOT AVAILABLE		437	28.0
1987	4,942	318.0	4,260	274.1	573	36.9	356	22.9	NOT AVAILABLE		434	27.9
1988	4,911	314.2	4,070	260.4	522	33.4	327	20.9	204	13.1	420	26.9
1989	4,858	311.6	3,564	228.6	492	31.6	421	27.0	250	16.0	437	28.0
1990	4,608	296.5	3,217	207.0	458	29.5	434	27.9	262	16.9	390	25.1
1991	4,523	290.3	3,186	204.5	495	31.8	420	27.0	351	22.5	328	21.1

*DEATH RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION AGED 45 THROUGH 64 YEARS
NOTE: UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES OUTRANKED HIV INFECTION AS A CAUSE OF DEATHS IN 1988 AND 1989.
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES ALSO OUTRANKED DIABETES MELLITUS AS A CAUSE OF DEATH IN 1982 THROUGH 1988.

TABLE M22. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AND DEATH RATES AMONG RESIDENTS 65 AND OVER NEW JERSEY, 1982 - 1991

YEAR	DISEASES OF THE HEART		MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS		CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES		PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA		COPD		DIABETES MELLITUS	
	NO.	RATE*	NO.	RATE*	NO.	RATE*	NO.	RATE*	NO.	RATE*	NO.	RATE*
1982	22,214	2,485.2	10,084	1,128.2	3,869	432.9	1,189	133.0	1,419	158.8	919	102.8
1983	22,462	2,465.3	10,475	1,149.7	3,980	436.8	1,400	153.7	1,531	168.0	1,048	115.0
1984	22,081	2,379.0	10,738	1,156.9	3,870	416.9	1,629	175.5	1,599	172.3	1,057	113.9
1985	22,513	2,378.1	10,955	1,157.2	3,741	395.2	1,780	188.0	1,799	190.0	1,024	108.2
1986	22,522	2,327.5	11,098	1,146.9	3,705	382.9	1,907	197.1	1,798	185.8	1,056	109.1
1987	22,038	2,230.4	11,351	1,148.8	3,768	381.3	1,809	183.1	1,842	186.4	1,124	113.8
1988	22,687	2,261.6	11,404	1,136.8	3,583	357.2	2,100	209.3	1,848	184.2	1,108	110.5
1989	20,226	1,990.0	12,152	1,195.6	3,510	345.3	1,964	193.2	2,023	199.0	1,575	155.0
1990	19,849	1,936.4	12,332	1,203.1	3,396	331.3	2,086	203.5	1,953	190.5	1,564	152.6
1991	19,750	1,893.1	12,882	1,234.8	3,458	331.5	2,009	192.6	1,995	191.2	1,491	142.9

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

TABLE M23. INFANT, NEONATAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS AND DEATH RATES NEW JERSEY, 1982-1991

YEAR	INFANT DEATHS		NEONATAL DEATHS		MATERNAL DEATHS	
	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*
1982	1,153	11.7	800	8.1	11	11.2
1983	1,115	11.3	755	7.6	5	5.1
1984	1,090	10.8	744	7.4	11	10.9
1985	1,112	10.6	759	7.2	4	3.8
1986	1,058	9.7	711	6.5	10	9.2
1987	1,058	9.3	720	6.4	14	12.4
1988	1,163	9.9	792	6.7	6	5.1
1989	1,133	9.3	748	6.1	7	5.8
1990	1,086	8.8	739	6.0	11	9.0
1991	1,064	8.8	711	5.9	12	9.9

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

TABLE M24. RESIDENT INFANT, NEONATAL, POSTNEONATAL, FETAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS BY COUNTY NEW JERSEY, 1991

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	NUMBER OF DEATHS				
	INFANT*	NEONATAL	POST-NEONATAL	FETAL	MATERNAL
ATLANTIC	36	25	11	33	0
BERGEN	71	53	18	52	0
BURLINGTON	45	31	14	35	0
CAMDEN	99	67	32	69	0
CAPE MAY	13	11	2	9	0
CUMBERLAND	19	12	7	22	0
ESSEX	185	111	73	167	3
GLOUCESTER	24	17	7	23	1
HUDSON	95	64	29	87	2
HUNTERDON	7	5	2	8	0
MERCER	52	31	21	45	1
MIDDLESEX	76	57	19	59	2
MONMOUTH	56	38	17	50	0
MORRIS	41	30	11	32	0
OCEAN	49	37	12	43	0
PASSAIC	79	42	37	69	3
SALEM	3	2	1	8	0
SOMERSET	27	20	7	18	0
SUSSEX	15	12	3	12	0
UNION	52	32	20	54	0
WARREN	10	6	4	13	0
INSTITUTIONS	0	0	0	0	0
MILITARY	2	2	0	1	0
NOT STATED	8	6	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,064	711	347	909	12

*INCLUDES SIX DEATHS WHICH COULD NOT BE CLASSIFIED AS NEONATAL OR POSTNEONATAL DEATHS

TABLE M25. TOTAL DEATHS BY CAUSE GROUP AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE NEW JERSEY, 1991

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL	ATLANTIC	BERGEN	BURLING-TON	CAMDEN	CAPE MAY	CUMBER-LAND	ESSEX
TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (10-12)	53	1	4	2	1	1	1	14
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	18	0	1	1	1	0	0	6
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	1,126	46	95	41	65	18	14	175
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	1,925	45	94	32	66	6	13	652
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
OTHER INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-9,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139)	268	7	22	18	17	4	2	51
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	18,253	587	2,194	789	1,132	348	342	1,856
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	185	6	17	5	7	9	4	14
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	1,979	58	198	73	132	29	39	258
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	100	2	4	3	9	2	6	10
ANEMIAS (280-285)	176	4	12	4	10	3	4	28
MENINGITIS (320-322)	32	0	3	1	0	1	1	7
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	23,442	818	2,758	994	1,458	427	458	2,377
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	259	6	26	8	21	5	10	25
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	4,086	152	475	179	241	64	68	466
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	425	17	38	5	30	4	8	19
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	816	20	90	29	69	15	13	90
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	23	1	0	0	2	0	1	3
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	2,311	77	247	113	153	36	41	244
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	2,354	82	236	106	143	46	37	228
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	177	4	22	8	11	6	1	25
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	10	0	1	1	3	0	0	1
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	215	7	13	7	11	4	4	20
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	891	33	79	26	52	16	15	118
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575)	98	2	10	3	1	3	2	13
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	859	30	63	28	50	21	30	113
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	17	0	3	2	0	0	0	1
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600)	12	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
COMPLICATION OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	348	9	30	26	28	6	4	45
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	574	20	39	24	61	8	9	96
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825)	867	42	81	49	55	15	31	77
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807,E826-E949)	1,149	65	81	45	87	14	20	201
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	573	30	74	24	58	8	13	42
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	464	22	31	9	40	6	7	132
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	146	5	25	1	16	1	0	27
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	373	13	39	13	21	6	9	39
RESIDUAL	5,851	156	581	243	397	90	101	658
TOTAL	70,275	2,367	7,691	2,913	4,448	1,222	1,309	8,135

TABLE M25. TOTAL DEATHS BY CAUSE GROUP AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE (CONTINUED)
NEW JERSEY, 1991

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9)	GLOU-CESTER	HUDSON	HUNTERDON	MERCER	MIDDLE-SEX	MON-MOUTH	MORRIS	OCEAN
TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (10-12)	2	5	0	2	6	0	1	2
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	0	5	0	0	0	2	1	0
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	25	98	4	39	73	57	44	118
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	19	333	9	47	109	106	25	31
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-9,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139)	6	17	4	15	18	17	11	15
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	469	1,257	188	717	1,398	1,331	802	1,570
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	4	13	2	16	16	13	4	23
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	48	166	15	95	134	166	53	142
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	3	8	1	5	6	5	8	10
ANEMIAS (280-285)	1	22	2	7	12	18	4	12
MENINGITIS (320-322)	0	5	0	2	2	3	2	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	545	1,714	215	985	1,571	1,598	1,017	2,162
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	17	27	4	17	15	21	7	13
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	94	262	31	164	270	299	184	338
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	29	25	4	10	106	51	14	13
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	17	55	9	39	58	52	29	61
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	0	3	1	0	2	1	1	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	34	148	32	111	151	161	137	183
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	67	178	33	109	197	172	117	202
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	3	11	2	12	11	10	5	17
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	7	29	5	6	17	19	7	15
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	23	93	7	40	67	69	24	64
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575)	3	10	3	8	9	4	5	10
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	19	82	5	30	53	80	27	77
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	0	1	0	1	4	2	1	0
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600)	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0
COMPLICATION OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	9	24	0	16	23	24	13	28
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	14	51	6	28	49	25	24	19
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825)	31	48	12	39	69	64	39	72
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807,E826-E949)	37	98	8	57	71	59	40	58
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	14	46	6	18	44	38	21	34
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	5	58	0	13	23	24	9	11
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	9	17	1	1	5	6	6	4
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	10	53	1	17	31	27	9	19
RESIDUAL	166	404	48	281	456	379	256	385
TOTAL	1,734	5,369	659	2,951	5,078	4,804	2,947	5,708

TABLE M25. TOTAL DEATHS BY CAUSE GROUP AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE (CONTINUED)
NEW JERSEY, 1991

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	PASSAIC	SALEM	SOMERSET	SUSSEX	UNION	WARREN	INSTIT-UTIONS	MILI-TARY	NOT STATED
TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (10-12)	4	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	84	6	31	13	68	9	1	2	0
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	174	3	15	4	139	2	0	0	1
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
OTHER INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-9,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139)	17	1	6	3	16	1	0	0	0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	951	166	461	224	1,265	200	0	0	6
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	10	3	3	2	13	1	0	0	0
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	139	20	39	26	135	13	0	1	0
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	5	2	3	0	6	2	0	0	0
ANEMIAS (280-285)	8	4	5	0	15	1	0	0	0
MENINGITIS (320-322)	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429)	1,488	197	499	244	1,629	278	0	5	5
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	10	1	7	1	17	1	0	0	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	278	37	96	63	278	47	0	0	0
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	23	5	5	4	14	1	0	0	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448)	60	16	23	11	53	7	0	0	0
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	2	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	137	23	61	28	162	28	0	2	2
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	118	20	52	58	121	31	0	1	0
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	4	3	5	5	10	2	0	0	0
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	14	2	7	4	15	2	0	0	0
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	61	6	21	8	64	5	0	0	0
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575)	2	0	4	0	5	1	0	0	0
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	61	5	14	13	50	8	0	0	0
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600)	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
COMPLICATION OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	27	1	9	5	16	2	0	1	2
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	31	2	17	10	30	6	0	1	4
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825)	33	9	26	17	39	14	0	1	4
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807,E826-E949)	61	12	34	6	84	9	0	0	2
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	28	12	22	10	27	3	0	1	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	30	5	7	2	27	2	0	0	1
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	12	0	3	0	4	1	0	0	2
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	25	2	10	3	21	4	0	0	1
RESIDUAL	298	51	172	77	384	63	0	2	3
TOTAL	4,202	616	1,660	849	4,715	747	1	17	33

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

1991

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 1991. Divorce information was obtained from the New Jersey Superior Court, Chancery Division. Marriages and divorces are recorded by place of occurrence or judgement, 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

There were 55,832 marriages in New Jersey in 1991. This was a 5.0 percent decrease from the 1990 level and represents the largest yearly change, both in number and percentage, in the last decade (Table MD1). There were fewer marriages in the state in 1991 than in any year since 1980. The 1991 marriage rate per 1,000 population decreased 5.3 percent from the 1990 rate to 7.2, the lowest rate in the last decade. The state has experienced a general decline in both number of marriages and in the marriage rate over the past decade.

Among New Jersey counties, the highest number of marriages occurred in Essex County (6,048), while the lowest number was recorded in Salem County (430) (Table MD3). Along with Essex County, the following five counties, with numbers in parentheses, accounted for more than half the marriages in the state: Bergen (5,856); Middlesex (4,902); Monmouth (4,155); Hudson (4,109); and Passaic (3,642).

Age

In 1991, the median age of brides was 27.6 years and of grooms, 29.4 years (Table MD1). The median age of brides declined by one-tenth of a year, while the median age of grooms increased by the same amount over 1990 levels. The trend in age at marriage had been consistently upward over the past decade until 1991. The median ages of brides and grooms have increased by 2.3 and 1.6 years, respectively, since 1982. Additional years of data are needed to determine whether the 1991 median ages represent a stabilization in the ages at which both males and females marry.

TABLE MD1. NUMBER OF MARRIAGES, MARRIAGE RATES AND MEDIAN AGE AT MARRIAGE FOR BRIDES AND GROOMS MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES ISSUED IN NEW JERSEY, 1982-1991

	MARRIAGES		MEDIAN AGE	
YEAR	NUMBER	RATE*	BRIDES	GROOMS
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
1991	55,832	7.2	27.6	29.4

* RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 1,000 POPULATION.

In the nation as a whole, the median age at first marriage has been increasing over the past few decades to the extent that it is now at its highest level of this century (Family Planning Perspectives, 1993). A trend toward increasing median age at first marriage for both brides and grooms was reversed in New Jersey in 1990. First marriages in 1991, however, resumed this trend: the median age of brides marrying for the first time was 26.0--a 2.0 percent increase from 1990--while the median age for first-time grooms, 27.6, showed a 3.8 percent increase over 1990 (Table MD2). In 1982, 63.2 percent of all brides marrying for the first time were under 25, while this percentage had fallen to 40.1 percent in 1991. The corresponding percentages for grooms were 45.5 percent in 1982 and 25.7 percent in 1991 (Table MD4).

TABLE MD2. MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE
NEW JERSEY, 1982 - 1991

	MEDIAN AGE	
YEAR	BRIDES	GROOMS
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
1991	26.0	27.6

Table MD5 presents a detailed tabulation of bride's age by groom's age.

Previous Marital Status

As has been the case for the past four years, three-fourths of all brides, and a slightly lower percentage of grooms, were marrying for the first time (Table MD6). The percentage of brides and grooms who were widowed at time of remarriage remained near 1990 levels, as did that of brides and grooms remarrying after divorce. Table MD7 presents a comparison of previous marital status of both brides and grooms in 1991.

Race

Marriage statistics by race of bride and groom and county of occurrence are contained in Table MD3. For race, only the designations "white", "black", "other" or "unknown" appear on the marriage certificate.

County and Month

The number of marriages by month and county of occurrence are found in Table MD8.

DIVORCES, ANNULMENTS, AND SEPARATE MAINTENANCE ACTIONS

Divorce figures for 1991 include divorces, annulments, and separate maintenance actions by county of judgement. Although past reports have not included separate maintenance actions with divorces, adjustment of the number of divorces published in prior reports for 1990 has been made to include separate maintenance actions for purposes of comparison with 1991 data. The ratio of marriages to divorces, annulments, and separate maintenance actions in 1991 was 2.2, down from an adjusted ratio of 2.3 in 1990; there were 25,686 divorces, annulments, and separate maintenance actions in 1991, up from 25,035 in 1990; and the rate per 1,000 population of divorces, annulments, and separate maintenance actions was 3.3 in 1991, as compared to an adjusted rate of 3.2 in 1990. The number and rate of marriages and of divorces, annulments, and separate maintenance actions by county for 1991 are presented in Table MD9.

TABLE MD3. MARRIAGES BY COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE AND BY RACE OF BRIDE AND GROOM NEW JERSEY, 1991

COUNTY	TOTAL	WHITE		BLACK		OTHER		NOT STATED	
		BRIDE	GROOM	BRIDE	GROOM	BRIDE	GROOM	BRIDE	GROOM
ATLANTIC	1,883	1,561	1,552	264	284	53	43	5	4
BERGEN	5,856	5,314	5,337	301	309	231	199	10	11
BURLINGTON	2,685	2,325	2,295	323	356	35	32	2	2
CAMDEN	3,222	2,769	2,746	400	420	51	52	2	4
CAPE MAY	804	769	767	31	34	3	2	1	1
CUMBERLAND	1,011	900	884	102	120	9	7	0	0
ESSEX	6,048	4,087	4,063	1,792	1,820	105	100	64	65
GLOUCESTER	1,481	1,363	1,354	104	118	10	5	4	4
HUDSON	4,109	3,441	3,437	445	458	199	182	24	32
HUNTERDON	773	765	766	6	6	2	1	0	0
MERCER	2,316	1,850	1,839	419	433	46	39	1	5
MIDDLESEX	4,902	4,331	4,325	389	398	166	164	16	15
MONMOUTH	4,155	3,828	3,827	252	271	69	56	6	1
MORRIS	3,317	3,198	3,202	54	64	63	49	2	2
OCEAN	2,392	2,302	2,297	62	70	24	23	4	2
PASSAIC	3,642	3,065	2,981	441	511	131	145	5	5
SALEM	430	385	382	42	48	2	0	1	0
SOMERSET	1,768	1,606	1,597	94	107	61	58	7	6
SUSSEX	822	814	814	1	4	6	3	1	1
UNION	3,572	2,892	2,883	584	607	90	77	6	5
WARREN	611	600	597	8	8	3	6	0	0
MILITARY	32	24	24	7	6	1	2	0	0
STATE INSTITUTIONS	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	55,832	48,190	47,970	6,121	6,452	1,360	1,245	161	165

TABLE MD4. PERCENT OF BRIDES AND GROOMS UNDER 25 AND UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE AT THE TIME OF FIRST MARRIAGE NEW JERSEY, 1982 - 1991

YEAR	BRIDES		GROOMS	
	PERCENT UNDER 25	PERCENT UNDER 20	PERCENT UNDER 25	PERCENT UNDER 20
1982	63.2	13.4	45.5	4.8
1983	60.2	11.9	42.6	4.2
1984	57.3	10.7	40.2	3.6
1985	55.1	9.6	37.8	3.3
1986	52.0	8.9	35.4	3.2
1987	50.0	8.1	33.4	2.7
1988	47.5	7.0	30.8	2.4
1989	44.9	6.8	29.2	2.3
1990	46.3	6.9	29.7	2.5
1991	40.1	5.4	25.7	2.0

TABLE MD5. MARRIAGES BY AGE OF BRIDE AND AGE OF GROOM NEW JERSEY, 1991

AGE OF BRIDE	TOTAL	AGE OF GROOM											
		UNDER 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
UNDER 15	9	0	3	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
15-19	2,254	0	501	1,284	361	83	20	5	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	15,066	0	250	6,524	6,384	1,436	319	105	29	12	5	1	1
25-29	18,147	0	50	1,679	9,680	4,749	1,358	410	148	47	16	8	2
30-34	9,229	0	7	370	2,053	3,469	1,986	853	323	102	47	12	7
35-39	4,807	0	2	100	469	1,079	1,421	951	477	178	86	25	19
40-44	2,757	0	2	27	110	306	472	745	549	307	132	76	31
45-49	1,559	1	1	7	37	65	135	236	384	324	197	111	61
50-54	853	0	0	5	9	18	29	71	114	188	187	135	97
55-59	481	0	0	1	4	1	11	18	31	57	111	126	121
60-64	284	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	4	18	28	93	133
65+	385	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	6	13	35	326
NOT STATED	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	55,832	1	816	9,999	19,109	11,211	5,754	3,397	2,063	1,239	822	622	799

TABLE MD6. NUMBER OF MARRIAGES BY PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS
NEW JERSEY, 1982 - 1991

YEAR	NUMBER OF MARRIAGES	BRIDES			GROOMS		
		PERCENT NEVER MARRIED	PERCENT WIDOWED	PERCENT DIVORCED	PERCENT NEVER MARRIED	PERCENT WIDOWED	PERCENT DIVORCED
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
1991	55,832	75.3	2.5	22.3	74.2	2.6	23.2

TABLE MD7. MARRIAGES BY PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDE AND GROOM
NEW JERSEY, 1991

PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDE	TOTAL		PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF GROOM					
			NEVER MARRIED		WIDOWED		DIVORCED	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
NEVER MARRIED	42,018	75.3	35,714	86.2	299	20.6	6,005	46.4
WIDOWED	1,377	2.5	338	0.8	538	37.0	501	3.9
DIVORCED	12,434	22.3	5,373	13.0	617	42.4	6,444	49.7
NOT STATED	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
TOTAL	55,832	100.0	41,425	100.0	1,454	100.0	12,953	100.0

TABLE MD8. NUMBER OF MARRIAGES BY COUNTY BY MONTH
NEW JERSEY, 1991

COUNTY	MONTH												TOTAL
	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	
ATLANTIC	84	92	120	170	181	241	121	168	213	208	160	125	1,883
BERGEN	195	265	339	514	580	722	395	569	706	719	531	321	5,856
BURLINGTON	110	156	146	184	291	353	190	263	284	292	242	174	2,685
CAMDEN	100	162	184	260	329	455	246	248	373	385	306	174	3,222
CAPE MAY	30	38	45	55	76	96	62	69	114	115	61	43	804
CUMBERLAND	51	53	68	86	118	140	81	87	94	93	86	54	1,011
ESSEX	243	314	378	443	566	749	512	706	676	598	493	370	6,048
GLOUCESTER	58	85	73	122	135	203	98	130	185	180	132	80	1,481
HUDSON	186	266	280	368	425	416	333	399	443	403	316	274	4,109
HUNTERDON	20	33	29	60	72	119	51	76	122	98	44	49	773
MERCER	96	105	122	178	245	317	173	241	280	259	184	116	2,316
MIDDLESEX	187	273	263	386	498	580	373	510	570	544	442	276	4,902
MONMOUTH	117	172	206	298	461	521	294	458	537	496	363	232	4,155
MORRIS	95	150	153	255	348	398	269	359	438	428	272	152	3,317
OCEAN	90	126	122	179	243	299	177	220	346	272	193	125	2,392
PASSAIC	147	193	224	271	394	428	300	385	400	403	305	192	3,642
SALEM	14	29	19	26	45	45	36	44	52	57	42	21	430
SOMERSET	52	76	111	99	172	223	150	180	231	237	149	88	1,768
SUSSEX	24	29	25	62	98	116	66	80	116	109	66	31	822
UNION	147	214	217	259	358	398	287	354	444	381	324	189	3,572
WARREN	28	28	25	46	67	86	41	53	78	76	48	35	611
MILITARY	1	3	4	4	0	1	3	3	6	4	1	2	32
STATE INSTITUTIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	2,075	2,862	3,153	4,325	5,702	6,906	4,258	5,602	6,708	6,357	4,761	3,123	55,832

TABLE MD9. MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES BY COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE NEW JERSEY, 1991

COUNTY	NUMBER OF MARRIAGES	RATE*	NUMBER OF DIVORCES**	RATE*
ATLANTIC	1,883	8.3	946	4.2
BERGEN	5,856	7.1	2,287	2.8
BURLINGTON	2,685	6.7	1,350	3.4
CAMDEN	3,222	6.4	1,632	3.2
CAPE MAY	804	8.4	343	3.6
CUMBERLAND	1,011	7.3	483	3.5
ESSEX	6,048	7.8	2,335	3.0
GLOUCESTER	1,481	6.4	831	3.6
HUDSON	4,109	7.4	2,096	3.8
HUNTERDON	773	7.1	399	3.7
MERCER	2,316	7.1	1,043	3.2
MIDDLESEX	4,902	7.3	2,284	3.4
MONMOUTH	4,155	7.5	2,055	3.7
MORRIS	3,317	7.9	1,529	3.6
OCEAN	2,392	5.5	1,529	3.5
PASSAIC	3,642	8.0	1,384	3.1
SALEM	430	6.6	217	3.3
SOMERSET	1,768	7.2	752	3.1
SUSSEX	822	6.2	455	3.4
UNION	3,572	7.3	1,458	3.0
WARREN	611	6.6	278	3.0
MILITARY	32	N/A	0	N/A
STATE INSTITUTIONS	1	N/A	0	N/A
TOTAL	55,832	7.2	25,686	3.3

*RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 1,000 POPULATION
**FIGURES INCLUDE DIVORCES, ANNULMENTS AND SEPARATE MAINTENANCE ACTIONS

MORBIDITY

1991

INTRODUCTION

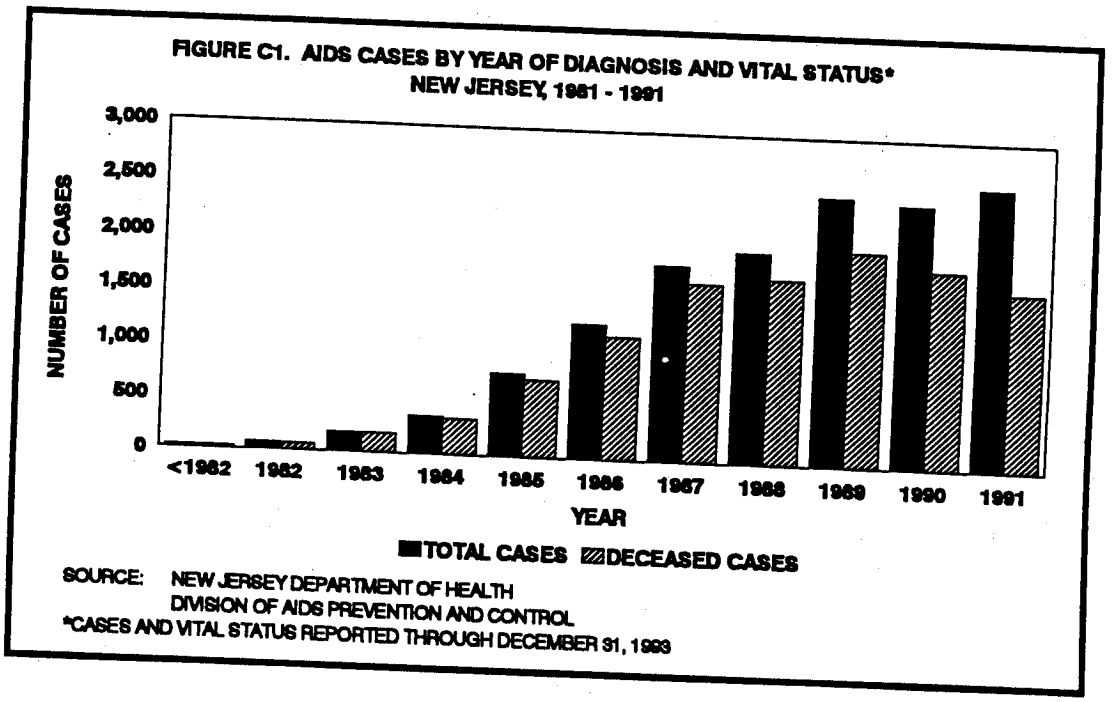
This chapter is derived from data on cases of reportable diseases submitted to the specific program units of the New Jersey Department of Health charged with responsibility for their collection and maintenance. The New Jersey Sanitary Code and the New Jersey Administrative Code 8:57 require that the 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.

AIDS and cases of HIV infection are reported to the HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program in 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 vaccine-preventable childhood diseases are reported to the Immunization Program and data on all other communicable diseases are reported to the Infectious Disease Program. These programs are coordinated by the Communicable Disease Control Service located within the Division of Epidemiology, Environmental and Occupational Health Services.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

As of December 31, 1991, the cumulative number of AIDS cases reported in New Jersey was 12,471. This represents approximately six percent of the national total and ranks New Jersey fifth in the nation in terms of reported AIDS cases (Division of AIDS Prevention and Control, 1992). The number of newly diagnosed AIDS cases recorded for 1991 (as of December 31, 1993) was 2,591.[1] This represents a 7.1 percent increase over the number of cases diagnosed in 1990 (Figure C1).

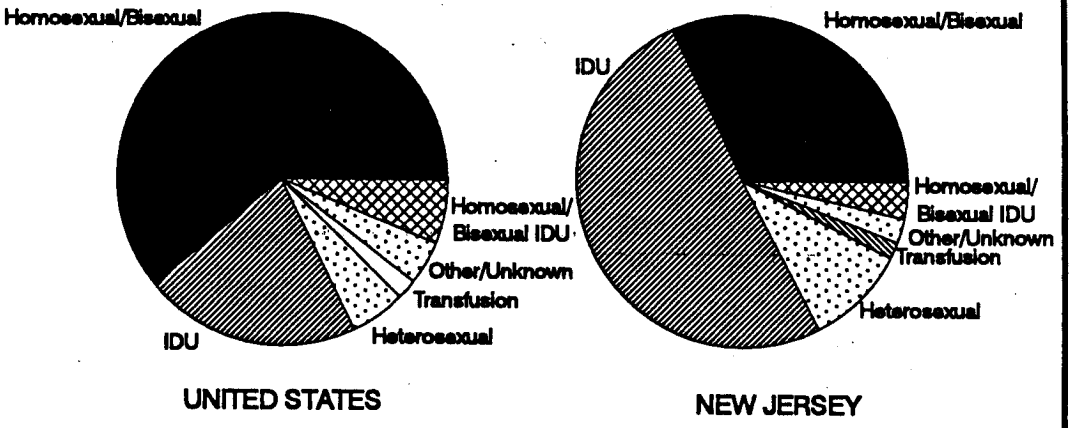


Comparison with the rest of the nation reveals striking differences in the distribution of risk factors associated with the transmission of AIDS among adolescents and adults in New Jersey (Division of AIDS Prevention and Control, 1992). Nationally, of all cases reported through December 31, 1991, only 22 percent of adult and adolescent AIDS cases were intravenous drug users, while 55 percent of New Jersey AIDS cases reported this as the means of transmission. In the United States as a whole, 58 percent of all AIDS cases have been homosexual or bisexual males, while in New Jersey only 27 percent of AIDS cases fall in this category. Moreover, the proportion of AIDS cases which have been attributed to heterosexual transmission in New Jersey is almost twice that in the nation as a whole (10.8% and 5.8%, respectively) (Table C7 and Figure C2).

[1]Due to the time lag in reporting newly diagnosed cases of AIDS, the number of cases for any year continues to increase for at least two years past the end of the calendar year. Data available for 1991 incidence including all cases for that year reported through December 31, 1993 were used to compare with the similar figure for 1990, to measure change over the year. The remainder of this report analyzes cumulative data on AIDS cases reported through December 31, 1991, unless otherwise indicated.

New Jersey has had a higher percentage of AIDS cases diagnosed in children under five years of age than is true nationally (Division of AIDS Prevention and Control, 1992). Throughout the United States, only 1.4 percent of all diagnosed AIDS cases fall into this age group, while children under five account for 2.2 percent of all cases reported in New Jersey (Table C1).

FIGURE C2. MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF AIDS UNITED STATES AND NEW JERSEY, 1991



SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
DIVISION OF AIDS PREVENTION AND CONTROL
NOTE: THESE DATA ARE CUMULATIVE, FOR ALL CASES DIAGNOSED THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1991

As is true nationally, the modal age group of AIDS cases is people aged 30 through 39 years and nearly half (49.9%) of all cases have been diagnosed among people in this age group. In both New Jersey and the U.S. as a whole, 88 percent of AIDS cases are between the ages of 20 and 49 years.

TABLE C1.AIDS CASES BY AGE AT DIAGNOSIS NEW JERSEY AND THE UNITED STATES CASES REPORTED THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1991

	NEW JERSEY		UNITED STATES*	
AGE GROUP	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
UNDER 5	275	2.2	2,766	1.4
5 - 12	77	0.6	660	0.3
13 - 19	46	0.4	768	0.4
20 - 29	2,235	17.9	39,768	19.6
30 - 39	6,223	49.9	93,118	45.9
40 - 49	2,532	20.3	45,068	22.2
50 & OVER	1,083	8.7	20,695	10.2
TOTAL	12,471	100.0	202,843	100.0

*CASES REPORTED AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 1991
SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, DIVISION OF AIDS PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Most striking is the relative proportion of AIDS cases in New Jersey who are female - 22.5 percent. This is in contrast to the 11.0 percent of cases nationwide who are female (Table C2).

New Jersey also differs from the rest of the United States in terms of the racial and ethnic composition of AIDS cases. More than half of the reported cases in New Jersey (53.8%) have been found among non-Hispanic black residents, while fewer than one-third of the nation's cases (29.0%) were non-Hispanic blacks. As of the end of 1991, 67.5 percent of New Jersey's reported AIDS cases were black and/or Hispanic, while nationally, these demographic groups accounted for only 45.4 percent of reported cases (Table C2).

TABLE C2. AIDS CASES BY SEX AND RACE/ETHNICITY NEW JERSEY AND THE UNITED STATES, CASES REPORTED THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1991

RACIAL/ETHNIC CLASSIFICATION	NEW JERSEY				UNITED STATES*			
	MALES		FEMALES		MALES		FEMALES	
	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
White (Non-Hispanic)	3,417	35.4	590	21.0	103,138	57.1	5,650	25.3
Black (Non-Hispanic)	4,809	49.8	1,898	67.6	47,013	26.0	11,778	52.8
Hispanic	1,395	14.4	311	11.1	28,530	15.8	4,674	20.9
Other/Unknown	41	0.4	10	0.4	1,850	1.0	210	0.9
TOTAL	9,662	100.0	2,809	100.0	180,531	100.0	22,312	100.0

*CASES REPORTED AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 1991
SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, DIVISION OF AIDS PREVENTION AND CONTROL

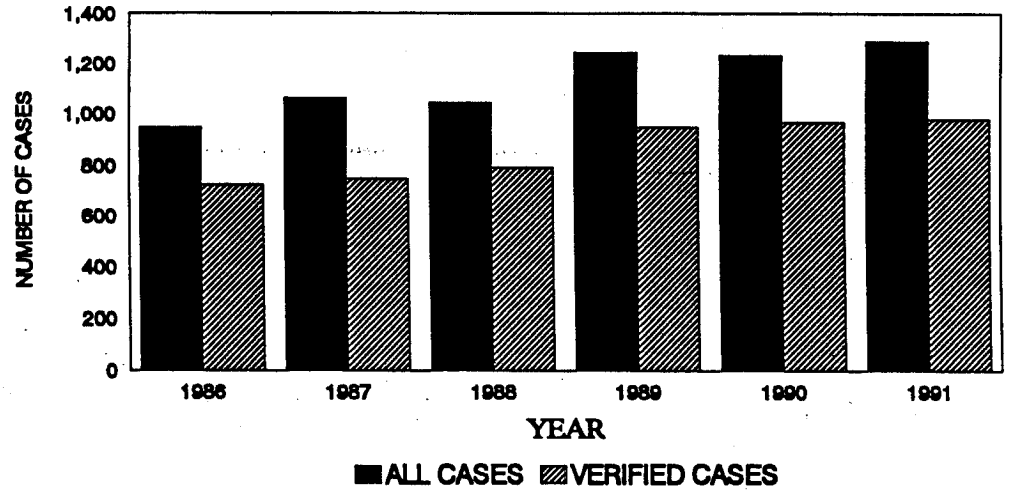
Each of New Jersey's 21 counties has reported cases of AIDS (Table C8). However, just two counties - Essex and Hudson - account for nearly half (48.7%) of the cumulative number of cases ever reported in New Jersey through December 31, 1991 and 44.5 percent of the cases diagnosed in 1991 and reported through December 31, 1993 (Division of AIDS Prevention and Control, 1992 and Division of AIDS Prevention and Control unpublished data, 1994).

In 1991, there were 1,925 deaths attributed to HIV infection and it was the primary diagnosis in 8,149 hospital admissions of New Jersey residents. Total charges for these hospital stays were $133,801,000 resulting in an average cost of $16,400 per admission (The Codman Research Group, Inc., 1993). Charges for admissions in which HIV infection was the primary diagnosis greatly underestimate the total expenditures for hospitalizations of patients with HIV infection, as many of these individuals are given a primary diagnosis reflecting the condition or disease which was the immediate cause of the hospitalization, rather than HIV infection.

Tuberculosis

Between 1986 and 1990, the number of new verified tuberculosis cases had increased at an average rate of 7.8 percent per year, after implementation of a new, stricter case definition in 1985 by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). In 1991, there were 983 new verified cases of tuberculosis, an increase of 13 cases from the previous year. This represents a 1.3 percent relative increase, the lowest percentage increase in the years following implementation of the new case definition (Figure C3).

FIGURE C3. TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE
NEW JERSEY, 1986 - 1991



SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, ENVIRONMENTAL AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

In 1991, there were 1,288 total new cases of tuberculosis, 56 more than were reported in 1990. Total cases include verified cases plus any additional cases which do not meet the new CDC definition. In addition there were 71 deaths from tuberculosis, one more than in 1990 (Table C3).

TABLE C3. TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY
NEW JERSEY, 1986-1991

YEAR	ALL CASES		VERIFIED CASES		DEATHS	
	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*
1986	948	12.4	724	9.5	78	1.0
1987	1,063	13.9	748	9.7	74	1.0
1988	1,045	13.5	793	10.3	77	1.0
1989	1,243	16.1	949	12.3	83	1.1
1990	1,232	15.9	970	12.5	70	0.9
1991	1,288	16.6	983	12.7	71	0.9

*RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 POPULATION
SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

In 1991, as in 1990, persons aged 25 through 44 comprised almost half (48.7%) of all the verified cases of tuberculosis (Table C9). Males accounted for nearly two-thirds of all verified cases (623 cases or 63.4 percent of the total). Almost half of all verified cases (490 cases or 49.8 percent of the total) occurred among persons identified as black. In general, black individuals with verified cases of tuberculosis reported in 1991 tended to be younger than persons of other races. The modal age group for black males was 35 through 44 years; for black females the mode was 25 through 34 years. Newly reported cases of tuberculosis among white females, in particular, tended to be older, with 40.7 percent in the age group 65 years and over. The age distribution of white male cases was bimodal with equal numbers of cases aged 25 through 34 and 65 and over. In 1991, there were 156 verified cases of tuberculosis diagnosed in individuals identified as Hispanic (of any racial background). Of these, 108 were male and 48 were female. The age group 25 through 44 accounted for 81 cases or 51.9 percent of the verified cases of tuberculosis in Hispanics.

Every county reported verified cases of tuberculosis in 1991 (Table C10). However, just three counties (Essex, Hudson and Passaic) accounted for over half of the verified (54.3%) and total (57.4%) cases of tuberculosis reported in 1991. There were 27 cases of tuberculosis reported in the transient population, while 63 cases were recorded in institutionalized individuals. Forty-nine of the tuberculosis cases reported by institutions were in correctional facilities and 40 of these were verified cases (Dunston, J., 1992).

In 1991, tuberculosis was the primary diagnosis in 861 hospital admissions of New Jersey residents. These hospital stays had average charges of $15,900 per admission, for a total cost of $13,689,900 (The Codman Research Group, Inc., 1993). These admissions, which include only cases in which tuberculosis was the primary diagnosis, seriously underestimate the total hospitalizations of individuals with this disease, as many admissions of individuals with tuberculosis may be given a primary diagnosis of the immediate condition or disease that led to the admission.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

The total number of syphilis cases reported in New Jersey decreased from 4,394 in 1990 to 3,765 in 1991 (a 14.3% decrease), while the incidence rate decreased by 14.4 percent, from 56.8 per 100,000 to 48.6 per 100,000 (Table C4). This represents the first decrease in reported cases of syphilis since 1986. Syphilis incidence decreased for every stage of the disease except those diagnosed as late latent cases. Table C11 distributes the cases of gonorrhea and syphilis by type into broad age groups. Table C5 provides greater age detail for primary and secondary syphilis and gonorrhea cases. The greatest number and highest rates of primary and secondary syphilis cases occurred among those aged 20 through 29.

TABLE C4. INCIDENCE OF SYPHILIS BY STAGE AND GONORRHEA NEW JERSEY, 1982-1991

	SYPHILIS						GONORRHEA	
	TOTAL CASES*		PRIMARY & SECONDARY		EARLY LATENT			
YEAR	NUMBER	RATE**	NUMBER	RATE**	NUMBER	RATE**	NUMBER	RATE**
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
1991	3,765	48.6	1,093	14.1	913	11.8	10,489	135.3

*INCLUDES EVERY STAGE OF DISEASE
**RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 POPULATION
SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, ENVIRONMENTAL AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

TABLE C5. NUMBER AND RATE OF PRIMARY/SECONDARY SYPHILIS AND GONORRHEA CASES BY DETAILED AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1991

AGE GROUP	PRIMARY/SECONDARY SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*
0-4	5	0.9	29	5.1
5-9	1	0.2	6	1.2
10-14	13	2.7	163	33.4
15-19	112	22.9	2,939	601.8
20-24	230	42.5	2,919	539.3
25-29	260	40.8	1,795	281.4
30-34	188	27.0	1,058	151.7
35-39	106	16.6	526	82.6
40-44	58	9.7	245	41.0
45-54	81	9.5	197	23.1
55-64	29	4.1	67	9.5
65+	8	0.8	37	3.5
NOT STATED	2	N/A	508	N/A
TOTAL	1,093	14.1	10,489	134.8

NOTE: MILITARY AND INSTITUTIONAL CASES ARE INCLUDED IN THE "NOT STATED" AGE CATEGORY, DUE TO LACK OF INFORMATION ON AGE FOR THESE CASES (40 GONORRHEA CASES).
*RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 AGE-SPECIFIC POPULATION
SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, ENVIRONMENTAL AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Every county reported cases of syphilis in 1991 (Table C12). Counties with crude incidence rates above the state-wide rate were Camden, Cumberland, Essex, Hudson, Mercer, Passaic, Salem and Union. These eight counties accounted for 3,037 (80.7%) of the total cases, with Essex County alone accounting for 1,102 (29.3%) of the total.

In 1991, there were 10,489 reported cases of gonorrhea. This represents a reduction of 28.8 percent (4,235 cases) over the previous year and is less than half the number reported ten years previously, when incidence rates began a steady decline (Table C4).

Only Salem County had more reported cases of gonorrhea in 1991 than in 1990 (32 more cases). Counties with crude incidence rates above the state-wide rate were Atlantic, Camden, Cumberland, Essex, Hudson, Mercer, Passaic and Salem. These eight counties accounted for 7,975 (76.0%) of the total cases with Essex County alone accounting for 3,164 (30.2%) of the total (Table C12).

No age group had a higher incidence rate in 1991 than the previous year and the age groups with the highest rates decreased more dramatically than the low-rate age groups (Table C5 and Martin, et al., 1992). As in 1990, 15 through 19 year olds had the highest rate (601.8 per 100,000 population), but this rate was 16.5 percent lower than the 1990 rate of 720.7. In 20 through 24 year olds, the incidence rate declined by 24.9 percent to 539.3 per 100,000 population.

Other Reportable Diseases

New Jersey law requires the reporting of a number of communicable diseases. In 1991, cases of thirty-seven different communicable diseases were reported to the New Jersey Department of Health.

Diseases showing major increases from 1990 incidence levels included hepatitis non-A non-B (131.1 percent) and measles (140.6 percent) (Tables C6 and C13). There were 62 deaths attributed to viral hepatitis and 3 deaths attributed to measles in 1991. The number of reported cases of hepatitis Types A and B continued the decline which has been in evidence for most of the past ten years (Table C13). The rate of serum hepatitis (Type B) reached its lowest level of the decade in 1991, while infectious hepatitis (Type A) recorded its second lowest rate of the decade. Hepatitis cases are known to be under-reported in this state, as funds for surveillance and follow-up studies have declined during the recent past. For this reason, caution should be exercised in interpreting trends in hepatitis incidence. Additional diseases showing substantial decreases from 1990 incidence levels include Lyme disease (14.2%) and mumps (69.9%).

TABLE C6. REPORTED CASES OF SELECTED VACCINE-PREVENTABLE AND OTHER COMMUNICABLE DISEASES NEW JERSEY, 1988-1991

DISEASE	1988	1989	1990	1991
AMEBIASIS	115	39	21	32
C. FETUS DISEASE	571	422	612	582
GIARDIASIS	639	465	440	447
HEPATITIS A	320	469	437	307
HEPATITIS B	497	597	525	442
HEPATITIS NON A OR B	21	37	45	104
LEGIONELLOSIS	40	40	52	36
LYME DISEASE	550	680	1,067	915
MEASLES (RUBEOLA)	405	480	473	1,138
MUMPS	57	214	143	43
SALMONELLOSIS	2,391	1,854	1,870	2,016
SHIGELLOSIS	332	182	331	380
TYPHOID FEVER	16	33	25	19
YERSINIOSIS	76	49	31	43

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, ENVIRONMENTAL AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Distribution of reported cases of communicable diseases is presented by county of residence, month of onset, age and race/ethnicity in Tables C14 through C17.

TABLE C7.AIDS TRANSMISSION CATEGORIES IN ADOLESCENTS AND ADULTS BY SEX NEW JERSEY AND THE UNITED STATES, CASES REPORTED THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1991

CATEGORIES	NEW JERSEY						UNITED STATES*					
	MALES	PERCENT	FEMALES	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	MALES	PERCENT	FEMALES	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT
HOMOSEXUAL/ BISEXUAL	3,243	34.2	0	0.0	3,243	26.8	116,609	65.3	0	0.0	116,609	58.5
INTRAVENOUS DRUG USERS	4,981	52.6	1,626	61.5	6,607	54.5	34,309	19.2	10,482	50.5	44,791	22.5
HOMOSEXUAL/ BISEXUAL/ INTRAVENOUS DRUG USERS	443	4.7	0	0.0	443	3.7	12,953	7.2	0	0.0	12,953	6.5
HEMOPHILIAC	75	0.8	0	0.0	75	0.6	1,641	0.9	39	0.2	1,680	0.8
HETEROSEXUAL	455	4.8	848	32.1	1,303	10.8	4,558	2.6	7,051	34.0	11,609	5.8
TRANSFUSION	115	1.2	97	3.7	212	1.7	2,650	1.5	1,656	8.0	4,306	2.2
OTHER/UNKNOWN	165	1.7	71	2.7	236	1.9	5,958	3.3	1,511	7.3	7,469	3.7
TOTAL	9,477	100.0	2,642	100.0	12,119	100.0	178,678	100.0	20,739	100.0	199,417	100.0

*CASES REPORTED THROUGH NOVEMBER 30, 1991
NOTE: THESE STATISTICS EXCLUDE CHILDREN UNDER 13 YEARS OF AGE
SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, DIVISION OF AIDS PREVENTION AND CONTROL

TABLE C8. AIDS INCIDENCE BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
NEW JERSEY, 1991
CASES REPORTED THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1993

COUNTY	NUMBER OF CASES	INCIDENCE RATE*
ATLANTIC	100	44.1
BERGEN	121	14.6
BURLINGTON	44	11.0
CAMDEN	83	16.5
CAPE MAY	9	9.4
CUMBERLAND	24	17.3
ESSEX	752	97.3
GLOUCESTER	30	12.9
HUDSON	402	72.7
HUNTERDON	6	5.5
MERCER	64	19.6
MIDDLESEX	177	26.3
MONMOUTH	145	26.0
MORRIS	40	9.5
OCEAN	52	11.9
PASSAIC	208	45.9
SALEM	12	18.5
SOMERSET	27	11.1
SUSSEX	9	6.8
UNION	187	38.0
WARREN	2	2.2
INCARCERATED	97	N/A
TOTAL	2,591	33.4

*RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 POPULATION
SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, DIVISION OF AIDS PREVENTION AND CONTROL

TABLE C9. VERIFIED TUBERCULOSIS CASES BY AGE, SEX AND RACE
NEW JERSEY, 1991

AGE	TOTAL	TOTAL				WHITE				BLACK				OTHER			
		MALE		FEMALE		MALE		FEMALE		MALE		FEMALE		MALE		FEMALE	
		NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
0 - 4	33	14	2.2	19	5.3	6	2.3	4	2.9	7	2.2	13	7.6	1	2.1	2	4.1
5 - 9	11	7	1.1	4	1.1	2	0.8	0	0.0	5	1.6	4	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
10 - 14	8	4	0.6	4	1.1	1	0.4	3	2.1	3	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.0
15 - 19	21	10	1.6	11	3.1	5	1.9	5	3.6	3	0.9	5	2.9	2	4.3	1	2.0
20 - 24	60	33	5.3	27	7.5	16	6.2	13	9.3	16	5.0	10	5.8	1	2.1	4	8.2
25 - 34	226	132	21.2	96	26.7	59	23.0	29	20.7	59	18.5	49	28.7	14	29.8	18	36.7
35 - 44	251	185	29.7	66	18.3	50	19.5	12	8.6	121	37.9	46	26.9	14	29.8	8	16.3
45 - 54	121	86	13.8	35	9.7	29	11.3	10	7.1	52	16.3	21	12.3	5	10.6	4	8.2
55 - 64	80	62	10.0	18	5.0	30	11.7	7	5.0	26	8.2	7	4.1	6	12.8	4	8.2
65+	170	90	14.4	80	22.2	59	23.0	57	40.7	27	8.5	16	9.4	4	8.5	7	14.3
TOTAL	983	623	100.0	360	100.0	257	100.0	140	100.0	319	100.0	171	100.0	47	100.0	49	100.0

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, ENVIRONMENTAL AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

TABLEC10. TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE BY COUNTY NEW JERSEY, 1991

	VERIFIED CASES		TOTAL CASES	
COUNTY	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*
ATLANTIC	16	7.1	18	7.9
BERGEN	54	6.5	63	7.6
BURLINGTON	22	5.5	23	5.8
CAMDEN	34	6.7	39	7.7
CAPE MAY	3	3.1	4	4.2
CUMBERLAND	4	2.9	6	4.3
ESSEX	300	38.8	363	47.0
GLOUCESTER	7	3.0	9	3.9
HUDSON	134	24.2	232	42.0
HUNTERDON	4	3.7	4	3.7
MERCER	27	8.3	33	10.1
MIDDLESEX	62	9.2	77	11.4
MONMOUTH	35	6.3	40	7.2
MORRIS	17	4.0	22	5.2
OCEAN	14	3.2	16	3.7
PASSAIC	100	22.1	144	31.8
SALEM	4	6.2	4	6.2
SOMERSET	13	5.3	14	5.7
SUSSEX	2	1.5	9	6.8
UNION	53	10.8	73	14.8
WARREN	4	4.3	4	4.3
MILITARY	1	N/A	1	N/A
INSTITUTION	53	N/A	63	N/A
TRANSIENT	20	N/A	27	N/A
TOTAL	983	12.7	1,288	16.6

*RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 POPULATION
SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, ENVIRONMENTAL AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

TABLE C11. NUMBER AND RATE OF SYPHILIS CASES BY TYPE AND GONORRHEA CASES BY AGE GROUP, NEW JERSEY, 1991

	TOTAL SYPHILIS		PRIMARY & SECONDARY		EARLY LATENT		LATE & LATE LATENT		CONGENITAL		GONORRHEA	
AGE GROUP	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*
UNDER 5	53	9.4	5	0.9	3	0.5	6	1.1	39	6.9	29	5.1
5 - 9	1	0.2	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	1.2
10-14	17	3.5	13	2.7	3	0.6	1	0.2	0	0.0	163	33.4
15-19	349	71.5	112	22.9	137	28.1	100	20.5	0	0.0	2,939	601.8
20-24	769	142.1	230	42.5	235	43.4	304	56.2	0	0.0	2,919	539.3
25-44	1,976	76.9	612	23.8	443	17.2	921	35.8	0	0.0	3,624	141.0
45-64	391	25.1	110	7.1	74	4.8	207	13.3	0	0.0	264	16.9
65 & OVER	116	11.1	8	0.8	10	1.0	98	9.4	0	0.0	37	3.5
NOT STATED	93	N/A	2	N/A	8	N/A	81	N/A	2	N/A	508	N/A
TOTAL	3,765	48.6	1,093	14.1	913	11.8	1,718	22.2	41	0.5	10,489	135.3

NOTE: MILITARY AND INSTITUTIONAL CASES ARE INCLUDED IN THE "NOT STATED" AGE CATEGORY DUE TO A LACK OF INFORMATION ON AGE FOR THESE CASES (9 SYPHILIS AND 40 GONORRHEA)

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

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

TABLE C12. INCIDENCE OF SYPHILIS AND GONORRHEA BY COUNTY NEW JERSEY, 1991

	TOTAL CASES		SYPHILIS				GONORRHEA	
	NUMBER	RATE*	CONGENITAL	PRIMARY & SECONDARY	EARLY LATENT	LATE AND LATE LATENT	NUMBER	RATE*
ATLANTIC	91	40.1	0	17	7	67	413	182.1
BERGEN	74	9.0	0	22	18	34	174	21.1
BURLINGTON	89	22.3*	2	17	15	55	352	88.3
CAMDEN	332	65.8*	2	45	31	254	936	185.6
CAPE MAY	12	12.5	0	0	2	10	40	41.8
CUMBERLAND	154	111.2	0	25	16	113	397	286.7
ESSEX	1,102	142.6*	13	453	301	335	3,164	409.5
GLOUCESTER	37	15.9	1	15	7	14	142	60.9
HUDSON	382	69.1	4	83	88	207	905	163.7
HUNTERDON	25	23.1	0	0	4	21	11	10.1
MERCER	462	141.6*	0	156	105	201	1,061	325.2
MIDDLESEX	215	31.9*	5	38	50	122	365	54.2
MONMOUTH	112	20.1*	6	27	40	39	489	87.7
MORRIS	15	3.6	0	2	5	8	99	23.5
OCEAN	23	5.3	1	4	5	13	129	29.5
PASSAIC	277	61.2*	3	75	92	107	879	194.1
SALEM	54	83.2	1	17	15	21	220	338.8
SOMERSET	14	5.7	0	4	6	4	78	32.0
SUSSEX	8	6.0	0	1	5	2	10	7.6
UNION	274	55.7*	3	91	99	81	580	117.9
WARREN	4	4.3	0	1	1	2	4	4.3
INSTITUTIONS	1	N/A	0	0	0	1	1	N/A
MILITARY	8	N/A	0	0	1	7	40	N/A
TOTAL	3,765	48.6*	41	1,093	913	1,718	10,489	135.3

*RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 POPULATION

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, ENVIRONMENTAL AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

TABLE C13. NUMBER AND RATE OF VIRAL HEPATITIS CASES BY TYPE NEW JERSEY, 1982-1991

YEAR	TYPE A (INFECTIOUS)		TYPE B (SERUM)		TYPE NON-A, NON-B	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
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
1991	307	4.0	442	5.7	104	1.3

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, ENVIRONMENTAL AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

TABLE C14. REPORTABLE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY COUNTY
NEW JERSEY, 1991

DISEASE	ATLANTIC	BERGEN	BURLING-TON	CAMDEN	CAPE MAY	CUMBER-LAND	ESSEX	GLOU-CESTER	HUDSON	HUNT-ERDON	MERCER	MIDDLE-SEX
AMEBIASIS	1	2	1	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	9
BOTULISM, INFANT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
BRUCELLOSIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.FETUS DISEASE	21	65	37	54	7	7	42	9	23	11	23	55
CHOLERA, O1+	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
CHOLERA, NON-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
CREUTZFELDT-JAKOB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GIARDIASIS	10	19	39	47	4	8	22	11	9	20	18	41
H.INFLUENZAE	2	1	1	2	2	0	4	1	2	1	1	2
HEMORRHAGIC COLITIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
HEPATITIS A	15	23	4	42	6	6	33	3	41	4	16	28
HEPATITIS B	13	20	19	54	3	9	119	5	20	1	18	26
HEPATITIS, NON A OR B	1	1	3	32	0	0	11	2	1	2	8	8
KAWASAKI DISEASE	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	3
LEGIONELLOSIS	0	2	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	14
LEPROSY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
LISTORIOSIS	1	2	1	1	1	0	4	0	0	1	2	4
LYME DISEASE	75	16	62	17	14	38	17	11	3	52	46	59
MALARIA	0	2	2	1	0	0	15	0	2	1	4	15
MEASLES, IMPORTED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEASLES,INDIGENOUS	49	28	42	140	1	9	371	13	134	2	11	58
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS	1	3	1	4	0	1	5	2	1	0	2	3
MUMPS	3	2	2	3	0	1	1	7	1	0	1	3
PERTUSSIS	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PSITTACOSIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
RICKETTSIAL DISEASE, UNSPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
ROCKY MT SPOTTED FEVER	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
RUBELLA	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
SALMONELLOSIS	84	155	115	189	57	33	214	45	131	8	102	172
SHIGELLOSIS	8	8	20	71	2	3	42	9	16	1	60	31
STREPTOCOCCUS, GROUP B	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	4
SYPHILIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
TETANUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TRICHINOSIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TULAREMIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TYPHOID FEVER	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	1	1	5
YERSINIOSIS	1	1	0	2	0	0	9	1	1	1	3	7
TOTAL	288	359	350	665	98	118	929	120	402	107	323	552

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

TABLE C14. REPORTABLE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, BY COUNTY (CON'T)
NEW JERSEY, 1991

DISEASE	MONMOUTH	MORRIS	OCEAN	PASSAIC	SALEM	SOMERSET	SUSSEX	UNION	WARREN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
AMEBIASIS	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	3	32
BOTULISM, INFANT	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
BRUCELLOSIS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C.FETUS DISEASE	50	29	35	17	11	27	24	28	7	0	582
CHOLERA, O1+	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
CHOLERA, NON 01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
CREUTZFELDT-JAKOB	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
GIARDIASIS	43	17	26	29	3	14	25	31	9	2	447
H.INFLUENZAE	2	2	7	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	38
HEMORRHAGIC COLITIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
HEPATITIS A	13	16	10	17	2	9	1	14	4	0	307
HEPATITIS B	32	12	12	37	6	7	1	27	1	0	442
HEPATITIS, NON A OR B	5	7	5	6	2	6	1	2	1	0	104
KAWASAKI DISEASE	2	2	2	2	0	1	3	0	1	0	24
LEGIONELLOSIS	5	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	0	0	36
LEPROSY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
LISTORIOSIS	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	23
LYME DISEASE	136	83	132	11	9	87	19	18	10	0	915
MALARIA	2	4	3	5	0	2	1	2	0	0	61
MEASLES, IMPORTED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEASLES,INDIGENOUS	7	14	5	98	0	9	1	146	0	0	1,138
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS	5	0	2	8	0	4	1	0	0	0	43
MUMPS	3	3	6	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	43
PERTUSSIS	1	1	2	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	15
PSITTACOSIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4
RICKETTSIAL DISEASE, UNSPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
ROCKY MT SPOTTED FEVER	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	6
RUBELLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
SALMONELLOSIS	174	67	110	106	42	52	41	99	15	5	2,016
SHIGELLOSIS	43	8	18	12	4	10	0	13	0	1	380
STREPTOCOCCUS, GROUP B	4	4	21	4	0	3	1	0	0	0	49
SYPHILIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TETANUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TRICHINOSIS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TULAREMIA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TYPHOID FEVER	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
YERSINIOSIS	3	1	3	2	2	0	0	4	2	0	43
TOTAL	539	273	402	368	85	237	126	395	52	12	6,800

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

TABLE C15. REPORTABLE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, BY MONTH OF ONSET
NEW JERSEY, 1991

DISEASE	MONTH OF ONSET												ONSET UNKNOWN	TOTAL
	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.		
AMEBIASIS	3	2	1	6	2	0	1	3	4	3	2	1	4	32
BOTULISM, INFANT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
BRUCELLOSIS	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C.FETUS DISEASE	23	20	34	36	71	78	64	58	47	57	50	30	14	582
CHOLERA, O1+	0	0	1	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
CHOLERA, NON 01	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
CREUTZFELDT-JAKOB	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
GIARDIASIS	21	18	19	28	16	25	38	48	93	54	44	21	22	447
H. INFLUENZAE	3	1	2	1	7	1	7	0	3	3	4	5	1	38
HEMORRHAGIC COLITIS	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
HEPATITIS A	13	16	22	13	18	20	17	23	23	32	42	22	46	307
HEPATITIS B	37	27	22	32	27	33	38	31	27	32	40	42	54	442
HEPATITIS, NON A OR B	5	4	11	8	13	5	11	12	6	13	5	6	5	104
KAWASAKI DISEASE	5	3	0	1	2	2	0	2	0	2	1	5	1	24
LEGIONELLOSIS	3	2	3	1	3	1	2	6	5	1	7	2	0	36
LEPROSY	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
LISTORIOSIS	2	1	0	1	0	3	1	4	4	3	1	1	2	23
LYME DISEASE	12	12	23	36	100	205	148	78	57	48	38	18	140	915
MALARIA	5	4	3	4	5	1	6	14	5	6	2	1	5	61
MEASLES, IMPORTED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEASLES,INDIGENOUS	86	201	287	275	196	55	13	3	4	0	1	17	0	1,138
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS	4	5	3	4	7	1	3	6	0	4	2	3	1	43
MUMPS	9	2	7	5	3	2	2	2	1	4	2	4	0	43
PERTUSSIS	2	0	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	15
PSITTACOSIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	4
RICKETTSIAL DISEASE, UNSPEC	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
ROCKY MT SPOTTED FEVER	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
RUBELLA	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	123	0	0	4
SALMONELLOSIS	100	60	76	76	118	149	307	336	261	156	33	126	128	2,016
SHIGELLOSIS	20	24	26	31	19	41	44	43	35	26	5	19	19	380
STREPTOCOCCUS, GROUP B	1	4	5	5	1	3	5	3	3	10	0	1	3	49
SYPHILIS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TETANUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
TRICHINOSIS	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TULAREMIA	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TYPHOID FEVER	0	0	1	1	4	1	4	0	1	1	6	3	3	19
YERSINIOSIS	2	0	4	4	1	1	9	3	2	5		5	1	43
TOTAL	357	407	553	581	618	634	728	677	584	464	410	335	452	6,800

NOTE: THESE DATA WERE REPORTED IN 1991; THE YEAR OF ONSET MAY HAVE BEEN A YEAR PRIOR TO 1991.
SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

TABLE C16. REPORTABLE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, BY AGE NEW JERSEY, 1991

DISEASE	AGE GROUP										NOT STATED	TOTAL
	0-2	3-5	6-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71 & OVER		
AMEBIASIS	1	1	3	6	3	6	6	4	1	1	0	32
BOTULISM, INFANT	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
BRUCELLOSIS	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
C.FETUS DISEASE	46	43	32	53	143	116	51	34	29	26	9	582
CHOLERA, O1+	0	0	0	0	5	1	3	1	0	0	0	10
CHOLERA, NON 01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
CREUTZFELDT-JAKOB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
GIARDIASIS	56	89	37	19	55	93	37	19	21	19	2	447
H. INFLUENZAE	24	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	2	4	2	38
HEMORRHAGIC COLITIS	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
HEPATITIS A	3	11	15	30	80	78	27	21	15	15	12	307
HEPATITIS B	1	3	1	40	141	128	70	32	13	12	1	442
HEPATITIS, NON A OR B	0	1	0	1	9	43	21	12	11	5	1	104
KAWASAKI DISEASE	6	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
LEGIONELLOSIS	0	0	0	0	2	5	5	3	7	14	0	36
LEPROSY	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
LISTORIOSIS	0	1	0	0	1	1	4	6	2	5	3	23
LYME DISEASE	24	98	99	86	93	126	147	89	82	63	8	915
MALARIA	2	7	15	5	6	13	5	6	1	1	0	61
MEASLES, IMPORTED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEASLES,INDIGENOUS	641	114	71	127	131	45	5	1	0	0	3	1,138
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS	14	2	2	13	5	1	1	0	2	3	0	43
MUMPS	1	11	11	12	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	43
PERTUSSIS	12	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
PSITTACOSIS	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
RICKETTSIAL DISEASE, UNSPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
ROCKY MT SPOTTED FEVER	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	6
RUBELLA	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
SALMONELLOSIS	299	217	129	189	321	270	170	118	116	155	32	2,016
SHIGELLOSIS	33	105	57	31	62	44	20	12	6	8	2	380
STREPTOCOCCUS, GROUP B	5	0	0	4	11	8	0	0	0	0	21	49
SYPHILIS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TETANUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
TRICHINOSIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
TULAREMIA	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TYPHOID FEVER	0	1	4	3	3	2	2	1	3	0	0	19
YERSINIOSIS	20	5	2	0	1	1	5	1	0	7	1	43
TOTAL	1,191	726	491	620	1,078	993	584	364	315	341	97	6,800

NOTE: THESE DATA WERE REPORTED IN 1991; THE YEAR OF ONSET MAY HAVE BEEN A YEAR PRIOR TO 1991.
SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

TABLE C17. REPORTABLE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, BY RACE/ETHNICITY NEW JERSEY, 1991

DISEASE	NON-HISPANIC		HISPANIC	OTHER	NOT STATED	TOTAL
	WHITE	BLACK				
AMEBIASIS	11	4	8	0	9	32
BOTULISM, INFANT	2	0	0	0	0	2
BRUCELLOSIS	1	0	0	0	0	1
C.FETUS DISEASE	306	31	42	11	192	582
CHOLERA, O1+	0	0	9	0	1	10
CHOLERA, NON 01	2	0	0	0	0	2
CREUTZFELDT-JAKOB	3	0	0	0	0	3
GIARDIASIS	298	14	60	3	72	447
H.INFLUENZAE	20	11	0	0	7	38
HEMORRHAGIC COLITIS	4	0	0	0	0	4
HEPATITIS A	136	48	30	2	91	307
HEPATITIS B	153	172	51	18	48	442
HEPATITIS, NON A OR B	39	36	13	0	16	104
KAWASAKI DISEASE	15	1	2	0	6	24
LEGIONELLOSIS	25	6	1	0	4	36
LEPROSY	0	0	1	1	0	2
LISTERIA	14	5	0	0	4	23
LYME DISEASE	782	23	11	7	92	915
MALARIA	12	23	4	14	8	61
MEASLES, IMPORTED	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEASLES,INDIGENOUS	274	394	400	66	4	1,138
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS	30	4	4	0	5	43
MUMPS	24	5	2	1	11	43
PERTUSSIS	7	1	5	0	2	15
PSITTACOSIS	4	0	0	0	0	4
RICKETTSIAL DISEASE, UNSPEC	0	0	1	0	0	1
ROCKY MT SPOTTED FEVER	6	0	0	0	0	6
RUBELLA	0	1	3	0	0	4
SALMONELLOSIS	1,004	261	129	37	585	2,016
SHIGELLOSIS	103	112	45	7	113	380
STREPTOCOCCUS B	17	7	6	0	19	49
TETANUS	1	0	0	0	0	1
TRICHINOSIS	1	0	0	0	0	1
TULAREMIA	1	0	0	0	0	1
TYPHOID FEVER	0	2	8	6	3	19
YERSINIOSIS	21	8	6	2	6	43
TOTAL	3,316	1,169	841	175	1,298	6,799

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL SERVICE, DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

HEALTH STATUS

INTRODUCTION

In October of 1990, the U.S. Public Health Service published Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives, which spelled out where health professionals and other interested individuals wanted the country's population to be in terms of health outcomes and health-related behavior by the Year 2000. These goals were expressed in a comprehensive series of measurable health objectives. The New Jersey Department of Health, in collaboration with many other agencies and individuals, both public and private, issued its response to the national objectives in Healthy New Jersey 2000: A Public Health Agenda for the 1990s. An assessment of New Jersey's current status on a subset of the objectives contained in that document is included in this chapter.

The source of the data used to assess the status in 1991 of the selected New Jersey Year 2000 objectives presented in this chapter are the vital statistics files and communicable disease reports cited in the chapters in this publication specific to each of the types of data.

New Jersey Year 2000 Health Objectives

In October of 1990, the Public Health Service of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services issued Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives. This publication contained strategies for improving the health of the nation over the decade of the 1990s. The 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.

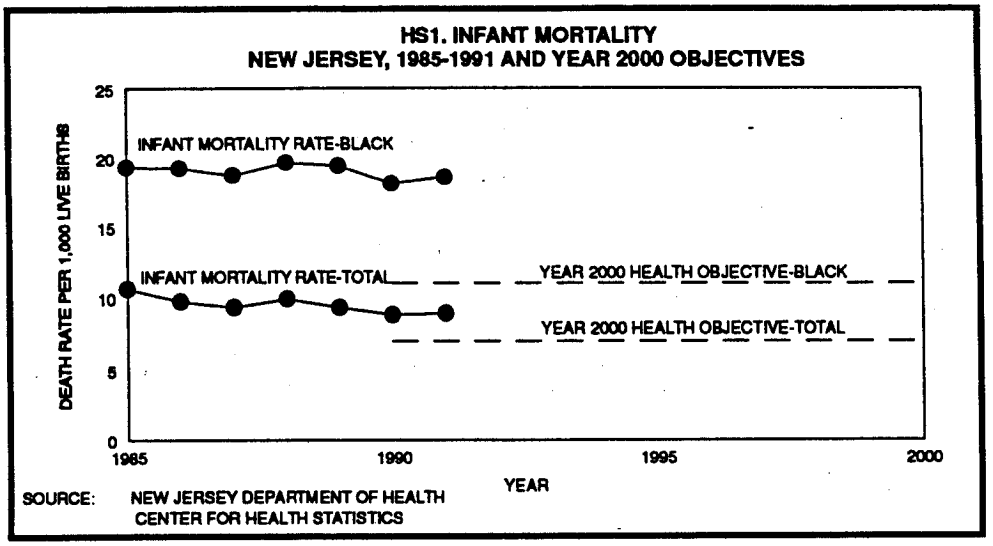
Three years of data beyond the baseline year of 1988 are available for many of the objectives involving outcomes and behaviors recorded on the birth and death certificates and on the reports of cases of communicable diseases. An assessment of the current status of a selected subset of the New Jersey 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 in the priority areas used to develop Healthy New Jersey 2000.

The following list categorizes the selected objectives into those which appear achievable by the Year 2000, given current trends, those whose achievement seems unlikely and another group of objectives whose trend lines are such that status in the Year 2000 is not possible to predict. These categorizations are based on a few data points and it is very likely that various unforeseen factors will have an impact on the outcomes and that programs efforts developed and implemented in the early years of the decade will have some effect as the decade unfolds. It should be noted that classification of these objectives into one of the three categories is not meant to imply that statistical probabilities can be attached to the outcomes.

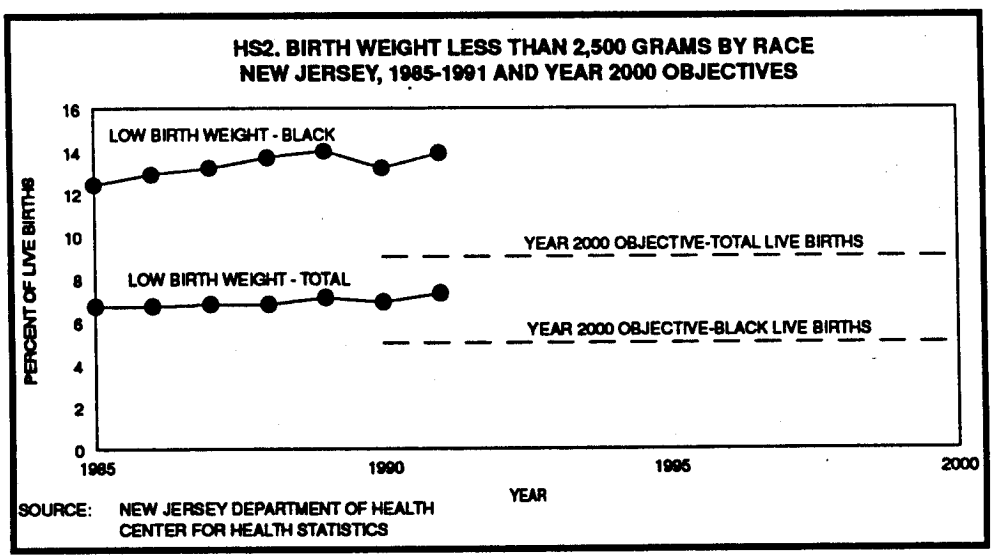
OBJECTIVE	LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED	NOT LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED	UNCERTAIN
Infant Mortality-Total		X	
Infant Mortality-Black		X	
Low Birth Weight-Total		X	
Low Birth Weight-Black		X	
Prenatal Care-Total		X	
Prenatal Care-Black		X	
Maternal Deaths-Total			X
Maternal Deaths-Black		X	
Births to Females <15-Total		X	
Births to Females <15-Minority		X	
Births to Females 15-19-Total		X	
Births to Females 15-19-Minority		X	
Female Breast Cancer Deaths-Total			X
Female Breast Cancer Deaths 65+		X	
Female Breast Cancer Deaths 50-64	X		
Lung & Bronchus Cancer Deaths-Total			X
Lung & Bronchus Cancer Deaths-Minority Males			X

OBJECTIVE	LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED	NOT LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED	UNCERTAIN
Colorectal Cancer Deaths	X		
Cervical Cancer Deaths-Total		X	
Cervical Cancer Deaths-65+		X	
Cervical Cancer Deaths-Minority		X	
Coronary Heart Disease Deaths-Total	X		
Coronary Heart Disease Deaths-Minority			X
Coronary Heart Disease Deaths-Total 45-64	X		
Coronary Heart Disease Deaths-Minority 46-64			X
Stroke Deaths-Total		X	
Stroke Deaths-Minority		X	
Stroke Deaths-Total 45-64		X	
Stroke Deaths Minority 45-64		X	
Stroke Deaths 65+			X
HIV Infection Deaths-Total		X	
HIV Infection Deaths- 25-44		X	
Primary & Secondary Syphilis Incidence-Total	X		
Primary & Secondary Syphilis Incidence-Minority		X	
Gonorrhea Incidence	X		
Measles Incidence		X	
Active Tuberculosis Incidence-Total		X	
Active Tuberculosis Incidence-Minority		X	
Lyme Disease Incidence	X		
Motor Vehicle Fatalities-Total	X		
Motor Vehicle Fatalities-Ages 15-24	X		
Motor Vehicle Fatalities-Ages 70+		X	
Deaths from Falls-Ages 65-84	X		
Deaths from Falls-Ages 85+		X	
Homicide-Minority Males 15-44	X		
Homicide-Minority Females 15-44		X	
Suicide-Total Ages 15-24	X		
Suicide-White Males 65+	X		
Chronic Liver Disease/Cirrhosis Deaths-Total	X		
Chronic Liver Disease/Cirrhosis Deaths-Minority Male	X		
Drug-Related Deaths			X

PRIORITY AREA
IMPROVE INFANT, CHILD HEALTH AND MATERNAL OUTCOMES



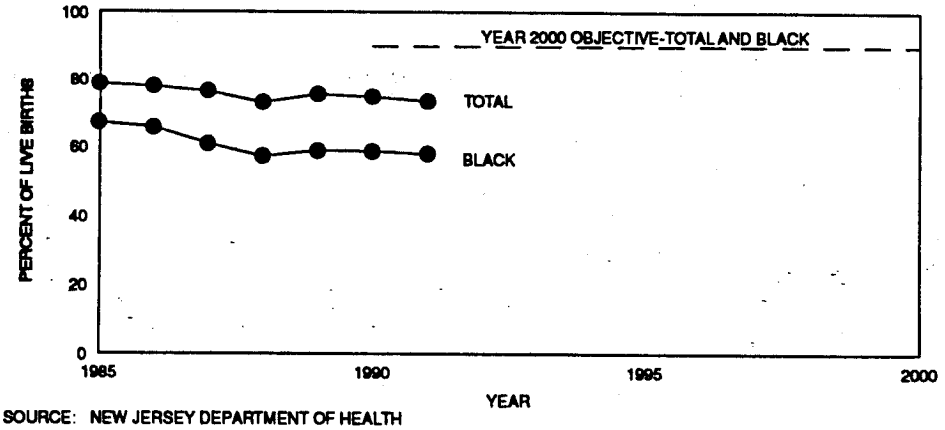
From 1985 through 1991, the infant mortality rate for all races (total) and for blacks alone experienced a modest decline. However, both rates will have to decline substantially to achieve Year 2000 objectives. As of 1991, the rate for all races is 27.1 percent above the Year 2000 objective of 7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, while the black rate is 69.1 percent above its objective of 11 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. Major initiatives will be required, especially for black infants, to achieve Year 2000 objectives for infant mortality.



The percentage of babies, both total and black alone, born weighing less than 2,500 grams has increased since 1985. In 1991, the percentage of black babies born at less than 2,500 grams was 54.4 percent above the Year 2000 objective of 9.0 percent, while the percentage of all babies born in this weight category was 46.0 percent above the Year 2000 objective of 5.0 percent. New strategies and initiatives need to be developed for the target populations if Year 2000 objectives are to be met.

In 1991, 73.4 percent of all mothers received prenatal care in the first trimester, while only 57.7 percent of black mothers received such care. Since 1985, both groups have regressed from, rather than progressing toward, meeting the Year 2000 objectives of having 90.0 percent of mothers receive prenatal care in the first trimester. If current trends continue, New Jersey will not meet the Year 2000 objective for either group of mothers.

HS3. MOTHERS WHO RECEIVED PRENATAL CARE IN THE FIRST TRIMESTER NEW JERSEY, 1985-1991 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVES

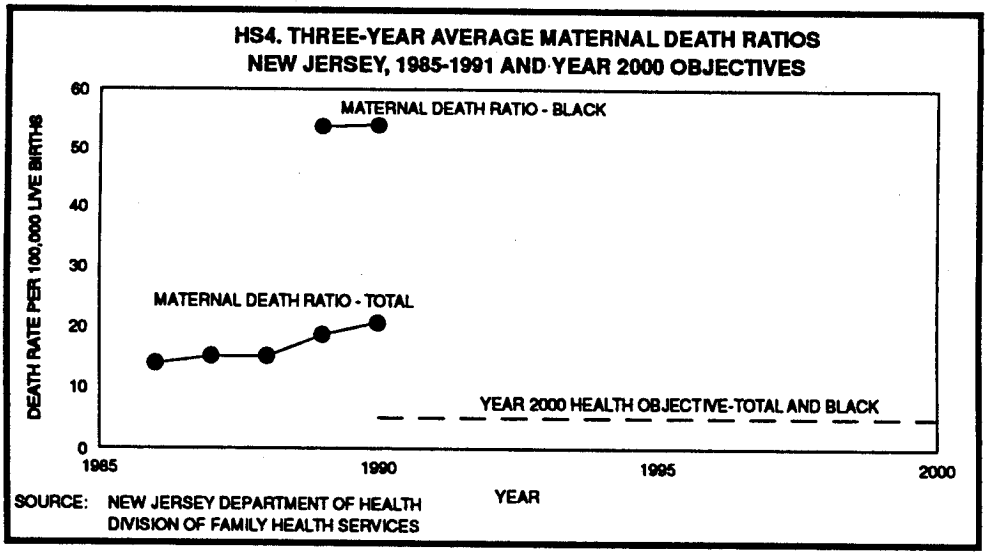


SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

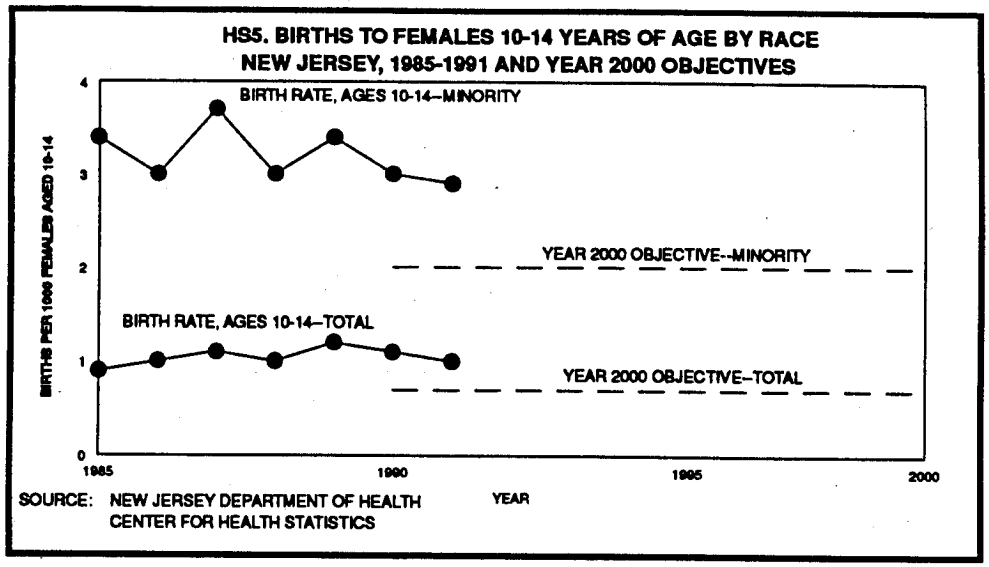
The World Health Organization defines a maternal death as "the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes."

For mothers of all races, as well as for the subset of black mothers, the Year 2000 objective is a maternal death rate of 5.0 deaths per 100,000 live births. In 1989-1991, the three-year average maternal death rate for black mothers was at a substantially higher level -- 53.9 deaths per 100,000 live births -- than the Year 2000 objective, and also was well above the three-year average rate for all mothers--20.6 deaths per 100,000 live births. Fundamental improvement in factors contributing to maternal mortality are needed if Year 2000 objectives are to be met, especially for black mothers.

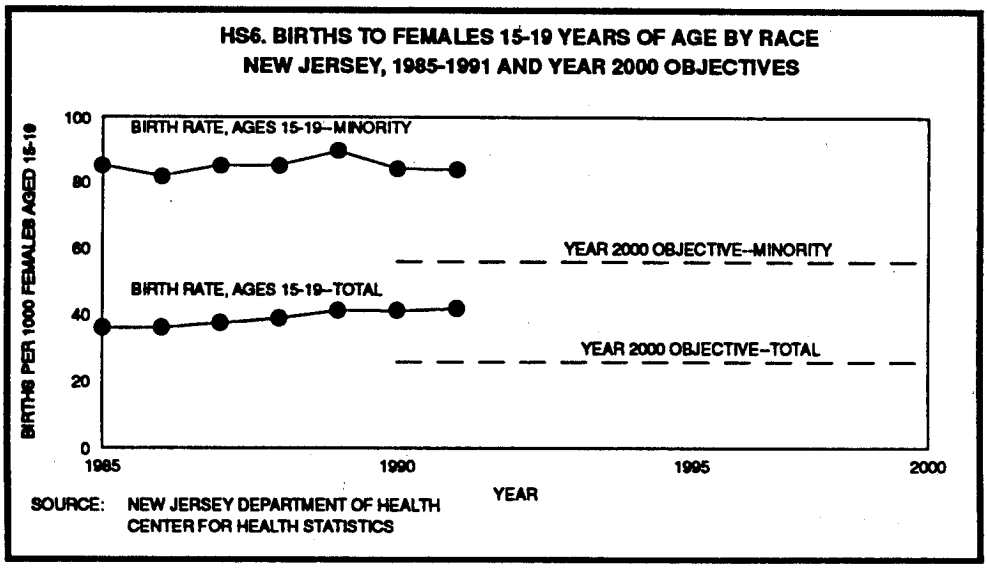
It should be noted that the numbers of maternal deaths used to compute these rates were provided by the Office of Maternal and Child Health Services of the New Jersey Department of Health which examines all pregnancy-associated and pregnancy-related deaths in state residents to develop mortality rates. This process produces substantially higher rates of maternal deaths than those derived from the use of ICD-9 codes 630-676 (Mertz et al., 1992).



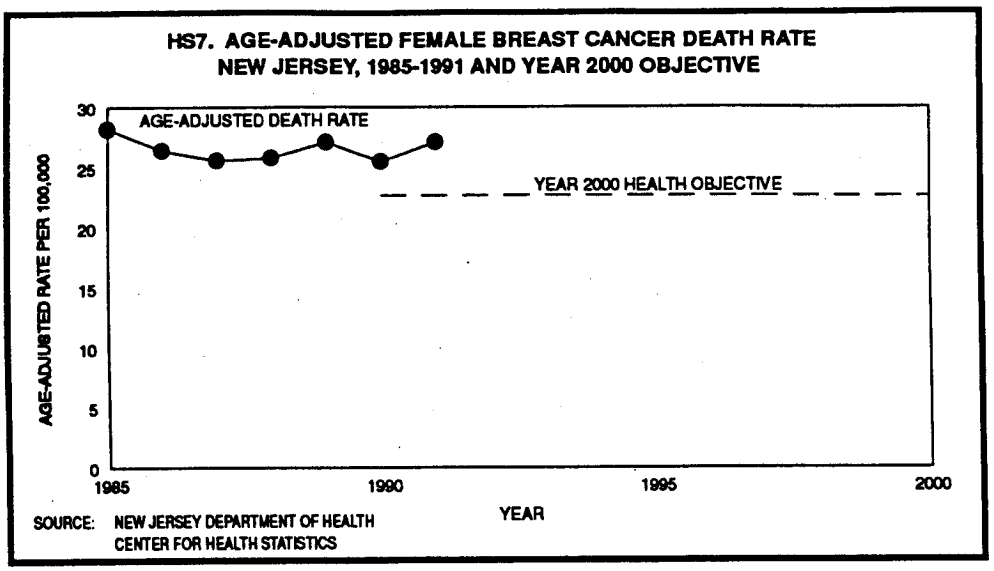
PRIORITY AREA
REDUCE THE INCIDENCE OF ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY



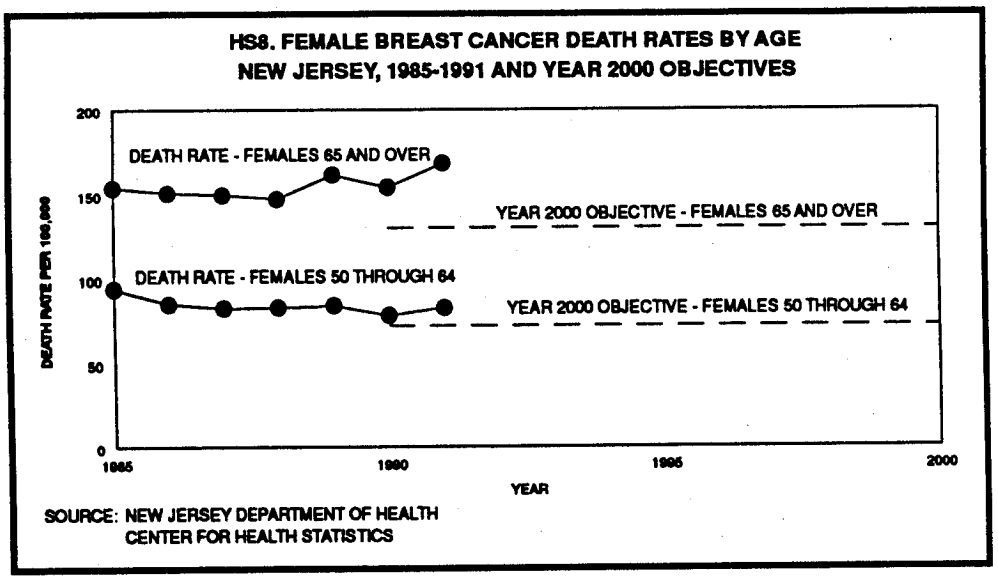
From 1985 through 1991, the birth rate for all females under the age of 15 was stable at approximately 1 birth per 1,000 females aged 10 to 14; during this period, the minority birth rate for this age group fluctuated around 3 births per 1,000 females. Although the objective of each of these populations has been set approximately 30 percent below current levels, trends through 1991 show no movement toward Year 2000 objectives. Lacking future improvements, the Year 2000 objectives for this age group will likely not be met.



Age-specific birth rates among 15 through 19 year-old females are substantially higher than those for females under age 15. Rates among females aged 15 to 19, for all females and for minority females, have shown no sign of a decrease during the 1985 through 1991 period. As with mothers under 15 years, future improvements will be needed for the Year 2000 objectives to be met.

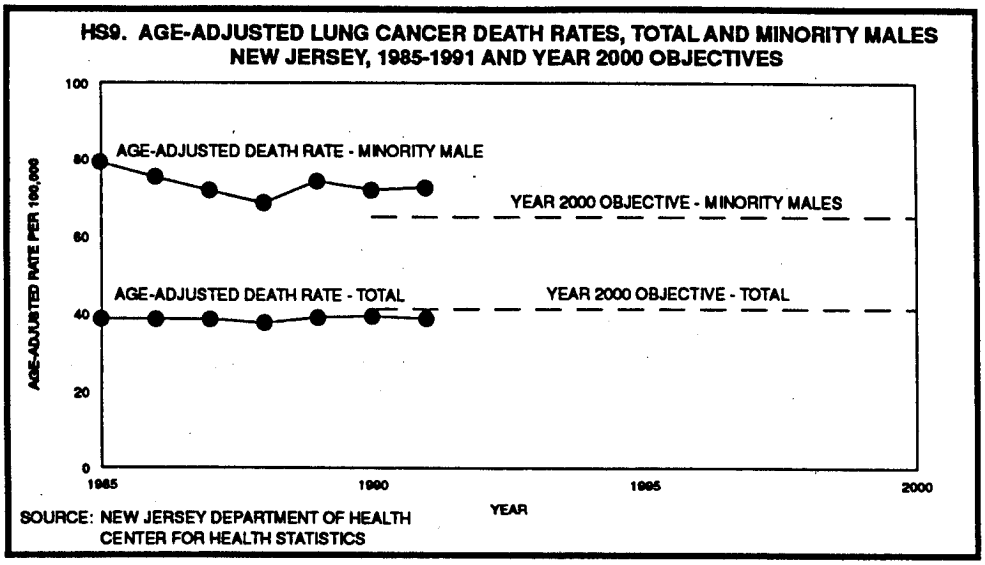


Between 1985 and 1991, the age-adjusted death rate for breast cancer among all women fluctuated between approximately 25 to 30 deaths per 100,000 population. No clear trend emerged over this period to indicate that the Year 2000 objective of 22.7 deaths per 100,000 female population will be met.

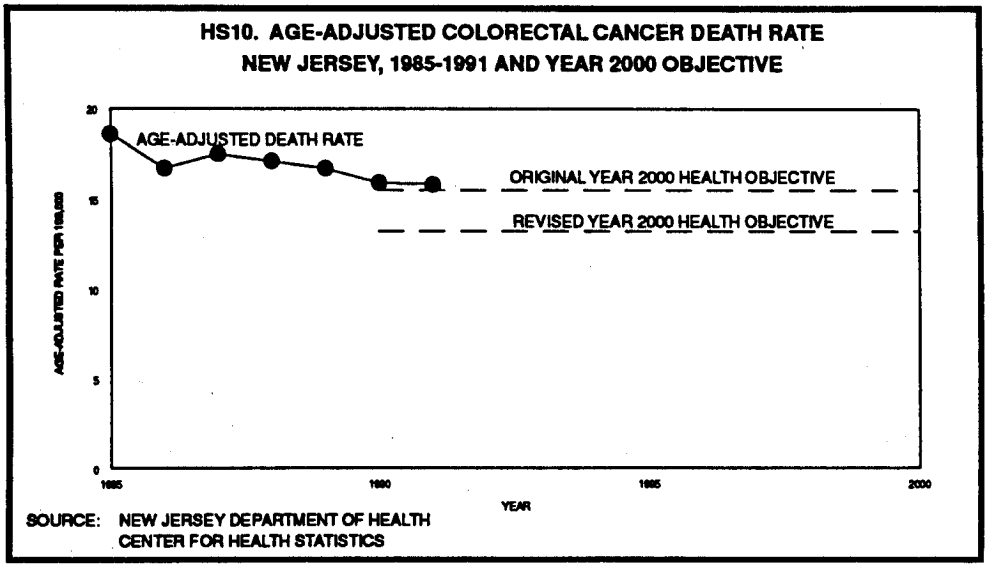


Since 1988, the death rate from breast cancer for females 65 and over has risen; in 1991 it stood at 168.2 deaths per 100,000 females aged 65 and over, a figure that is 29.2 percent above the Year 2000 objective. The rate for females aged 50 through 64, on the other hand, declined from 1985 levels and stood at 83.0 deaths per 100,000 age-specific female population in 1991. This latter rate is 14.5 percent above the Year 2000 objective for the age group.

PRIORITY AREA
PREVENT, DETECT AND CONTROL CANCER

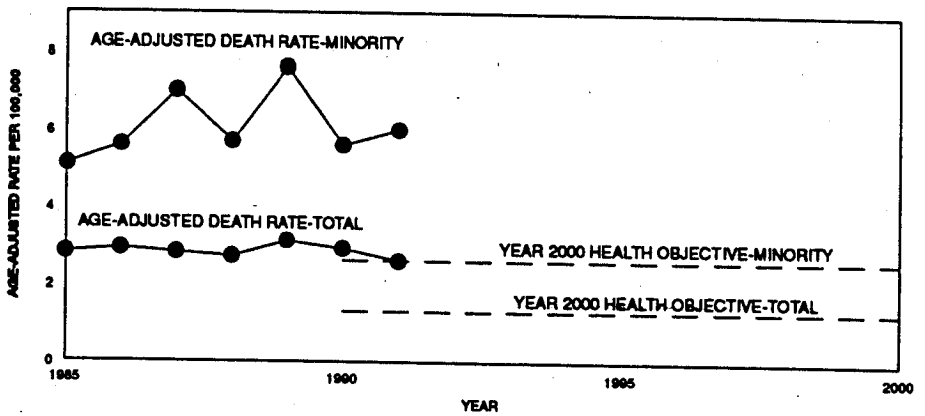


Cancer of the lung and bronchus is the leading cause of death from malignant neoplasms in New Jersey. The age-adjusted death rate for minority males has declined from 1985 to 1991, although this rate is still substantially above that for the total population. Owing to the lag in development of lung cancer, the Year 2000 objective for the total population was set at a level requiring a decrease in the rate of increase of the death rate, instead of an actual decrease in the death rate. It remains to be seen whether or not the death rate from lung cancer will slow its rate of increase enough to meet the Year 2000 objective in the general population.



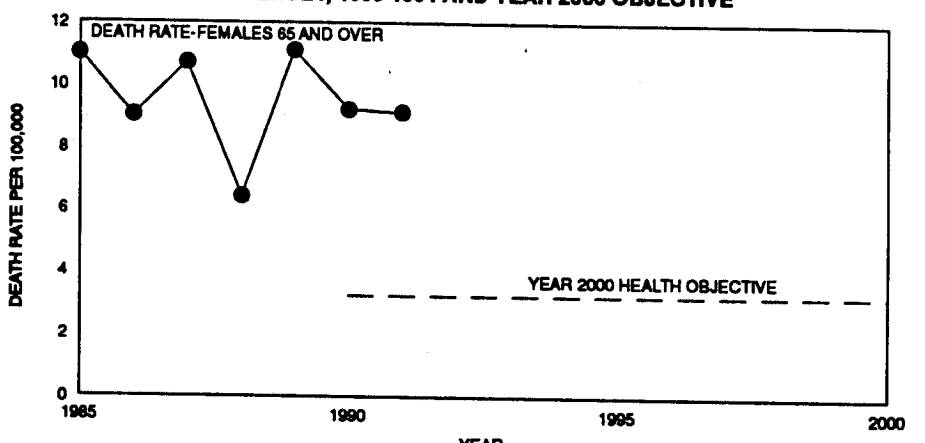
From 1985 through 1991, the age-adjusted death rate from colorectal cancer declined to a level of 15.8 deaths per 100,000 which essentially met the original Year 2000 age-adjusted objective of 15.5 deaths per 100,000 population. In view of the downtrend in deaths from colorectal cancer, the objective was revised downward to 13.2 deaths per 100,000 (age-adjusted). If the downtrend in death rate from this cause continues, it appears likely that this revised Year 2000 objective will be met.

HS11. AGE-ADJUSTED CERVICAL CANCER DEATH RATES
NEW JERSEY, 1985-1991 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVES



SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

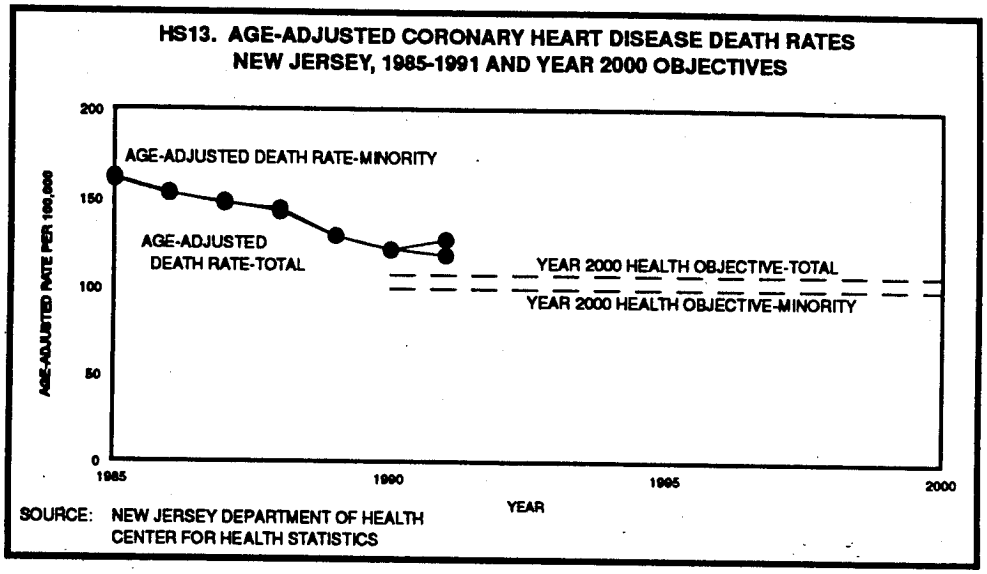
HS12. CERVICAL CANCER DEATH RATE, FEMALES 65 AND OVER
NEW JERSEY, 1985-1991 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVE



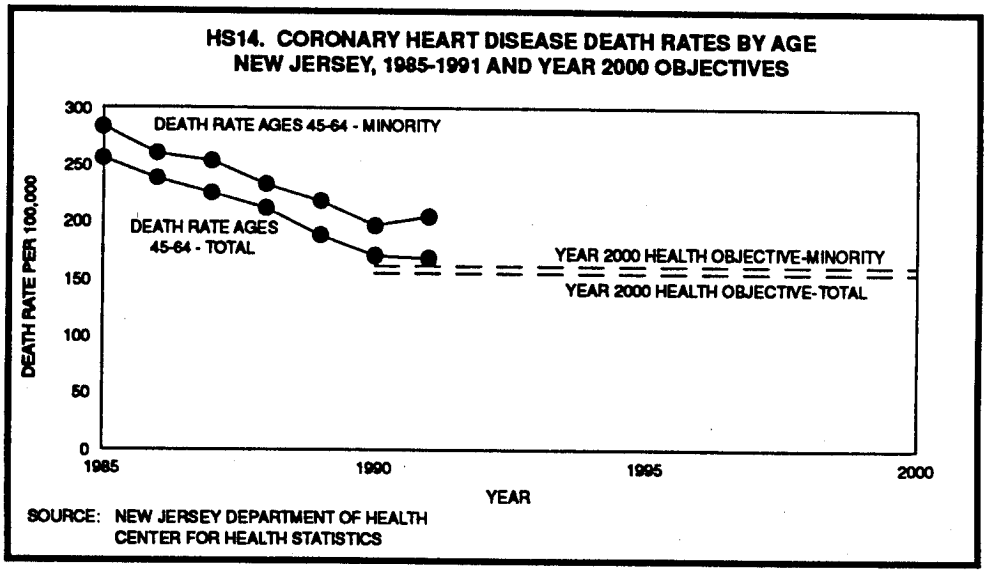
SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Death rates from cervical cancer are lower than those from some other types of cancer. The PAP test, however, provides a relatively low-cost means of detecting cervical cancer and early treatment can substantially reduce mortality from this disease. Because of this, a benchmark of essentially a 50 percent reduction in death rates from cervical cancer has been set as the Year 2000 objective for each of the target groups. As yet, there is no indication of a decline in the death rate in the following groups: females over 65; minority females; or the total population of females. Given this lack of decrease in the death rate, it is unlikely that Year 2000 objectives will be met without additional initiatives to promote regular PAP testing.

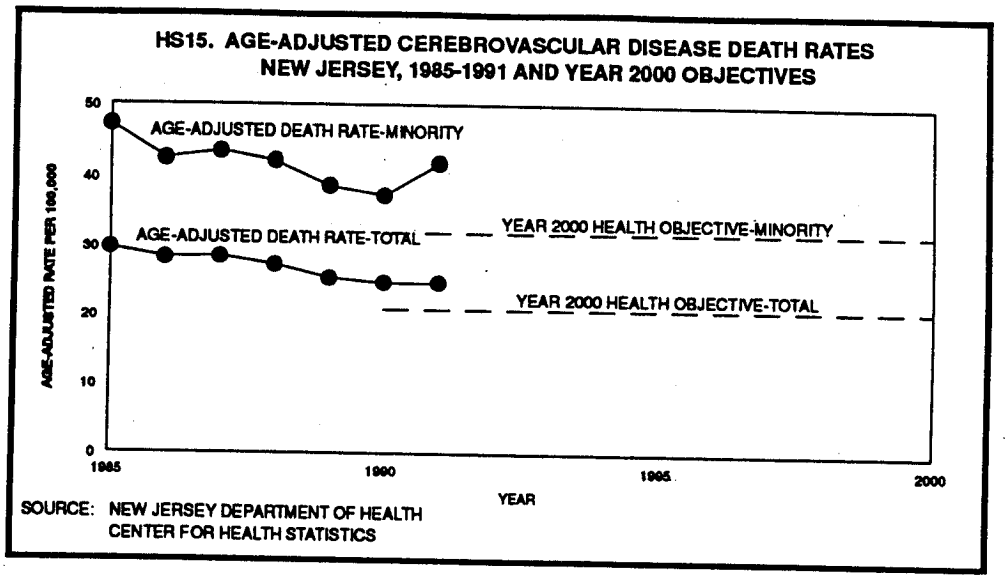
PRIORITY AREA
PREVENT, DETECT AND CONTROL CARDIOVASCULAR AND OTHER VASCULAR DISEASES



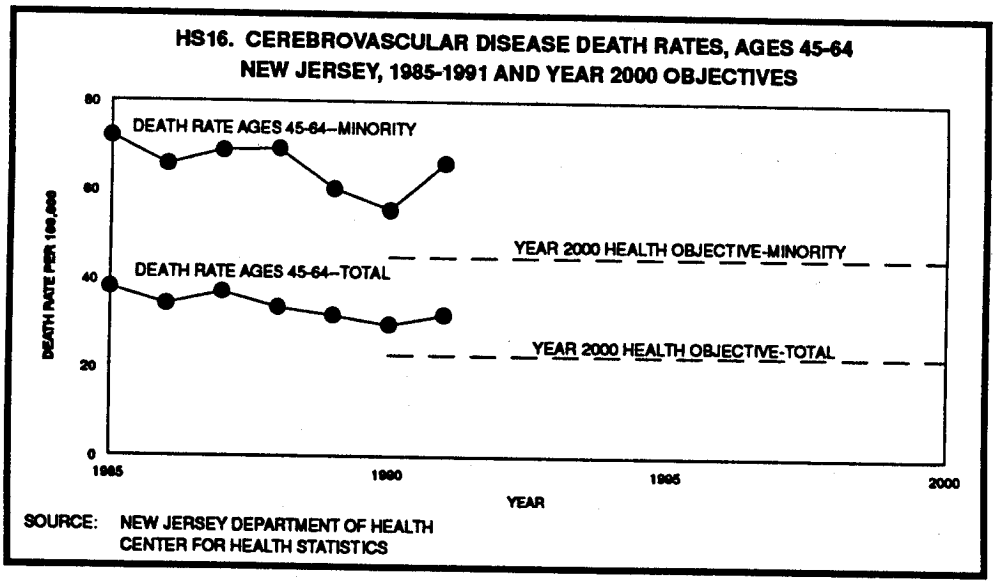
Since 1985, the age-adjusted death rate from coronary heart disease has declined for all ages in both the total and minority populations. In 1991, however, there was a slowing of the decrease in this death rate among the minority population. While it appears likely that the Year 2000 objective for the total population will be met, further efforts may be needed to ensure that the objective is met in the minority population.



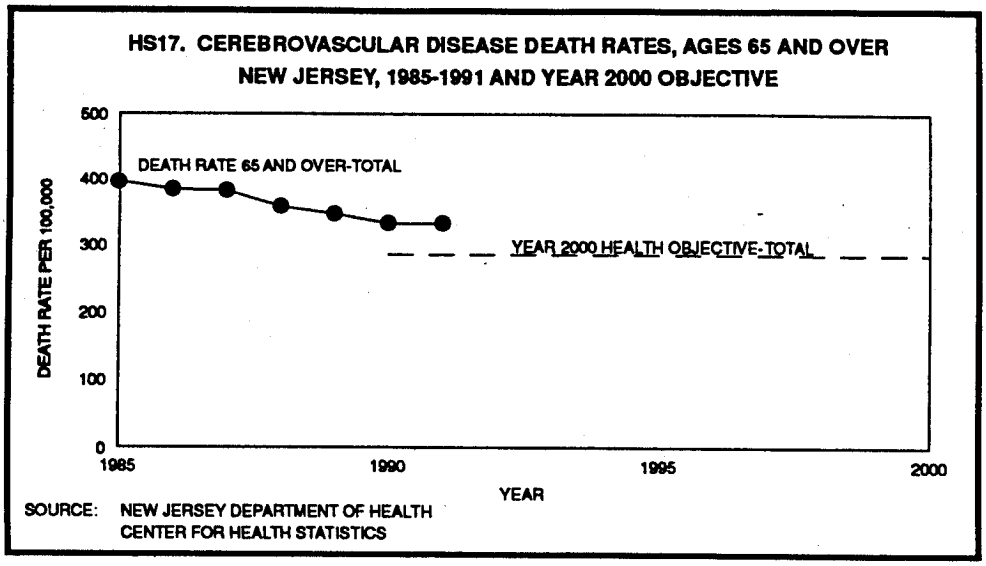
Since 1985, the death rate from coronary heart disease among those aged 45 to 64 has decreased more rapidly than the rate among all ages, both in the minority population and in the total population. In 1991, however, the rate among the minority population aged 45 to 64 slowed its rate of decrease. A resumption of the downtrend in the coronary heart disease death rate among the minority population is needed to ensure that the Year 2000 objective will be met for this group.



In 1991, the rate of death from cerebrovascular disease (stroke) among all ages in the total population was 18.8 percent above the Year 2000 objective of 20.8 deaths per 100,000 population. As in deaths from coronary heart disease, the stroke death rate in the minority population increased between 1990 and 1991. With a stabilization of the death rate in the total population and an increase in the minority death rate, it appears unlikely that the Year 2000 health objectives will be met, if current trends continue throughout the decade.

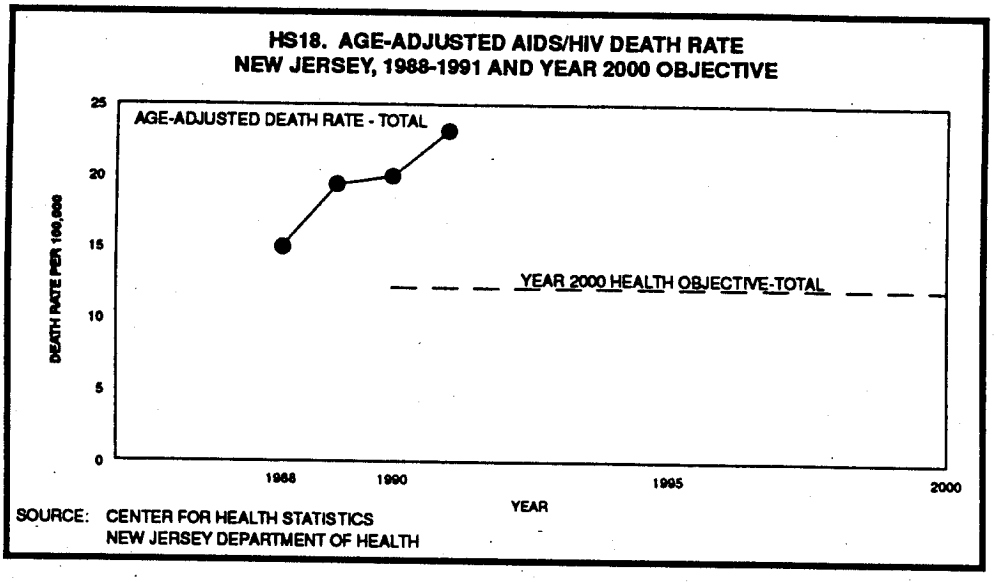


The overall trend in stroke death rates among both the total and minority populations has been downward during the 1985 through 1991 period. However, the death rate increased in both the total and minority populations in 1991. In the absence of a reversal of the upward movement in the rate, it appears that these objectives will not be met by the Year 2000.

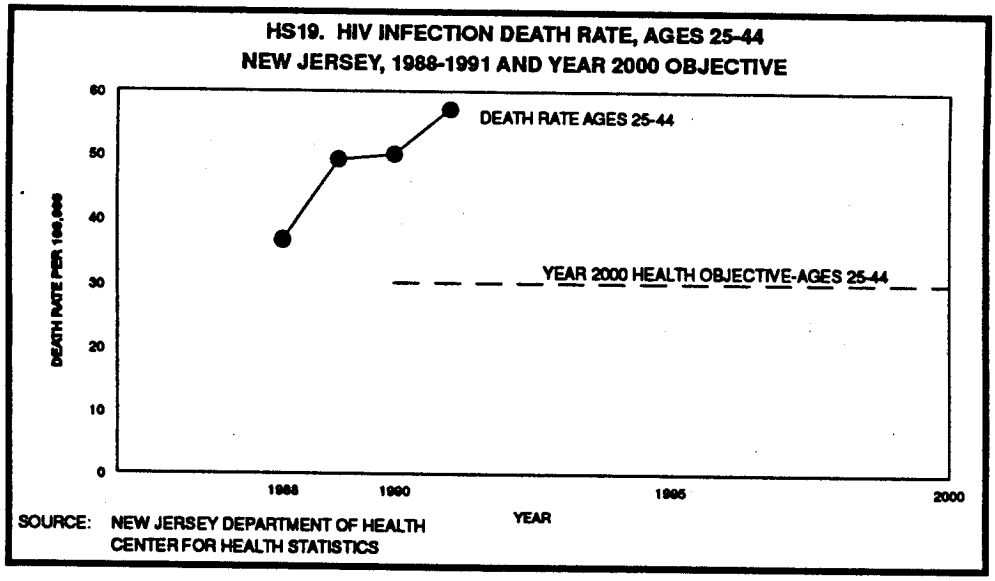


As might be expected, the highest rate of death from stroke is found among those aged 65 and over. Although the death rate from stroke in this age group declined more than 16 percent between 1985 and 1991, the rate stabilized in the 1990-1991 period. Additional years of data are needed to determine if the downward trend will resume.

PRIORITY AREA
PREVENT AND CONTROL AIDS AND HIV INFECTION

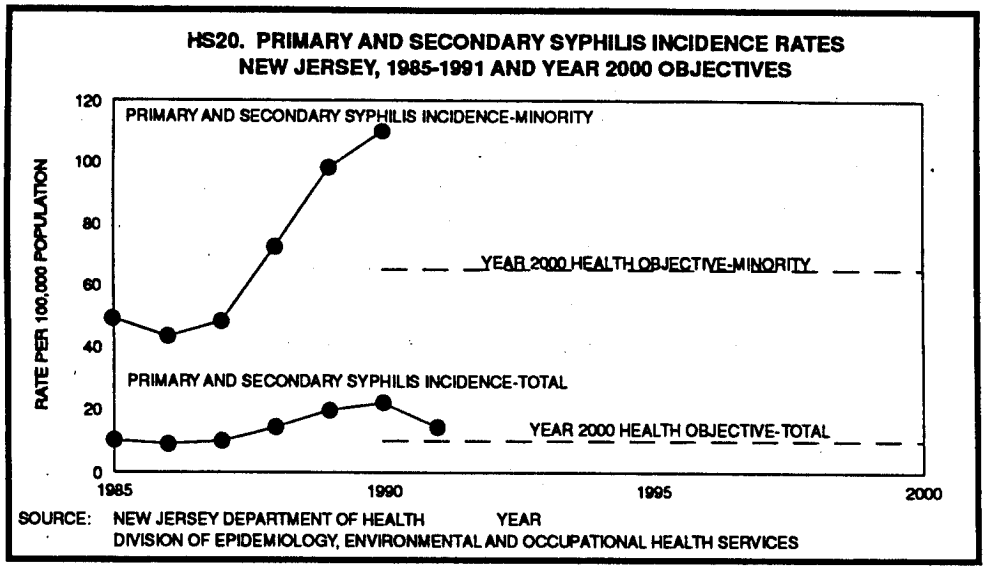


The age-adjusted death rate from HIV infection has been increasing since ICD-9 codes were developed in 1987 enabling identification of HIV infection as a distinct cause of death. The New Jersey Department of Health has adopted strategies of prevention, early detection, and initiation of treatment to extend the life expectancy of HIV positive individuals. Because of the time lag between infection with the HIV virus and the development of AIDS, it is doubtful that these efforts will produce the targeted reduction in the death rate by the Year 2000.

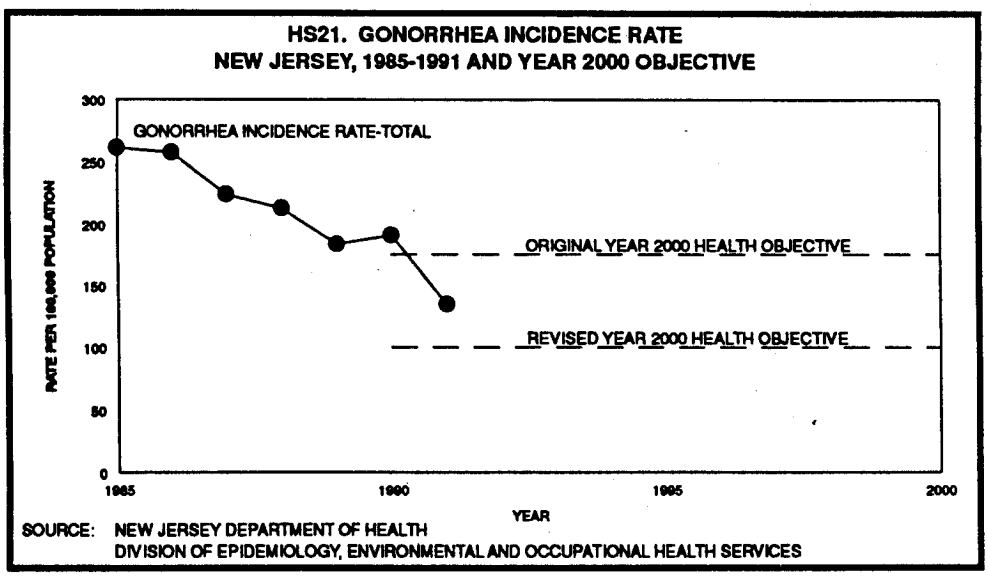


Deaths among the age group 25 through 44 years accounted for more than 75 percent of HIV infection deaths in the total population in 1991. Furthermore, this cause group has been the leading cause of death among New Jersey residents aged 25 through 44 years since these codes were first available in 1988. Future years will determine whether the increasing trend in the AIDS death rate can be reversed.

PRIORITY AREA
PREVENT AND CONTROL SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

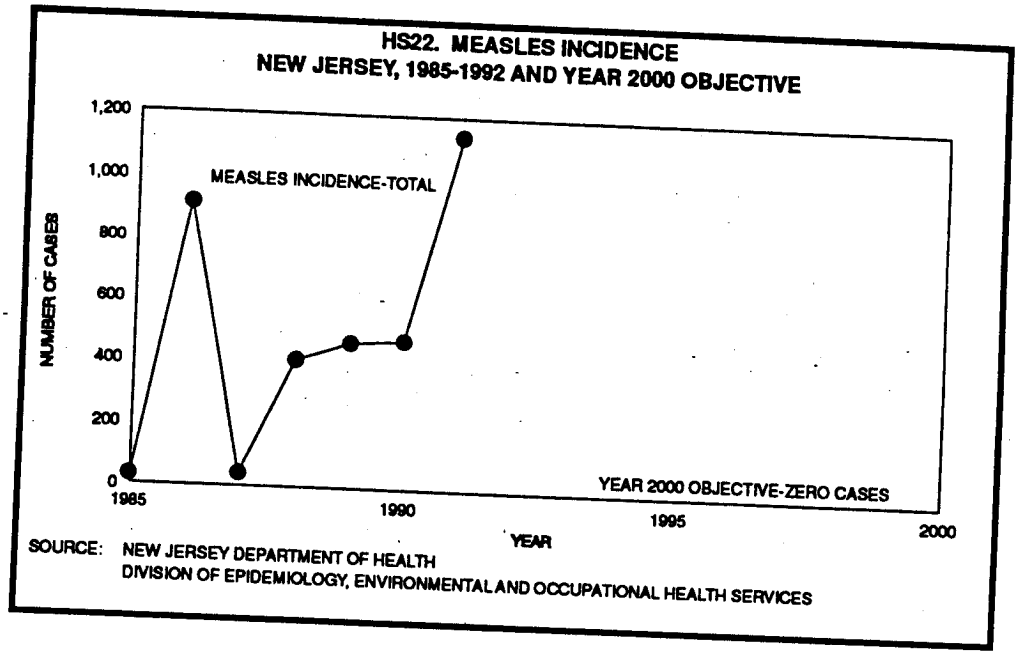


The incidence of primary and secondary syphilis in New Jersey has increased rapidly since 1985, especially in the minority population, which in 1990 had a rate approximately five times that of the total population. Current strategies against primary and secondary syphilis include expansion of prevention and educational programs--particularly those aimed at youth--and provision of treatment or referral services at all points of entry into the public health clinic system.

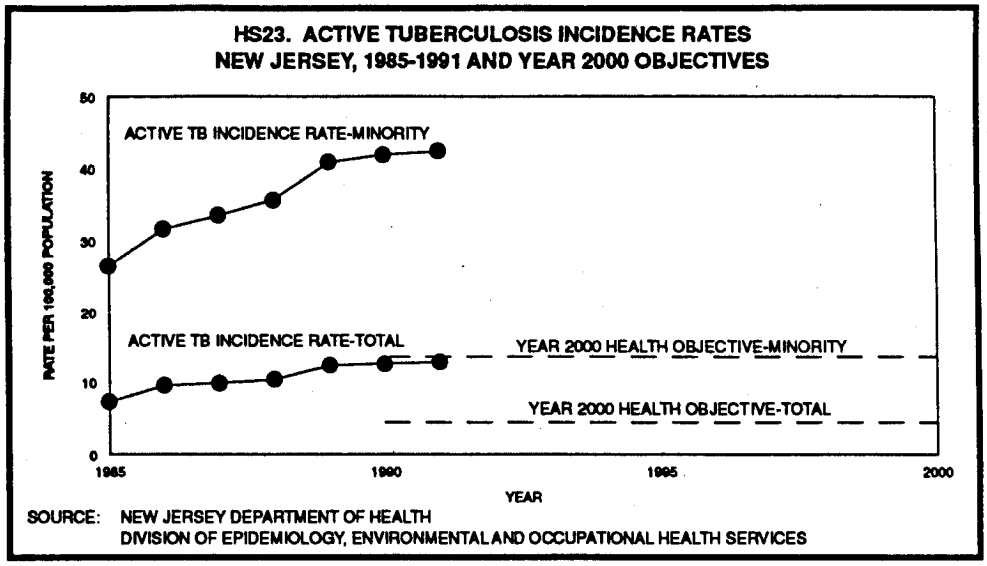


The incidence of gonorrhea in the total population resumed its decline in 1991. The rate was 34.7 percent above the revised Year 2000 objective. If the decline in the infection rate continues, it appears likely that the Year 2000 objective for incidence of gonorrhea in the total population will be met.

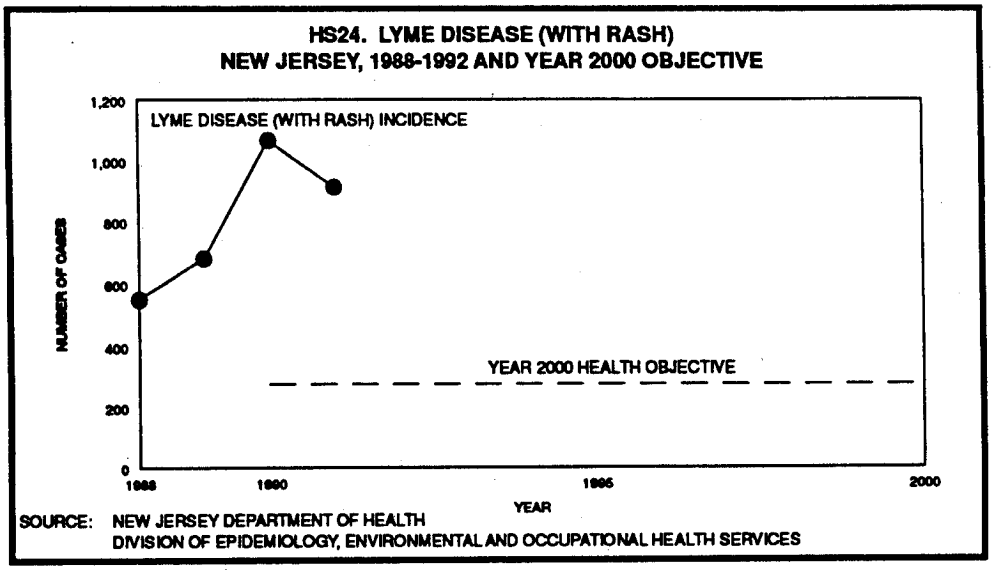
PRIORITY AREA
PREVENT AND CONTROL VACCINE-PREVENTABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES



The number of cases of measles reported in New Jersey has fluctuated widely during the period 1985 through 1992, reaching an incidence of just under 1,200 cases in 1991. It is important to minimize the number of cases of rubeola because of the complications that may result from this disease. The current strategy to combat rubeola involves the revamping of the immunization system to monitor immunization status of all newborns in the state. This is of particular importance in the inner cities, which have higher levels of children who have not been immunized. New Jersey must improve the level of immunization of its children to attain the Year 2000 objective of no rubeola cases.

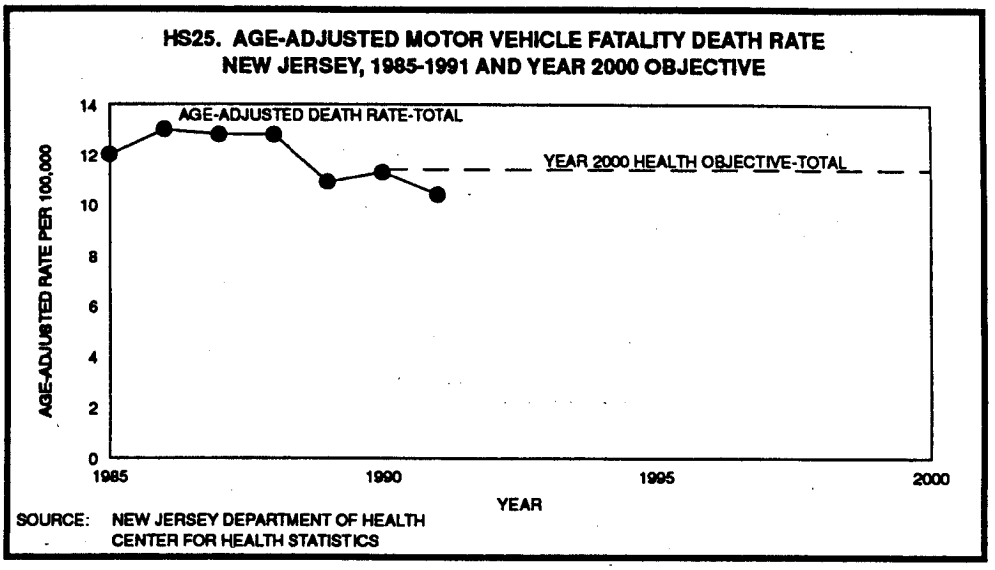


The incidence rate of tuberculosis has risen steadily in the state since 1985. Both the incidence rate and the increase in this rate have been greater in the minority population than in the total population. Increased homelessness and prevalence of AIDS have no doubt been factors in the increasing rate of tuberculosis incidence and promise to fuel this increase in the future. Under these conditions, Year 2000 objectives are not expected to be met.

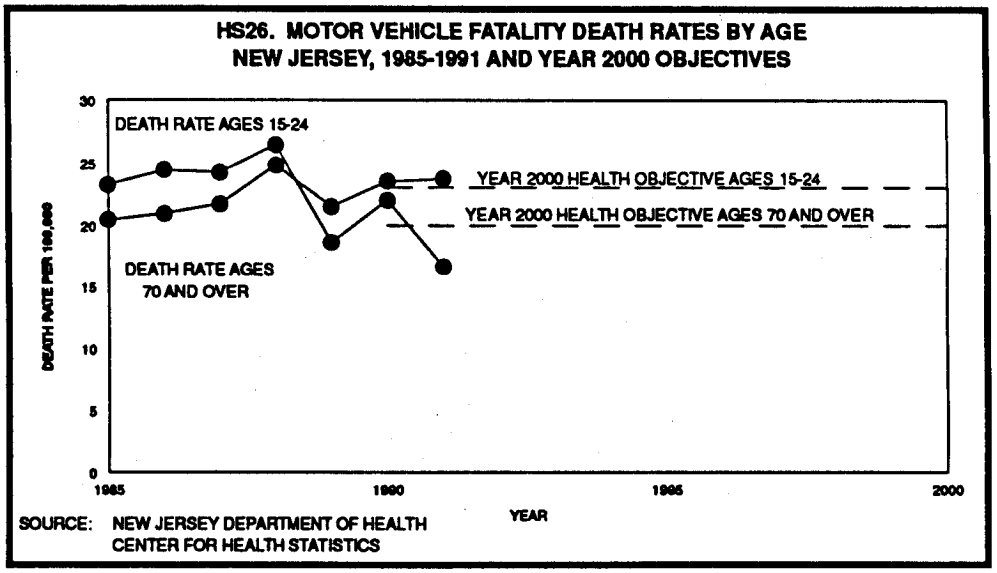


Since reaching a peak in 1990, reported cases of Lyme disease have decreased to their current 1991 level of 915. Educational programs and tick control efforts may have contributed to this decline. However, the decline in the most recent year must continue at the same rate throughout the rest of the decade if the Year 2000 objective of 275 cases per year is to be reached.

PRIORITY AREA
PREVENT AND CONTROL INJURIES

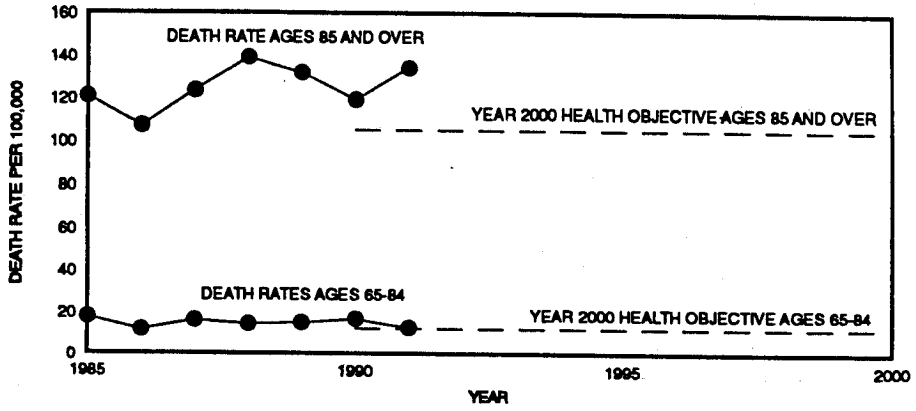


The age-adjusted death rate for motor vehicle fatalities in the total population has met the Year 2000 objective in each of the three years from 1989 through 1991. It appears likely that the Year 2000 objective will be fulfilled if this trend continues.



The death rate from motor vehicle fatalities among 15 through 24 year olds has been declining for more than 10 years. In 1989, and again in 1991, the motor vehicle fatality rate for this age group fell below the Year 2000 objective. In the absence of any relaxation of current laws related to driving or diminution of law enforcement efforts, the Year 2000 objective should be attained for 15 through 24 year olds. During recent years, the death rate from motor vehicle fatalities has been increasing among the population aged 70 and above, exceeding the rate in 15 through 24 year olds in the 1989 through 1991 period. Unless the upward trend can be reversed through additional programs to improve driving safety for the elderly, the Year 2000 objective will not be met.

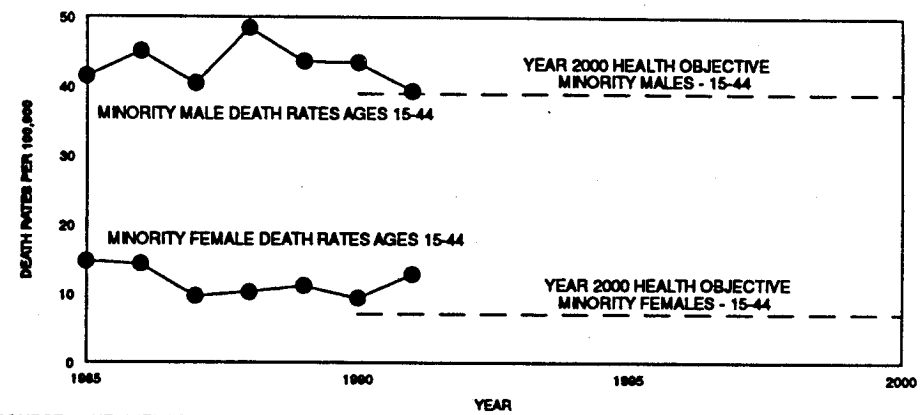
HS27. FALLS AND FALL-RELATED INJURY DEATH RATES BY AGE
NEW JERSEY, 1985-1991 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVES



SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

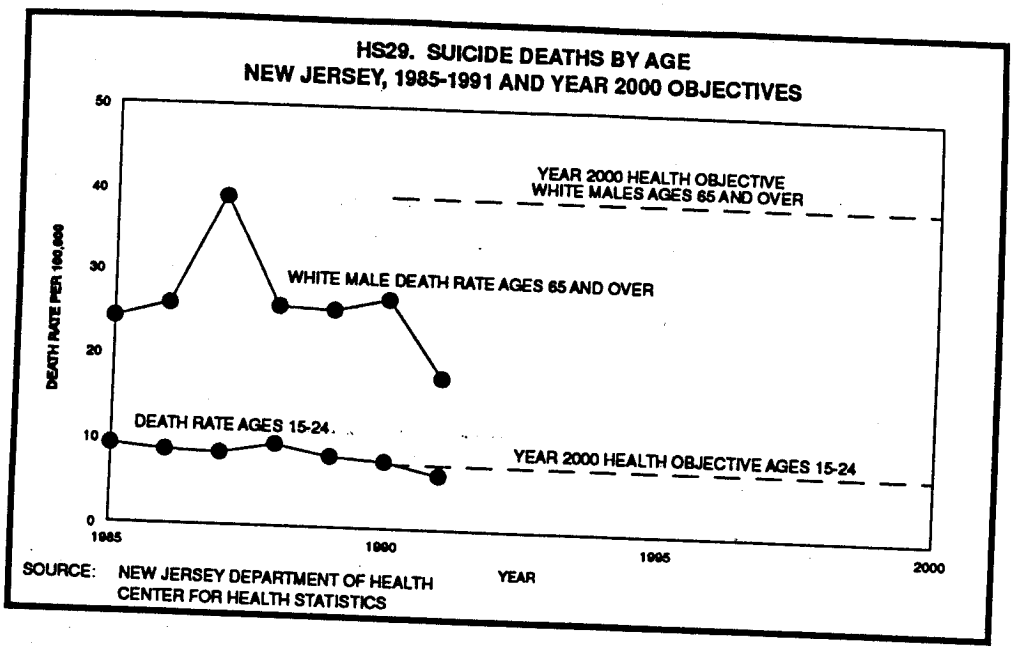
Among the "old elderly"--those aged 85 years and over--the rate of death from falls and fall-related injuries has increased over the 1985 through 1991 period. Because the number of deaths from falls among this age group is low in any year, the rate can be expected to fluctuate. The death rate from falls among the "old elderly" is much higher than the rate among those aged 65 through 84 years. The rate for this latter group has shown a decrease since 1985 and stood just above the Year 2000 objective in 1991.

HS28. MINORITY HOMICIDE DEATHS BY AGE AND SEX
NEW JERSEY, 1985-1991 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVES



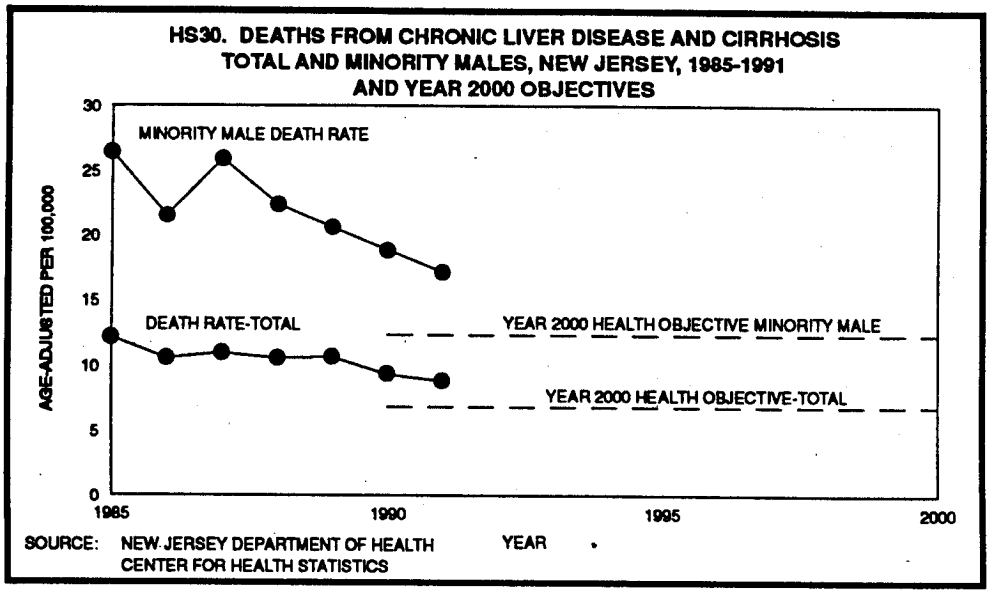
SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

The death rate from homicides among young minority males was more than three times higher than the rate among young minority females in 1991. While the death rate from homicides in minority females decreased in the early part of the 1985 through 1991 period, the death rate trend has been upward in recent years. Achievement of the Year 2000 objective for females in this age-race group appears doubtful. On the other hand, minority males appear to have virtually met the Year 2000 objective by 1991. Although this rate fluctuates considerably from year to year, it appears that this objective may be met.

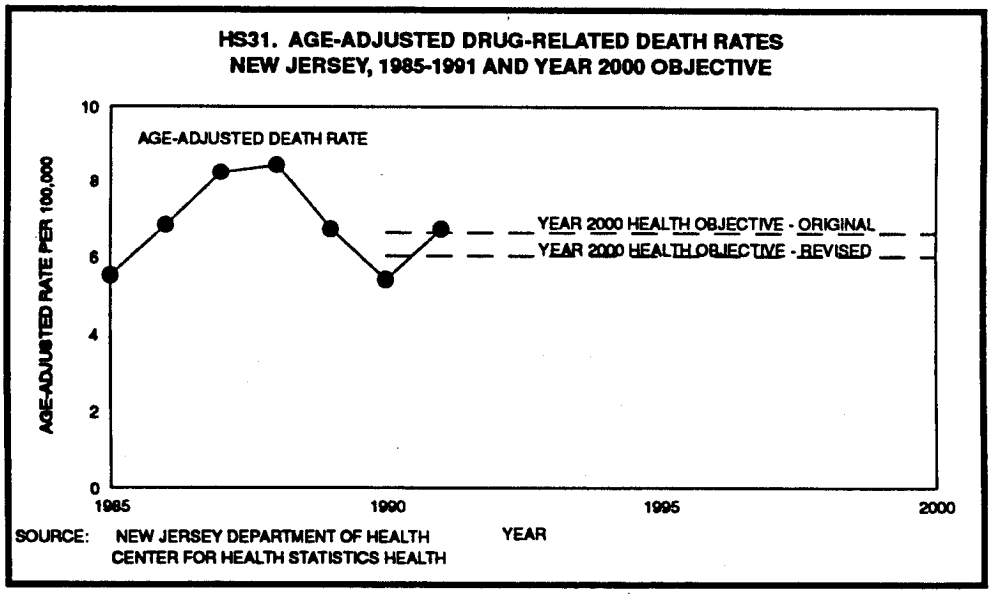


Among white males aged 65 and over in 1990, the suicide death rate continued well below the Year 2000 objective. This objective is being considered for revision. Among those aged 15 through 24, there was a slight decline in the suicide death rate between 1988 and 1991 to a level that was just below the Year 2000 objective. It appears that this objective may be met by the Year 2000, assuming the continuation of current trends.

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



The age-adjusted death rate for chronic liver disease and cirrhosis declined in both the total population and the minority male population over the 1985 through 1991 period, but decreased more steeply among minority males than in the population as a whole. However, the death rate among minority males continued to exceed the rates in the total population throughout the period. The downward trends must continue if Year 2000 objectives are to be met by these population groups.



The age-adjusted rate for drug-related deaths fell below the revised Year 2000 objective between 1988 and 1990, but rose again in 1991 to a level exceeding the objective. The drug-related death rate may be expected to vary from year to year according to the availability and purity of drugs on the street. Because of fluctuations in the number of drug-related deaths due to these factors, it is uncertain whether the objective will be met by the Year 2000.

1991 POPULATION

ESTIMATES

The population estimates presented in this report were prepared by the Population Division of the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the National Cancer Institute (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1994) and provided to the New Jersey Department of Health by the State Data Center of the New Jersey Department of Labor. The estimates were developed for each county in the United States, by five-year age groups (ages 0 through 4, 5 through 9,.....80 through 84 and 85 and over), sex (male and female) and modified race (white, black and other races) for July 1, 1991. The methodology was designed to produce estimates that are consistent with: (1) the postcensal estimates for the U.S. by age, sex and race for July 1, 1991 which were released in September, 1993; (2) the postcensal population estimates for states by age and sex for July 1, 1991, published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1106; and (3) the 1991 postcensal estimates of the total population of counties, published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1108.

The estimates contained in this report were developed in two steps. First, a set of estimates was developed for the state by single years of age, sex and modified race (white, black, American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander), and Hispanic origin (Hispanic origin and non-Hispanic origin). These state estimates were developed using an iterative proportional fitting technique using modified census files for April 1, 1990 and adjusting each age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin data cell so that the aggregate was consistent with (1) July 1, 1991 estimates of the U.S. population by age, race, and sex found in unpublished data from the U.S. Census Bureau; and (2) July 1, 1991 state estimates of the population by age and sex published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1106.

The second step involved development of the age, sex and race estimates for each county. To begin the next stage, the state estimates of detailed age and race categories arrived at in the first step were aggregated into five-year age groups and into three racial groups (white, black and other races). These aggregated estimates, as well as the total estimates for counties referred to above, were used as control totals for the estimates by age, race and sex for each county. The age-race-sex estimates for each county were derived from the April 1, 1990 modified census counts (the MARS census data). In turn, these modified 1990 figures were adjusted through an iterative proportional technique to sum to the two sets of estimates which were used as controls on the estimates.

The final, detailed estimates are extrapolations of the 1990 age, sex and race distributions of population by county and the change from 1990 to 1991 in the U.S. population by age, race, sex and Hispanic origin and the state population by age and sex. The estimates were developed as part of an ongoing project to develop postcensal population estimates of states and counties by age, sex, race and Hispanic ethnicity. These 1991 extrapolations prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau are the first step in the overall project. The Census Bureau plans to explore methodologies to more directly estimate the age, sex, race and ethnicity distributions of state and county populations. As this work proceeds, estimates for subsequent years will be generated and revised estimates for the existing series back to 1990 will be developed.

Although measures of error were not provided for the estimates, Census Bureau staff recommend aggregating the individual cells into larger groups to reduce the level of error. Because the Census Bureau staff do not consider the unrounded estimates to be accurate to the last digit, estimates provided in this report have been rounded to the nearest one hundred persons.

The data for the state and each of its counties by five-year age groups, sex and modified race (white, black and all other races) provided by the Census Bureau have been included in this report. Table P1 lists the population distribution for the entire state while Tables P2 through P22 provide similar results for each of New Jersey's twenty-one counties. Finally Table P23 presents 1991 population estimates for the state distributed by five-year age groups and modified sex/race/ethnicity groups (non-Hispanic white, black and other male and female and Hispanic white, black and other male and female). Totals presented in these tables may not equal the sum of rows or columns due to the effects of rounding.

TABLE P1. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
NEW JERSEY, 1991

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	563,600	224,000	213,400	437,500	49,800	48,500	98,300	14,400	13,500	27,900	288,200	275,400
5-9	500,800	199,200	189,300	388,500	44,400	42,700	87,100	12,700	12,500	25,200	256,400	244,500
10-14	488,100	193,300	182,600	375,900	44,400	43,000	87,400	12,600	12,200	24,800	250,300	237,800
15-19	488,400	193,500	182,600	376,100	45,600	44,500	90,100	11,300	10,900	22,200	250,300	238,000
20-24	541,200	216,500	209,700	426,200	46,000	47,200	93,100	10,800	11,200	21,900	273,200	268,000
25-29	638,000	257,300	252,700	509,900	48,600	51,700	100,300	13,300	14,300	27,700	319,200	318,800
30-34	697,600	283,000	283,500	566,600	45,900	51,200	97,100	16,100	17,800	33,900	345,100	352,500
35-39	636,900	258,500	261,200	519,700	39,700	46,000	85,700	15,300	16,300	31,600	313,400	323,500
40-44	597,300	241,700	251,000	492,700	34,100	41,400	75,400	14,100	15,100	29,200	289,900	307,500
45-49	470,900	191,500	199,900	391,400	26,100	32,600	58,700	10,700	10,100	20,800	228,300	242,600
50-54	383,000	155,600	164,000	319,600	22,200	26,800	49,000	7,700	6,600	14,300	185,500	197,500
55-59	344,600	141,800	153,300	295,000	18,100	22,400	40,500	4,600	4,500	9,100	164,400	180,200
60-64	359,400	149,900	167,100	317,000	15,700	19,800	35,500	3,000	3,900	6,900	168,600	190,800
65-69	334,100	133,200	166,500	299,600	12,400	16,600	29,000	2,200	3,200	5,400	147,800	186,300
70-74	277,700	106,900	146,300	253,200	8,100	12,500	20,600	1,600	2,200	3,900	116,700	161,100
75-79	206,100	73,700	115,600	189,400	5,100	9,200	14,300	1,000	1,400	2,400	79,800	126,300
80-84	128,700	40,700	78,600	119,300	2,600	5,700	8,300	500	700	1,100	43,800	84,900
85+	96,700	24,200	65,600	89,800	1,800	4,500	6,200	200	400	600	26,200	70,500
TOTAL	7,753,000	3,084,400	3,282,900	6,367,300	510,500	566,200	1,076,800	152,200	156,800	308,900	3,747,100	4,005,900

TABLE P2. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
ATLANTIC COUNTY, 1991

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	17,200	6,400	6,300	12,700	2,100	1,900	3,900	300	300	600	8,800	8,400
5-9	14,300	5,400	5,100	10,500	1,700	1,600	3,300	200	200	500	7,300	6,900
10-14	13,600	5,100	4,800	9,900	1,600	1,600	3,200	200	200	400	6,900	6,600
15-19	14,400	5,500	5,300	10,800	1,600	1,700	3,200	100	200	300	7,200	7,200
20-24	16,300	6,300	6,200	12,400	1,600	1,800	3,400	200	200	500	8,100	8,100
25-29	19,800	7,700	7,600	15,300	1,900	2,000	3,900	400	300	700	10,000	9,900
30-34	21,200	8,600	8,500	17,100	1,600	1,900	3,400	400	300	700	10,500	10,700
35-39	18,100	7,300	7,100	14,500	1,400	1,500	2,900	300	400	600	9,000	9,000
40-44	15,900	6,400	6,500	12,900	1,200	1,400	2,600	200	200	500	7,900	8,100
45-49	12,000	4,800	4,900	9,700	900	1,100	2,000	200	100	300	5,800	6,200
50-54	10,500	4,000	4,400	8,400	800	1,000	1,800	100	100	300	4,900	5,500
55-59	9,500	3,800	4,100	7,900	700	800	1,500	100	100	200	4,500	5,000
60-64	10,800	4,200	4,800	9,100	700	900	1,600	100	100	200	5,000	5,800
65-69	10,200	3,900	4,800	8,700	600	800	1,400	-	100	100	4,500	5,700
70-74	8,500	3,100	4,200	7,300	400	700	1,100	-	-	100	3,500	5,000
75-79	6,600	2,200	3,500	5,700	300	600	800	-	-	-	2,500	4,100
80-84	4,400	1,300	2,600	3,900	200	400	600	-	-	-	1,500	3,000
85+	3,400	800	2,000	2,900	100	300	500	-	-	-	1,000	2,400
TOTAL	226,700	86,800	92,900	179,700	19,200	21,900	41,100	3,000	3,000	5,900	109,000	117,700

- Indicates the number of persons is too small to estimate

TABLE P3. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
BERGEN COUNTY, 1991

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	51,400	22,200	20,800	42,900	1,600	1,400	3,000	2,900	2,700	5,500	26,600	24,800
5-9	45,800	19,300	18,500	37,800	1,300	1,300	2,600	2,700	2,600	5,300	23,300	22,400
10-14	46,400	19,800	18,600	38,400	1,400	1,300	2,700	2,700	2,500	5,200	23,800	22,500
15-19	45,700	20,000	18,700	38,600	1,500	1,500	3,100	2,100	2,000	4,000	23,600	22,200
20-24	52,600	23,300	22,600	45,900	1,700	1,800	3,500	1,500	1,600	3,200	26,600	26,000
25-29	63,100	27,700	27,000	54,700	1,800	2,100	3,800	2,000	2,600	4,600	31,500	31,600
30-34	70,000	29,600	30,200	59,700	1,700	1,900	3,600	3,100	3,600	6,700	34,400	35,600
35-39	66,800	28,000	29,000	57,000	1,500	1,800	3,300	3,300	3,300	6,500	32,800	34,000
40-44	66,500	27,400	29,600	57,000	1,400	1,900	3,300	3,100	3,100	6,200	31,900	34,500
45-49	54,600	22,500	24,900	47,400	1,300	1,600	2,900	2,200	2,100	4,300	26,000	28,600
50-54	46,400	19,600	21,600	41,100	1,100	1,300	2,400	1,500	1,300	2,900	22,200	24,200
55-59	43,500	19,100	20,900	40,000	800	1,000	1,800	900	800	1,700	20,800	22,700
60-64	45,800	20,600	22,600	43,100	700	900	1,600	500	600	1,200	21,800	24,100
65-69	41,300	17,700	21,300	39,000	600	800	1,400	400	500	900	18,700	22,600
70-74	33,700	13,700	18,300	32,000	400	600	900	300	400	700	14,400	19,300
75-79	25,000	9,500	14,400	23,900	200	500	700	200	300	400	9,900	15,100
80-84	15,700	5,100	10,000	15,100	100	300	400	100	100	200	5,300	10,400
85+	12,000	3,000	8,500	11,500	100	200	300	-	100	100	3,200	8,800
TOTAL	826,200	348,200	377,200	725,400	19,100	22,100	41,300	29,400	30,100	59,600	396,700	429,500

- Indicates the number of persons is too small to estimate

TABLE P4. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
BURLINGTON COUNTY, 1991

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	29,900	12,300	11,700	24,000	2,600	2,600	5,200	400	400	800	15,300	14,600
5-9	28,600	11,800	11,200	23,000	2,400	2,300	4,800	400	400	800	14,600	14,000
10-14	26,700	11,000	10,300	21,300	2,400	2,300	4,700	400	400	800	13,800	13,000
15-19	27,300	11,200	10,000	21,200	2,800	2,500	5,300	400	400	800	14,400	12,800
20-24	28,700	11,800	10,500	22,300	3,300	2,300	5,600	400	400	800	15,500	13,200
25-29	33,600	13,700	13,500	27,200	3,000	2,600	5,600	400	500	800	17,100	16,600
30-34	36,700	15,200	15,300	30,500	2,600	2,600	5,300	400	500	1,000	18,300	18,500
35-39	33,000	13,800	13,800	27,500	2,200	2,400	4,600	300	600	900	16,300	16,700
40-44	31,900	13,200	13,600	26,800	2,000	2,200	4,200	300	500	900	15,600	16,300
45-49	24,400	10,200	10,400	20,500	1,400	1,800	3,200	300	400	600	11,900	12,500
50-54	19,500	8,000	8,300	16,200	1,400	1,400	2,800	200	300	500	9,500	10,000
55-59	17,600	7,200	7,500	14,800	1,300	1,100	2,500	100	300	400	8,700	9,000
60-64	17,400	7,200	8,000	15,200	1,000	900	1,800	100	300	400	8,300	9,100
65-69	15,200	6,200	7,500	13,700	600	600	1,300	100	100	200	6,900	8,300
70-74	11,600	4,700	6,100	10,700	300	500	800	-	100	100	5,100	6,600
75-79	7,700	2,900	4,300	7,200	200	300	500	-	-	100	3,200	4,600
80-84	4,600	1,500	2,900	4,300	100	200	300	-	-	-	1,600	3,100
85+	3,800	900	2,700	3,600	-	200	200	-	-	-	1,000	2,900
TOTAL	398,500	162,700	167,500	330,000	29,800	28,700	58,500	4,400	5,400	9,800	196,900	201,600

- Indicates the number of persons is too small to estimate

TABLE P5. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
CAMDEN COUNTY, 1991

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	41,800	16,100	15,300	31,400	4,700	4,600	9,300	700	500	1,200	21,400	20,400
5-9	38,300	14,800	13,800	28,700	4,200	4,200	8,400	600	600	1,300	19,700	18,600
10-14	35,900	13,700	12,800	26,400	4,100	3,900	8,000	700	700	1,400	18,500	17,400
15-19	32,600	12,500	11,900	24,300	3,600	3,500	7,100	600	600	1,200	16,700	15,900
20-24	34,000	13,000	13,500	26,500	3,200	3,400	6,600	500	500	900	16,700	17,400
25-29	41,800	16,600	16,800	33,400	3,400	4,000	7,400	500	600	1,100	20,500	21,300
30-34	45,900	18,200	18,800	37,100	3,400	4,200	7,600	500	600	1,200	22,200	23,600
35-39	41,000	16,300	16,700	33,000	3,000	3,700	6,700	600	700	1,300	19,900	21,100
40-44	37,300	14,700	15,400	30,100	2,600	3,300	5,800	600	800	1,400	17,900	19,400
45-49	28,600	11,300	11,900	23,200	1,900	2,400	4,300	600	500	1,100	13,800	14,800
50-54	22,700	8,800	9,700	18,500	1,600	1,900	3,500	400	300	700	10,800	11,900
55-59	20,700	8,300	8,900	17,100	1,400	1,700	3,100	200	200	400	9,900	10,800
60-64	21,900	8,700	10,200	18,900	1,200	1,500	2,700	100	200	300	10,000	11,800
65-69	20,500	8,100	9,900	18,100	900	1,300	2,200	100	200	200	9,100	11,400
70-74	16,700	6,300	8,600	14,900	700	1,000	1,700	100	100	200	7,000	9,700
75-79	12,100	4,200	6,600	10,800	400	700	1,100	100	100	100	4,600	7,400
80-84	7,200	2,100	4,400	6,500	200	400	600	-	-	100	2,300	4,900
85+	5,400	1,300	3,600	4,900	100	300	500	-	-	-	1,400	4,000
TOTAL	504,400	194,900	209,000	403,800	40,700	45,800	86,500	7,000	7,000	14,000	242,600	261,800

- Indicates the number of persons is too small to estimate

TABLE P6. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
CAPE MAY COUNTY, 1991

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	6,700	3,100	3,000	6,100	300	300	600	-	-	100	3,400	3,300
5-9	6,100	2,800	2,700	5,500	300	300	500	-	-	100	3,100	3,000
10-14	5,600	2,600	2,500	5,100	200	200	500	-	-	100	2,800	2,800
15-19	5,200	2,600	2,200	4,700	200	200	400	-	-	100	2,800	2,400
20-24	5,600	2,700	2,400	5,100	200	200	400	-	-	100	2,900	2,700
25-29	6,900	3,100	3,200	6,400	300	200	500	-	-	100	3,400	3,500
30-34	7,500	3,500	3,500	7,000	200	200	400	-	100	100	3,700	3,800
35-39	6,900	3,300	3,200	6,500	200	200	400	-	100	100	3,500	3,400
40-44	6,300	3,000	2,900	5,900	200	200	300	-	-	100	3,200	3,100
45-49	4,900	2,300	2,400	4,600	100	100	200	-	-	100	2,400	2,500
50-54	4,300	1,900	2,200	4,100	100	100	200	-	-	-	2,000	2,300
55-59	4,400	2,000	2,200	4,200	100	100	200	-	-	-	2,100	2,300
60-64	5,600	2,400	2,800	5,300	100	100	200	-	-	-	2,500	3,000
65-69	5,900	2,600	3,100	5,700	100	100	200	-	-	-	2,700	3,200
70-74	5,200	2,200	2,900	5,100	100	100	200	-	-	-	2,200	3,000
75-79	3,900	1,600	2,200	3,800	-	100	100	-	-	-	1,700	2,300
80-84	2,500	800	1,600	2,400	-	100	100	-	-	-	900	1,700
85+	1,900	500	1,300	1,800	-	-	100	-	-	-	500	1,300
TOTAL	95,700	42,900	46,300	89,200	2,700	2,900	5,500	400	500	900	45,900	49,700

- Indicates the number of persons is too small to estimate

TABLE P7. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, 1991

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	10,800	4,100	3,800	7,900	1,300	1,300	2,600	100	100	200	5,500	5,200
5-9	10,200	4,000	3,700	7,700	1,100	1,100	2,300	100	100	200	5,200	4,900
10-14	10,000	3,900	3,600	7,500	1,200	1,100	2,300	100	100	200	5,200	4,800
15-19	9,700	3,800	3,600	7,400	1,100	1,100	2,100	100	100	200	4,900	4,800
20-24	9,500	3,700	3,600	7,300	1,000	1,000	2,000	100	100	200	4,800	4,700
25-29	10,900	4,200	4,100	8,300	1,400	1,000	2,400	100	100	200	5,700	5,200
30-34	11,500	4,500	4,500	9,000	1,400	1,000	2,300	100	100	200	5,900	5,600
35-39	10,900	4,300	4,400	8,700	1,100	900	2,000	100	100	200	5,500	5,400
40-44	9,800	3,900	4,200	8,100	700	700	1,400	100	100	200	4,800	5,000
45-49	7,800	3,200	3,400	6,600	500	600	1,100	100	100	200	3,900	4,000
50-54	6,500	2,600	2,900	5,500	400	500	900	100	100	100	3,100	3,400
55-59	5,800	2,300	2,600	4,900	300	400	800	-	100	100	2,700	3,100
60-64	6,300	2,400	2,900	5,300	300	400	800	100	100	100	2,800	3,400
65-69	6,000	2,300	3,000	5,200	200	400	600	100	100	100	2,600	3,400
70-74	5,000	1,900	2,600	4,500	200	300	500	-	-	100	2,100	2,900
75-79	3,800	1,400	2,100	3,500	100	200	300	-	-	-	1,500	2,300
80-84	2,300	700	1,400	2,100	100	100	200	-	-	-	800	1,500
85+	1,700	400	1,100	1,500	-	100	100	-	-	-	500	1,200
TOTAL	138,400	53,600	57,300	111,000	12,600	12,200	24,800	1,300	1,400	2,700	67,600	70,900

- Indicates the number of persons is too small to estimate

TABLE P8. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
ESSEX COUNTY, 1991

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	58,100	14,200	13,300	27,500	14,300	14,200	28,500	1,100	1,000	2,000	29,500	28,500
5-9	51,100	12,200	11,800	24,000	12,900	12,300	25,200	900	900	1,900	26,100	25,100
10-14	51,400	12,100	11,600	23,800	13,100	12,700	25,700	900	900	1,800	26,100	25,200
15-19	52,900	12,900	12,100	25,000	13,300	12,900	26,100	900	900	1,700	27,100	25,800
20-24	58,700	15,200	14,400	29,600	13,000	14,200	27,200	1,000	900	1,900	29,200	29,600
25-29	65,800	17,200	16,400	33,600	13,900	16,000	29,900	1,100	1,100	2,200	32,200	33,600
30-34	67,700	17,900	17,800	35,700	13,600	15,900	29,500	1,100	1,400	2,500	32,700	35,000
35-39	62,300	16,600	16,900	33,500	11,900	14,500	26,400	1,100	1,300	2,400	29,600	32,700
40-44	56,900	15,500	16,500	32,100	10,000	12,600	22,600	1,000	1,300	2,300	26,500	30,400
45-49	44,800	12,500	13,300	25,800	7,500	9,800	17,400	800	800	1,600	20,800	24,000
50-54	37,600	10,500	11,300	21,900	6,500	8,200	14,600	600	500	1,100	17,600	20,000
55-59	33,800	9,900	10,800	20,700	5,200	7,200	12,300	400	400	800	15,500	18,400
60-64	33,800	10,600	11,800	22,400	4,500	6,300	10,800	300	400	600	15,400	18,400
65-69	30,900	9,300	12,000	21,400	3,700	5,400	9,000	200	300	500	13,200	17,700
70-74	25,000	7,500	10,700	18,300	2,400	4,000	6,400	100	200	300	10,100	15,000
75-79	19,600	5,400	9,300	14,700	1,600	3,100	4,700	100	100	200	7,100	12,500
80-84	12,400	3,100	6,500	9,600	800	1,800	2,600	-	100	100	4,000	8,400
85+	9,900	2,100	5,800	7,900	500	1,400	1,900	-	-	100	2,700	7,200
TOTAL	772,700	204,900	222,400	427,300	148,600	172,500	321,100	11,700	12,500	24,200	365,200	407,400

- Indicates the number of persons is too small to estimate

TABLE P9. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
GLOUCESTER COUNTY, 1991

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	18,500	8,500	7,900	16,400	900	900	1,800	200	200	300	9,600	8,900
5-9	18,200	8,200	7,900	16,100	900	900	1,800	200	200	400	9,300	8,900
10-14	17,500	7,800	7,500	15,300	900	900	1,800	200	200	400	8,900	8,600
15-19	15,900	7,000	6,800	13,800	900	900	1,800	100	100	300	8,000	7,900
20-24	16,000	7,000	7,300	14,300	700	800	1,500	100	100	200	7,800	8,200
25-29	18,300	8,100	8,500	16,500	700	800	1,600	100	100	200	8,900	9,400
30-34	22,000	9,900	10,200	20,000	700	900	1,600	100	200	300	10,800	11,200
35-39	20,100	9,000	9,200	18,200	700	900	1,500	200	200	400	9,900	10,200
40-44	18,300	8,200	8,200	16,500	600	800	1,500	100	200	300	9,000	9,200
45-49	13,500	6,100	6,000	12,100	500	600	1,100	100	100	200	6,700	6,800
50-54	10,500	4,600	4,700	9,400	500	500	1,000	100	100	200	5,200	5,300
55-59	9,400	4,100	4,400	8,500	400	400	800	100	100	100	4,500	4,800
60-64	9,700	4,200	4,600	8,700	400	500	900	-	-	100	4,600	5,100
65-69	8,800	3,600	4,400	8,000	400	400	800	-	-	100	4,000	4,900
70-74	7,100	2,800	3,600	6,400	300	400	600	-	-	100	3,000	4,000
75-79	4,700	1,700	2,600	4,200	200	200	400	-	-	-	1,900	2,800
80-84	2,700	800	1,600	2,500	100	200	200	-	-	-	900	1,800
85+	2,000	500	1,400	1,900	100	100	200	-	-	-	500	1,500
TOTAL	233,100	102,100	106,800	208,800	9,700	11,000	20,700	1,700	1,900	3,600	113,500	119,600

- Indicates the number of persons is too small to estimate

TABLE P10. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
HUDSON COUNTY, 1991

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	39,400	14,300	13,700	28,000	4,000	3,900	7,900	1,800	1,700	3,500	20,200	19,300
5-9	32,700	11,700	11,300	23,000	3,600	3,500	7,100	1,400	1,300	2,600	16,600	16,100
10-14	32,900	11,900	11,200	23,100	3,500	3,500	7,000	1,400	1,300	2,700	16,900	16,000
15-19	34,400	12,600	12,000	24,500	3,600	3,500	7,100	1,400	1,400	2,800	17,500	16,900
20-24	44,800	17,000	16,300	33,300	3,900	4,000	7,900	1,800	1,800	3,600	22,700	22,100
25-29	57,300	22,600	20,900	43,600	4,400	4,500	8,900	2,500	2,300	4,800	29,600	27,700
30-34	53,200	21,000	19,400	40,400	3,800	4,200	8,000	2,500	2,300	4,800	27,300	25,900
35-39	44,200	17,300	16,400	33,700	3,100	3,500	6,700	2,000	1,900	3,900	22,400	21,800
40-44	37,400	14,000	14,400	28,400	2,500	3,200	5,700	1,700	1,700	3,400	18,200	19,200
45-49	29,900	11,100	12,000	23,100	1,900	2,400	4,300	1,200	1,300	2,500	14,200	15,700
50-54	26,700	10,100	11,000	21,100	1,600	2,100	3,700	1,000	900	1,900	12,700	14,000
55-59	24,300	9,400	10,800	20,200	1,200	1,500	2,800	600	700	1,300	11,300	13,000
60-64	25,100	10,000	11,600	21,600	1,100	1,400	2,500	500	600	1,000	11,600	13,600
65-69	22,500	8,500	11,300	19,800	800	1,100	1,900	300	400	800	9,600	12,900
70-74	18,900	6,700	10,300	16,900	500	800	1,300	200	300	600	7,400	11,400
75-79	14,300	4,800	8,300	13,100	300	600	900	200	200	300	5,300	9,000
80-84	8,600	2,600	5,400	8,000	100	300	500	100	100	100	2,800	5,800
85+	6,200	1,500	4,200	5,700	100	200	300	-	100	100	1,700	4,500
TOTAL	552,900	207,200	220,300	427,500	40,200	44,300	84,500	20,600	20,200	40,800	268,000	284,800

- Indicates the number of persons is too small to estimate

TABLE P11. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
HUNTERDON COUNTY, 1991

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	8,000	3,900	3,800	7,800	-	-	100	100	100	100	4,100	3,900
5-9	7,300	3,700	3,400	7,100	-	-	100	100	100	200	3,800	3,500
10-14	7,100	3,500	3,400	6,900	-	-	100	100	100	100	3,600	3,500
15-19	6,300	3,200	2,900	6,100	100	-	100	100	100	100	3,400	3,000
20-24	6,400	3,000	2,800	5,800	500	100	600	-	-	100	3,500	2,900
25-29	7,900	3,700	3,700	7,400	300	200	400	100	-	100	4,000	4,000
30-34	10,100	4,700	5,000	9,700	100	100	200	100	100	200	4,900	5,300
35-39	10,600	5,000	5,200	10,200	100	100	200	100	100	200	5,200	5,400
40-44	10,700	5,200	5,200	10,400	100	100	100	100	100	200	5,300	5,400
45-49	8,600	4,300	4,100	8,400	-	100	100	100	100	100	4,400	4,200
50-54	6,000	3,100	2,800	5,800	-	-	100	-	-	100	3,100	2,800
55-59	4,600	2,300	2,200	4,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,400	2,300
60-64	4,200	2,100	2,000	4,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,200	2,100
65-69	3,400	1,600	1,800	3,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,600	1,800
70-74	2,600	1,100	1,500	2,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	1,500
75-79	2,100	900	1,200	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	1,200
80-84	1,200	400	800	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	800
85+	1,000	300	700	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	800
TOTAL	108,400	52,000	52,600	104,600	1,300	1,000	2,200	800	800	1,600	54,000	54,400

- Indicates the number of persons is too small to estimate

TABLE P12. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
MERCER COUNTY, 1991

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	23,100	8,300	7,900	16,200	3,000	2,900	5,900	500	500	1,000	11,800	11,300
5-9	20,800	7,600	7,000	14,500	2,700	2,600	5,200	500	500	1,000	10,700	10,000
10-14	19,600	6,900	6,600	13,500	2,600	2,500	5,100	500	500	1,000	10,000	9,600
15-19	22,600	8,100	8,100	16,200	2,700	2,700	5,500	500	500	900	11,300	11,300
20-24	25,700	9,900	9,500	19,400	2,600	2,700	5,300	600	400	1,000	13,100	12,600
25-29	26,100	9,900	9,700	19,500	2,700	2,800	5,600	500	500	1,000	13,100	13,000
30-34	29,200	11,200	11,100	22,300	2,800	2,900	5,800	500	600	1,100	14,600	14,600
35-39	27,400	10,500	10,600	21,100	2,500	2,700	5,200	500	600	1,100	13,600	13,800
40-44	25,200	9,900	10,200	20,100	1,900	2,200	4,100	500	600	1,000	12,300	13,000
45-49	19,600	7,600	8,000	15,600	1,400	1,700	3,200	400	400	800	9,500	10,100
50-54	15,600	6,100	6,300	12,400	1,200	1,500	2,700	300	200	500	7,600	8,100
55-59	13,900	5,400	5,800	11,200	1,100	1,400	2,500	200	200	300	6,600	7,300
60-64	14,700	5,800	6,400	12,200	1,000	1,300	2,300	100	100	200	6,900	7,800
65-69	13,900	5,200	6,600	11,800	800	1,100	1,900	100	100	200	6,100	7,800
70-74	11,400	4,100	5,800	9,900	600	800	1,400	-	100	100	4,700	6,700
75-79	8,300	2,700	4,600	7,400	300	500	900	-	-	100	3,100	5,200
80-84	5,000	1,500	3,000	4,500	100	300	500	-	-	-	1,600	3,400
85+	3,900	1,000	2,500	3,500	100	300	400	-	-	-	1,100	2,800
TOTAL	326,200	121,700	129,800	251,600	30,400	32,900	63,300	5,700	5,700	11,400	157,900	168,400

- Indicates the number of persons is too small to estimate

TABLE P13. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
MIDDLESEX COUNTY, 1991

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	47,700	19,500	18,700	38,200	2,400	2,400	4,800	2,400	2,200	4,600	24,300	23,300
5-9	39,700	16,400	15,300	31,700	2,100	2,000	4,100	2,000	1,900	3,900	20,500	19,200
10-14	37,900	15,800	14,500	30,300	2,000	2,000	4,000	1,900	1,800	3,700	19,700	18,200
15-19	44,100	18,000	17,100	35,200	2,700	2,500	5,200	1,900	1,800	3,700	22,600	21,500
20-24	56,300	23,500	22,800	46,300	2,900	3,000	5,900	2,000	2,200	4,200	28,400	28,000
25-29	62,500	26,100	25,200	51,300	3,200	3,000	6,200	2,400	2,600	5,000	31,700	30,800
30-34	66,700	28,000	27,000	55,000	3,000	2,900	5,900	2,800	2,900	5,800	33,800	32,900
35-39	56,700	23,600	23,100	46,700	2,500	2,400	4,900	2,600	2,500	5,100	28,700	28,000
40-44	50,800	20,900	21,300	42,100	2,000	2,300	4,300	2,200	2,100	4,300	25,100	25,600
45-49	39,400	16,300	17,000	33,300	1,500	1,500	3,100	1,600	1,400	3,100	19,400	20,000
50-54	32,300	13,600	14,300	27,900	1,100	1,200	2,300	1,200	900	2,100	15,900	16,400
55-59	29,300	12,600	13,800	26,400	800	900	1,700	700	600	1,200	14,100	15,200
60-64	30,700	13,600	14,800	28,400	700	800	1,500	400	500	900	14,700	16,100
65-69	28,300	11,800	14,700	26,500	500	600	1,100	300	500	800	12,600	15,800
70-74	22,600	9,300	12,000	21,400	300	400	700	200	300	500	9,900	12,800
75-79	14,800	5,500	8,500	14,000	200	300	500	100	200	300	5,800	9,000
80-84	8,300	2,700	5,200	7,900	100	200	300	100	100	100	2,900	5,400
85+	5,500	1,400	3,900	5,300	100	100	200	-	-	100	1,500	4,000
TOTAL	673,700	278,600	289,100	567,700	28,100	28,500	56,700	24,700	24,600	49,300	331,500	342,200

- Indicates the number of persons is too small to estimate

TABLE P14. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
MONMOUTH COUNTY, 1991

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	41,000	17,900	17,000	34,900	2,300	2,200	4,500	900	800	1,700	21,000	20,000
5-9	37,900	16,700	15,900	32,500	2,000	1,900	3,900	800	700	1,500	19,400	18,500
10-14	37,400	16,400	15,600	32,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	700	700	1,500	19,100	18,300
15-19	34,900	15,600	14,300	29,900	1,900	1,900	3,900	600	500	1,100	18,200	16,700
20-24	34,400	15,300	14,300	29,600	1,900	2,000	3,900	500	500	900	17,600	16,800
25-29	40,500	17,500	17,500	35,000	2,100	2,100	4,200	600	700	1,300	20,100	20,400
30-34	49,500	21,200	22,200	43,300	2,000	2,200	4,200	900	1,000	1,900	24,000	25,400
35-39	48,500	21,100	21,800	42,900	1,700	1,900	3,600	900	1,000	1,900	23,700	24,700
40-44	47,400	21,000	21,500	42,500	1,400	1,700	3,200	800	900	1,800	23,300	24,200
45-49	36,900	16,400	16,600	33,000	1,200	1,500	2,700	600	500	1,200	18,300	18,600
50-54	28,000	12,500	12,400	24,900	1,000	1,400	2,400	400	300	700	13,900	14,100
55-59	24,500	10,600	11,400	22,000	900	1,100	2,100	200	200	500	11,700	12,800
60-64	24,900	10,700	11,800	22,500	900	1,000	1,900	200	300	400	11,800	13,100
65-69	22,200	9,000	11,300	20,300	700	900	1,600	100	200	300	9,800	12,400
70-74	18,700	7,200	10,000	17,200	500	800	1,300	100	100	200	7,800	10,900
75-79	14,300	5,100	8,200	13,200	300	600	900	100	100	200	5,400	8,800
80-84	9,300	2,900	5,800	8,700	200	400	500	-	-	100	3,100	6,200
85+	7,300	1,800	5,100	6,800	100	300	400	-	-	-	2,000	5,400
TOTAL	557,400	238,800	252,500	491,300	23,000	26,000	49,000	8,400	8,500	17,100	270,200	287,200

- Indicates the number of persons is too small to estimate

TABLE P15. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
MORRIS COUNTY, 1991

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	28,900	13,500	12,900	26,400	500	500	1,000	800	700	1,600	14,800	14,100
5-9	26,300	12,200	11,700	23,900	400	400	800	800	800	1,600	13,400	12,900
10-14	26,500	12,300	11,700	23,900	500	400	900	800	900	1,700	13,600	13,000
15-19	26,600	12,400	11,800	24,200	500	500	1,000	700	700	1,400	13,600	13,000
20-24	28,600	13,500	13,100	26,500	500	600	1,100	500	600	1,000	14,400	14,200
25-29	32,900	15,400	14,900	30,300	600	600	1,300	700	700	1,400	16,600	16,300
30-34	37,000	16,800	17,100	33,900	600	600	1,300	900	1,000	1,800	18,300	18,700
35-39	36,600	16,400	17,200	33,600	500	600	1,100	900	1,000	1,900	17,800	18,800
40-44	38,000	16,800	18,100	34,800	600	600	1,100	1,000	1,100	2,000	18,300	19,700
45-49	32,100	14,600	15,200	29,800	400	500	900	800	600	1,400	15,800	16,300
50-54	24,600	11,300	11,600	23,000	300	400	700	500	400	900	12,200	12,400
55-59	20,300	9,800	9,500	19,300	200	300	500	300	200	500	10,200	10,000
60-64	18,600	8,900	9,000	17,900	200	200	400	200	200	300	9,300	9,400
65-69	14,700	6,500	7,600	14,100	100	200	300	100	200	300	6,800	7,900
70-74	11,400	4,600	6,300	11,000	100	100	200	100	100	200	4,800	6,600
75-79	8,300	3,100	5,000	8,100	100	100	100	100	100	100	3,200	5,200
80-84	5,800	1,800	3,800	5,600	-	100	100	-	-	100	1,900	3,900
85+	4,700	1,100	3,500	4,600	-	100	100	-	-	-	1,200	3,600
TOTAL	422,100	191,000	200,000	390,900	6,200	6,600	12,800	9,100	9,300	18,400	206,200	215,900

- Indicates the number of persons is too small to estimate

TABLE P16. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
OCEAN COUNTY, 1991

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	30,400	14,400	14,200	28,600	700	700	1,300	200	200	500	15,300	15,100
5-9	28,100	13,400	13,000	26,400	600	600	1,200	200	200	400	14,300	13,800
10-14	27,000	13,100	12,300	25,400	600	600	1,200	200	200	400	13,900	13,100
15-19	24,600	11,600	11,400	23,100	600	600	1,200	200	200	400	12,500	12,200
20-24	23,200	10,900	10,900	21,900	500	500	1,000	100	200	300	11,500	11,600
25-29	28,600	13,500	13,600	27,200	500	600	1,100	200	200	400	14,200	14,400
30-34	33,200	15,600	16,000	31,600	500	500	1,000	200	300	500	16,300	16,900
35-39	31,200	14,700	15,200	29,900	400	500	900	200	300	500	15,300	16,000
40-44	30,100	14,200	14,600	28,800	400	400	800	200	200	400	14,800	15,300
45-49	22,500	10,600	10,900	21,500	300	400	700	100	200	300	11,100	11,400
50-54	17,500	8,100	8,600	16,700	200	300	500	100	100	200	8,500	9,000
55-59	16,700	7,300	8,700	16,100	200	200	500	100	100	100	7,600	9,000
60-64	22,100	9,400	12,200	21,600	200	200	400	-	100	100	9,600	12,500
65-69	28,300	11,900	16,000	28,000	100	100	300	-	100	100	12,100	16,200
70-74	28,300	11,800	16,200	28,000	100	100	200	-	-	100	11,900	16,400
75-79	22,600	9,100	13,300	22,400	-	100	100	-	-	100	9,200	13,400
80-84	14,600	5,600	8,900	14,500	-	100	100	-	-	-	5,600	9,000
85+	9,100	2,900	6,100	9,000	-	-	100	-	-	-	2,900	6,200
TOTAL	437,900	198,200	222,300	420,500	6,100	6,500	12,600	2,200	2,600	4,800	206,500	231,400

- Indicates the number of persons is too small to estimate

TABLE P17. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
PASSAIC COUNTY, 1991

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	35,200	13,500	13,000	26,500	3,700	3,600	7,300	700	700	1,300	17,900	17,300
5-9	29,500	11,500	10,600	22,100	3,200	3,000	6,200	600	600	1,100	15,200	14,200
10-14	29,100	11,100	10,500	21,600	3,200	3,200	6,300	600	600	1,100	14,800	14,300
15-19	30,700	11,600	11,100	22,700	3,400	3,500	6,900	500	600	1,100	15,500	15,200
20-24	35,100	13,700	13,100	26,800	3,500	3,700	7,100	500	600	1,100	17,700	17,400
25-29	38,400	15,400	14,800	30,200	3,200	3,600	6,800	600	700	1,300	19,300	19,100
30-34	40,200	16,400	16,000	32,300	2,900	3,400	6,300	700	900	1,600	20,000	20,200
35-39	35,500	14,400	14,200	28,600	2,500	3,100	5,500	700	700	1,400	17,500	18,000
40-44	33,000	13,100	13,500	26,600	2,200	2,900	5,100	600	700	1,300	16,000	17,100
45-49	26,200	10,200	10,900	21,100	1,800	2,400	4,200	500	500	900	12,500	13,700
50-54	21,900	8,600	9,300	17,900	1,500	1,800	3,300	400	300	700	10,400	11,500
55-59	19,500	8,000	8,600	16,600	1,100	1,400	2,500	300	200	500	9,300	10,300
60-64	20,000	8,200	9,300	17,600	900	1,200	2,100	100	200	300	9,300	10,700
65-69	18,300	7,300	9,300	16,600	600	900	1,500	100	100	200	8,100	10,300
70-74	15,000	5,700	8,200	13,900	400	600	1,000	100	100	200	6,200	8,900
75-79	11,800	4,200	6,800	11,000	200	400	700	-	100	100	4,400	7,300
80-84	7,500	2,500	4,700	7,100	100	300	400	-	-	-	2,600	5,000
85+	5,900	1,400	4,200	5,700	100	200	200	-	-	-	1,500	4,400
TOTAL	452,800	176,700	188,200	364,900	34,400	39,100	73,500	7,000	7,500	14,400	218,100	234,700

- Indicates the number of persons is too small to estimate

TABLE P18. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
SALEM COUNTY, 1991

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	4,500	1,800	1,800	3,600	400	500	900	-	-	100	2,300	2,300
5-9	4,800	2,000	1,900	3,800	500	400	900	-	-	100	2,500	2,300
10-14	4,900	2,100	1,900	4,000	400	400	800	-	-	100	2,500	2,400
15-19	4,400	1,800	1,700	3,500	400	400	800	-	-	100	2,300	2,100
20-24	3,800	1,600	1,500	3,100	300	400	700	-	-	-	1,900	1,900
25-29	4,400	1,800	1,900	3,700	300	400	700	-	-	-	2,100	2,300
30-34	5,200	2,200	2,300	4,500	300	400	700	-	-	-	2,500	2,700
35-39	5,100	2,100	2,200	4,400	300	400	700	-	-	100	2,500	2,700
40-44	5,000	2,200	2,200	4,400	300	400	600	-	-	100	2,500	2,600
45-49	3,900	1,700	1,700	3,400	200	300	500	-	-	-	2,000	2,000
50-54	3,300	1,400	1,400	2,800	200	200	400	-	-	-	1,600	1,600
55-59	2,900	1,200	1,300	2,500	200	200	400	-	-	-	1,400	1,500
60-64	3,000	1,200	1,400	2,600	200	200	400	-	-	-	1,400	1,600
65-69	3,000	1,100	1,400	2,600	200	300	400	-	-	-	1,300	1,700
70-74	2,600	1,000	1,400	2,300	100	200	300	-	-	-	1,100	1,500
75-79	1,900	700	1,000	1,700	100	100	200	-	-	-	800	1,100
80-84	1,100	400	600	1,000	100	100	100	-	-	-	400	700
85+	900	200	600	800	-	100	100	-	-	-	300	700
TOTAL	64,900	26,500	28,000	54,600	4,500	5,300	9,800	300	300	600	31,300	33,600

- Indicates the number of persons is too small to estimate

TABLE P19. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
SOMERSET COUNTY, 1991

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	17,900	8,000	7,500	15,500	700	600	1,200	600	600	1,200	9,200	8,700
5-9	14,400	6,300	6,000	12,300	600	600	1,100	500	500	1,000	7,400	7,000
10-14	14,000	6,100	5,700	11,800	700	600	1,300	500	400	900	7,200	6,800
15-19	13,200	5,800	5,300	11,100	700	600	1,300	400	300	700	6,900	6,300
20-24	15,000	6,700	6,400	13,200	600	600	1,100	300	400	700	7,600	7,400
25-29	22,200	9,900	10,000	19,900	700	700	1,400	400	500	1,000	11,000	11,200
30-34	25,400	11,300	11,200	22,500	700	800	1,500	700	700	1,400	12,700	12,700
35-39	22,200	9,600	9,800	19,400	700	800	1,500	600	600	1,300	11,000	11,200
40-44	20,600	8,800	9,100	17,900	700	800	1,400	600	600	1,200	10,100	10,500
45-49	16,300	7,100	7,400	14,400	500	500	1,000	400	400	800	8,000	8,300
50-54	13,200	5,900	6,200	12,100	300	300	700	300	200	500	6,500	6,700
55-59	11,800	5,400	5,600	11,000	200	300	500	200	100	300	5,800	6,000
60-64	11,200	5,300	5,300	10,500	200	200	500	100	100	300	5,600	5,600
65-69	9,000	4,000	4,400	8,400	200	200	400	100	100	200	4,300	4,700
70-74	7,100	3,000	3,700	6,700	100	100	200	100	100	100	3,200	3,900
75-79	4,700	1,800	2,700	4,500	100	100	100	-	100	100	1,900	2,800
80-84	3,000	900	2,000	2,900	-	-	100	-	-	-	900	2,100
85+	2,800	600	2,100	2,700	-	100	100	-	-	-	700	2,200
TOTAL	244,000	106,500	110,300	216,800	7,600	7,900	15,500	5,800	5,900	11,700	119,900	124,100

- Indicates the number of persons is too small to estimate

TABLE P20. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
SUSSEX COUNTY, 1991

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	11,500	5,800	5,400	11,200	100	-	100	100	100	200	5,900	5,600
5-9	10,500	5,200	5,000	10,300	-	-	100	100	100	100	5,300	5,100
10-14	9,900	5,000	4,700	9,700	-	-	100	100	100	100	5,100	4,800
15-19	8,500	4,300	4,000	8,200	100	-	100	100	100	100	4,400	4,100
20-24	7,400	3,600	3,500	7,100	200	-	200	-	-	100	3,800	3,600
25-29	9,900	4,700	5,000	9,700	100	-	200	-	100	100	4,900	5,100
30-34	13,300	6,300	6,700	13,000	-	-	100	100	100	200	6,400	6,800
35-39	12,800	6,200	6,300	12,600	100	-	100	100	100	200	6,400	6,500
40-44	12,500	6,100	6,100	12,200	100	100	100	100	100	100	6,200	6,200
45-49	9,300	4,700	4,400	9,100	-	-	100	100	100	100	4,800	4,500
50-54	6,200	3,200	2,800	6,100	-	-	100	-	-	100	3,300	2,900
55-59	4,400	2,200	2,200	4,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,200	2,200
60-64	4,300	2,100	2,100	4,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,200	2,100
65-69	3,600	1,600	2,000	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,600	2,000
70-74	3,000	1,200	1,800	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	1,800
75-79	2,400	900	1,400	2,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	1,400
80-84	1,600	500	1,000	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	1,100
85+	1,400	300	1,000	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	1,000
TOTAL	132,300	64,100	65,400	129,500	800	500	1,300	700	800	1,500	65,600	66,700

- Indicates the number of persons is too small to estimate

TABLE P21. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
UNION COUNTY, 1991

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	34,300	12,600	12,000	24,600	4,300	4,000	8,300	700	700	1,400	17,600	16,700
5-9	29,600	10,700	10,300	21,100	3,800	3,600	7,400	600	600	1,200	15,100	14,600
10-14	28,900	10,400	9,800	20,200	3,900	3,700	7,500	600	600	1,100	14,800	14,100
15-19	28,700	10,300	9,800	20,100	3,800	3,700	7,600	500	500	1,000	14,700	14,000
20-24	33,500	12,300	12,100	24,500	3,800	4,200	7,900	500	600	1,100	16,600	16,900
25-29	39,800	15,100	14,900	30,000	4,000	4,400	8,400	700	700	1,400	19,800	20,000
30-34	43,400	16,900	16,500	33,400	3,800	4,400	8,200	800	1,000	1,800	21,500	21,900
35-39	38,900	15,200	14,900	30,000	3,200	4,000	7,300	800	800	1,600	19,200	19,800
40-44	36,500	13,600	14,300	27,900	3,200	3,900	7,100	700	700	1,400	17,500	18,900
45-49	29,700	11,100	11,800	22,800	2,600	3,200	5,800	500	500	1,000	14,200	15,500
50-54	25,500	9,500	10,200	19,700	2,300	2,700	5,000	400	400	700	12,200	13,300
55-59	23,800	9,100	10,100	19,200	1,900	2,100	4,000	300	300	500	11,300	12,500
60-64	25,200	10,100	11,400	21,600	1,500	1,800	3,300	200	200	400	11,800	13,400
65-69	24,100	9,300	11,900	21,100	1,200	1,500	2,700	100	200	300	10,500	13,500
70-74	19,800	7,600	10,200	17,800	700	1,000	1,700	100	100	200	8,400	11,400
75-79	14,700	5,100	8,200	13,300	400	800	1,200	100	100	100	5,600	9,000
80-84	9,000	2,900	5,400	8,300	200	500	700	-	-	100	3,100	5,900
85+	6,700	1,700	4,500	6,100	100	400	500	-	-	-	1,800	4,900
TOTAL	492,100	183,500	198,400	381,900	44,700	50,000	94,600	7,600	8,000	15,500	235,700	256,300

- Indicates the number of persons is too small to estimate

TABLE P22. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
WARREN COUNTY, 1991

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	7,300	3,600	3,500	7,100	100	100	100	100	-	100	3,700	3,600
5-9	6,600	3,300	3,100	6,400	100	100	100	-	-	100	3,300	3,200
10-14	6,000	2,900	2,900	5,800	100	100	100	-	-	100	3,000	2,900
15-19	5,500	2,700	2,600	5,300	100	100	100	-	-	100	2,800	2,700
20-24	5,600	2,600	2,800	5,400	100	100	100	-	100	100	2,700	3,000
25-29	7,100	3,400	3,500	6,900	100	-	100	-	-	100	3,500	3,600
30-34	8,600	4,100	4,300	8,400	100	-	100	100	100	100	4,200	4,400
35-39	8,000	3,800	3,900	7,800	100	100	100	-	-	100	3,900	4,000
40-44	7,300	3,500	3,600	7,100	100	100	100	-	-	100	3,600	3,700
45-49	5,800	2,900	2,800	5,700	-	-	100	-	-	100	3,000	2,900
50-54	4,300	2,100	2,100	4,200	-	-	100	-	-	-	2,200	2,100
55-59	3,900	1,800	2,000	3,800	-	-	100	-	-	-	1,900	2,100
60-64	4,000	1,900	2,000	3,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,900	2,100
65-69	3,800	1,700	2,100	3,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	2,100
70-74	3,300	1,300	1,900	3,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,400	1,900
75-79	2,500	1,000	1,600	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,600
80-84	1,500	500	1,000	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	1,000
85+	1,200	300	900	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	900
TOTAL	92,500	43,500	46,700	90,200	700	700	1,400	500	500	900	44,700	47,800

- Indicates the number of persons is too small to estimate

TABLE P23. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE, SEX AND ETHNICITY
NEW JERSEY, 1991

AGE	TOTAL	NON-HISPANIC MALE			HISPANIC MALE			NON-HISPANIC FEMALE			HISPANIC FEMALE		
		WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER
UNDER 5	563,600	191,800	45,200	13,500	32,200	4,600	900	182,700	44,100	12,700	30,800	4,400	800
5-9	500,800	172,200	40,600	12,000	27,000	3,900	700	163,400	39,000	11,800	25,900	3,700	700
10-14	488,100	166,000	40,600	11,900	27,300	3,800	600	157,000	39,500	11,600	25,600	3,500	600
15-19	488,400	165,800	41,800	10,600	27,700	3,800	700	156,200	41,000	10,200	26,400	3,500	700
20-24	541,200	183,800	41,600	9,900	32,700	4,400	900	179,800	43,300	10,400	29,900	3,900	800
25-29	638,000	220,400	43,900	12,500	36,900	4,700	800	218,900	47,600	13,600	33,800	4,100	800
30-34	697,600	249,300	41,500	15,300	33,800	4,400	800	251,300	47,200	16,900	32,200	3,900	900
35-39	636,900	231,500	36,100	14,700	27,000	3,600	700	234,000	42,800	15,600	27,200	3,200	700
40-44	597,300	219,600	31,300	13,500	22,100	2,800	600	227,500	38,600	14,500	23,500	2,800	600
45-49	470,900	174,200	24,200	10,300	17,300	1,900	400	181,300	30,600	9,600	18,600	2,000	500
50-54	383,000	141,400	20,700	7,400	14,200	1,500	300	148,900	25,400	6,300	15,100	1,500	300
55-59	344,600	130,500	17,000	4,400	11,300	1,100	200	141,200	21,100	4,300	12,100	1,200	200
60-64	359,400	140,600	14,800	2,800	9,200	900	100	157,100	18,800	3,700	10,000	1,000	200
65-69	334,100	127,200	11,800	2,100	5,900	600	100	158,800	15,900	3,100	7,700	700	100
70-74	277,700	103,100	7,800	1,600	3,900	300	100	140,600	12,100	2,100	5,700	500	100
75-79	206,100	71,200	4,900	1,000	2,500	200	-	111,400	8,900	1,400	4,300	300	100
80-84	128,700	39,300	2,500	400	1,400	100	-	75,900	5,500	600	2,700	200	-
85 & OVER	96,700	23,200	1,700	200	1,000	100	-	63,700	4,400	400	1,900	100	-
TOTAL	7,753,000	2,751,000	468,200	144,200	333,400	42,400	8,000	2,949,600	525,700	148,800	333,300	40,600	8,000

- Indicates the number of persons is too small to estimate

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 births, deaths and fetal deaths 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 at the time of preparation of the respective chapters. Any data pertaining to a vital event for which a certificate was filed after that date or relating to corrections or revisions made since the data were processed for this report are not included. As a result, numbers presented in future reports of vital events may differ slightly from numbers presented in this report.

Birth and death computer files from 1985 through 1990 have been updated by Center for Health Statistics staff within the past year. This report incorporates data from the updated files, thus the data presented may differ slightly from numbers presented in previously published reports.

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 of the certificate and divorces and annulments are recorded by place of judgment. Marriages, divorces and annulments of New Jersey residents that occur 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 HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program in 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, Environmental and Occupational Health Services. 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 1991, and used to calculate health rates, are estimates developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the National Cancer Institute. Estimates were developed for the state and for each county by age, race and sex categories. Estimates for New Jersey by age, race, sex and Hispanic ethnicity were also developed and are included in this report. The estimates for 1991 will be revised by the Census Bureau, as a series of estimates for the decade is developed. The current set of estimates is not considered accurate to the last digit, thus the figures presented have been rounded to the nearest one hundred persons.

Allocation of Data by Residence or Occurrence

For public health planning and policy determination, the most useful population to study is usually the 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 state 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 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 had 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.

Quality of Data

The reporting of births and deaths is considered to be essentially complete. According to the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), 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 (NCHS, 1991). The completeness of reporting by residence is dependent on the effective functioning of the interstate exchange program for certificates fostered and encouraged by NCHS. Study has shown that there is some degree of slippage in receiving information on all births and deaths occurring to New Jersey residents in other states, however, the number of missing events is thought to be small, relative to the overall number of events.

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 employed 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 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 NCHS. Multiple cause-of-death coding of New Jersey death records is performed by NCHS 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 10. A score of ten 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, breaths or show 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 (NCHS, 1992):

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 or 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 twenty-four 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 (1977), 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 within the first year of life.

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, (1977), 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 from 28 days to one year 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, the predetermined age is 65. This measure weights deaths at younger ages more heavily than deaths at older ages: the younger the age 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

Stages of Syphilis (Larsen and Kraus, 1990)

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 case of extrapulmonary tuberculosis, the patient must show signs of clinical improvement while taking tuberculosis medication (Shilkret, 1992).

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 or between subgroups of a population. 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 or subgroup. 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 as of April 1 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 of 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 differences in the populations' demographic characteristics on the comparison. 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 (Shryock, Siegel and Associates, 1976), 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 total number of persons in the standard population to arrive at an adjusted rate. 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.

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

Age-Adjusted Death Rate-the elimination of the effect of age on the crude death rates 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 of twenty or more weeks of gestation.

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.

Infant Mortality Rate-the ratio of the number of deaths to children less than one year of age in a given year to the number of births in the same year.

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 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 from 28 days to one year of life per 1,000 live births.

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

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

Cause-of-Death Rankings

The cause-of-death rankings found in this report are based on the list of 38 cause groups and a residual category employed in the cause-of-death distributions by race-sex groups and age and by county in the report. The one exception is that the cause groups Motor Vehicle Fatalities and Other Unintentional

Injuries are combined into a single category for purposes of ranking leading causes of death. In the current report, a minor change has been made in the grouping of certain infectious and parasitic diseases which removed a few ICD-9 codes that had previously been included in the "Residual" category and placed them in the "Other Infectious and Parasitic Disease" grouping. This was done to make the groupings more consistent with NCHS' presentation of mortality data.

The cause-of-death rankings for infant deaths are based on the NCHS List of 61 Selected Causes of Infant Death (NCHS, 1993).

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Sources for Additional Data

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

Information	Agency and Telephone Number
Vital statistics data	Center for Health Statistics New Jersey Department of Health (609) 984-6702
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) 588-7522
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) 984-6702
Census Data Department of Health staff	Center for Health Statistics New Jersey Department of Health (609) 984-6702
Individuals outside the Department of Health	State Data Center New Jersey Department of Labor (609) 292-0076