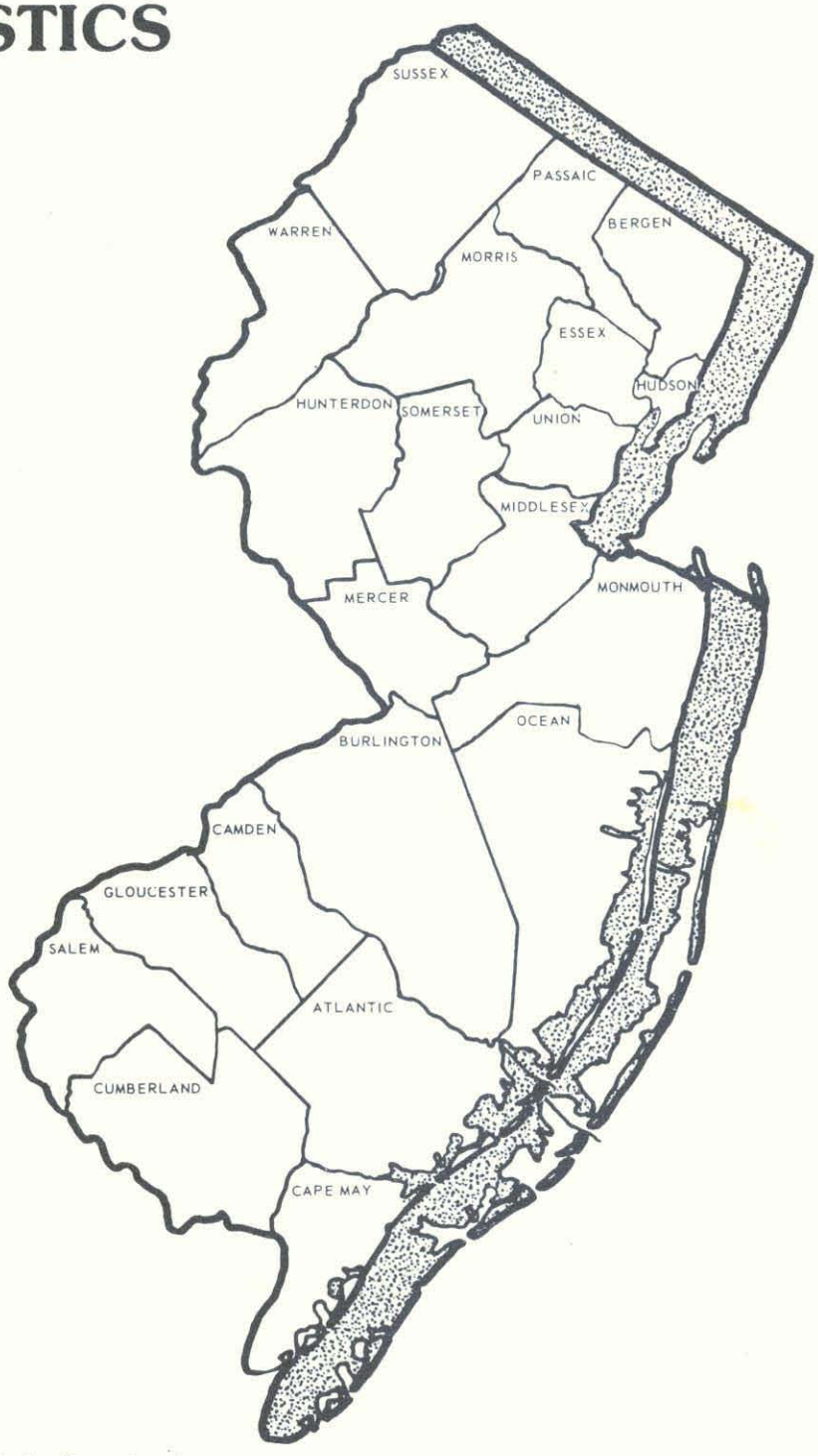
# NEW JERSEY HEALTH STATISTICS 1993




NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
A BETTER STATE OF HEALTH

Center for Health Statistics

Christine Todd Whitman
Governor

Len Fishman
Commissioner of Health

# NEW JERSEY HEALTH STATISTICS

## 1993

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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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# NEW JERSEY
# HEALTH STATISTICS
# 1993

## PREFACE

This report presents selected New Jersey vital and health statistics for the calendar year 1993. The report includes statistics on natality, mortality, marriages, divorces and morbidity, in addition to population estimates for the State, distributed by age, race and sex and total estimates for counties. Except when noted, data on births, deaths and fetal deaths include all reported resident events of these types, regardless of the state of occurrence. Transfer among the states of information on resident births, deaths and fetal deaths is affected through participation in the national Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. Marriage and divorce data encompass all of these events occurring in New Jersey, but do not include marriages and divorces of New Jersey residents that occurred outside the state. Data definitions and limitations are discussed in the Technical Notes Section of the report.

Data tables in this report are presented in the most frequently requested formats. Where feasible, the data are distributed by demographic variables, such as age, race, and sex 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 are not reflected in the report.

Population estimates for the State by age and sex and for counties included in the report were prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and were provided to the Center for Health Statistics by the New Jersey State Department of Labor. The distributions by race for the population tables were prepared by Center for Health Statistics staff using methodology provided by Dr. Sen-Yuan Wu of the Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research in the New Jersey 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 (CHS) 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 the data. Questions or requests should be addressed to the following:

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# HIGHLIGHTS

## NEW JERSEY HEALTH STATISTICS 1993

**Natality**

- In 1993, the number of resident live births in New Jersey declined for the third consecutive year.
- The total fertility rate decreased in 1993 from the 1992 figure, remaining below the replacement level. The total black fertility rate exceeded the population replacement rate, but the white rate was below it.
- Almost a fourth of resident births (23.4%) were delivered by cesarean section. The rate of vaginal births after a previous cesarean was one in five.
- About 60 percent of births were to women aged 25 through 34 years. Another 15 percent of births were to women 35 and over and 8 percent were to teenage mothers. The relative percentage of births to women 35 years and over continued to increase, while the percentage of births to teenagers continued to decline.
- There were 17,501 births to women of Hispanic origin (of any race). About half of these births were to residents of Hudson, Passaic or Essex Counties. Nearly half (46.8%) of Hispanic mothers reported Puerto Rico as their country of origin.
- The percentage of births to unmarried women has been generally increasing for the past two decades and in 1993 stood at 27.2 percent. Most teenaged mothers (87.5%) were not married.
- The percentage of women who began prenatal care in the first trimester was virtually unchanged from the 1992 level. Low levels of early prenatal care relative to the total population's experience were reported by black and Hispanic women (of any race), unmarried women and teenage mothers.
- Of women who delivered in 1993, about half (52.5%) of those with less than a high school education obtained prenatal care in the first trimester, while 91.2 percent of mothers with a college degree got early prenatal care.
- As in 1992, the most frequently reported medical risk factors for women who delivered in 1993 were pregnancy-associated hypertension, diabetes and anemia, in that order.
- In 1993, 78.3 percent of New Jersey resident mothers had electronic fetal monitoring and 53.1 percent had ultrasound.
- The percentage of low weight births (those weighing less than 2,500 grams or about 5 lbs. 8 oz.) rose in 1993 to 7.5 percent of live births, the highest percentage this decade. Very low weight births (those weighing less than 1,500 grams or about 3 lbs. 5 oz.) rose slightly over the 1992 figure. The percentage of babies in the low weight category born to black mothers was 2.3 times the percentage born to white mothers. One in eight unmarried mothers and one in nine teenage mothers had a low birth weight baby in 1993.
- Low birth weight was also found to be associated with delayed prenatal care and previous fetal deaths. Almost 30 percent of women who received no prenatal care delivered a low birth weight baby.

## Mortality

- The number of deaths to residents of New Jersey and the crude death rate both increased in 1993 over 1992 levels.
- New Jersey's crude death rate is higher than in the nation as a whole. However, when the effect of age is removed through age adjustment, New Jersey's death rate is slightly lower than that of the nation.
- Death rates increased in every age group but the under five, 15 through 24 and 85 and over age groups.
- Black males had the highest age-adjusted death rate in 1993, while white females had the lowest. Mortality risks, other than those related to age, are two to three times as high among black males as among white females, regardless of the standard population used.
- Diseases of the heart, cancer and stroke continued to be the leading causes of death responsible for almost two-thirds of deaths (64.0%).
- On an average day in 1993, 66 New Jersey residents died from heart disease, 51 from cancer, 11 from stroke, seven each from COPD and pneumonia/influenza, six each from HIV infection, diabetes, and unintentional injury, three each from septicemia and cirrhosis, and 33 from all other causes.
- The number of deaths due to each of the ten leading causes of death was higher in 1993 than in 1992. The greatest percentage increases were in pneumonia/influenza (a 14.3% increase) COPD (an 11.8% increase) and HIV infection (an 11.5% increase).
- After adjustment for the age distribution of the population, the cancer death rate is virtually unchanged from ten years ago.
- The only cancer type with a major increase in death rate over the decade (17.6%) is prostate cancer.
- Substantial declines over the decade in site-specific cancer death rates occurred in cancer of the lip, oral cavity and pharynx, cancer of the cervix uteri, and cancer of the colon and rectum.
- Unintentional injury was the leading cause of death in New Jerseyans aged one through 24 years. More than two-thirds (68.1%) of the deaths of 15 through 24 year olds were due to unintentional injury, homicide or suicide.
- HIV infection continued to be the leading cause of death among 25 through 44 year olds and was responsible for more than twice as many deaths in this age group as the second leading cause, unintentional injury.
- Female breast cancer was the underlying cause in more cancer deaths than any other cancer site in the 25 through 44 age group and caused 105 deaths in this age group in 1993.
- Cancer was the leading cause of death in the 45 through 64 year age group. Together, cancer and heart disease account for almost two-thirds of the deaths in this age group.
- Lung and bronchus cancer was the leading cause of death from cancer in 45 through 64 year olds, in both males and females.
- Almost three-fourths of deaths in 1993 among New Jersey residents (73.4%) occurred in persons 65 and over.

- The death rate from heart disease, the leading cause of death in the elderly, has declined in persons 65 and over in recent years; at the same time, the death rate from the second leading cause, cancer, has increased.

- Among New Jerseyans 65 through 84 years of age, lung and bronchus cancer was the leading cause of cancer deaths, in both males and females. The death rate from lung and bronchus cancer was more than twice as high in males as in females.

- Among males 85 years and over, the death rate from cancer of the prostate was the leading cause of cancer death, while among females, the leading cause of death from cancer was cancer of the colon and rectum.

- When adjusted for differences in age distribution of the populations, male death rates for each of the ten leading causes of death were higher than the comparable female rates and black rates for each of the ten leading causes were higher than white rates.

- The total infant mortality rate remained at an all-time low of 8.4 per 1,000 births in 1993. However, the black infant mortality rate was 2.8 times the white rate.

- The leading cause of death in the first 27 days of life was disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birth weight. The leading cause of death among infants 28 days up to one year of life was sudden infant death syndrome.

**Marriages and Divorces**

- There were fewer marriages in the state in 1993 than in any year since 1978.

- The median age at first marriage continued to increase for both brides and grooms and stood at 26.4 for brides and 28.0 for grooms in 1993.

**Morbidity**

- New Jersey continued to rank fifth in the nation in number of reported AIDS cases.

- New Jersey's AIDS cases differ from those in the nation as a whole:

    - Over half of New Jersey's cases are heterosexual injecting-drug users, while the majority of the cases in the U.S. as a whole are homosexual or bisexual males who are not drug users.

    - The percentage of the state's cases attributed to heterosexual transmission is 1.8 times the percentage in the total U.S.

    - The proportion of New Jersey's AIDS cases who are female is almost twice that of the nation.

    - More than half of New Jersey's reported AIDS cases and fewer than one-third of the nation's cases are non-Hispanic blacks.

- Essex and Hudson Counties together accounted for almost half (48.4%) of all of New Jersey's AIDS cases reported through 1993.

- In 1993, the number of cases of verified tuberculosis fell for the first time since the change in definition in 1985.

- Reported cases of syphilis and gonorrhea continued to decline in 1993. The number of gonorrhea cases was less than one-third the incidence reported in 1984.

- In 1993, the highest rate of gonorrhea was reported in 15 through 19 year olds, while the 25 through 34 age group had the highest reported primary/secondary syphilis rate.

- Major increases in communicable diseases over 1992 levels were reported for shigellosis (31.1% higher), Lyme disease (14.2% higher) and salmonellosis (an 11.6% increase).

- Reported cases of two reportable diseases were substantially lower in 1993 than in 1992: measles (a 73.8% decline) and hepatitis B (a 20.7% decrease).

**Health Status**

- If current trends continue, (using data available through 1993), it appears that 40 percent of New Jersey's Year 2000 health objectives which use vital statistics and communicable disease data for measurement are on track for achieving the Year 2000 targets, 38 percent are unlikely to be achieved and the remaining 22 percent are uncertain at this point.

# NATALITY

# 1993

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter on natality encompasses births to New Jersey residents during the calendar year 1993. 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 confidentiality, 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. Findings from several of these items are included in this chapter. Another change in the birth certificate format was the inclusion of information on Hispanic origin of parents. This presented the opportunity to include detailed information in this report on the characteristics of mothers of Hispanic origin and on their birth outcomes.

## STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

### Number of Births

In 1993, the number of New Jersey resident births was 117,841, a decrease of 2,605 births, or 2.2 percent, from the number of births in 1992. This was the third consecutive year in which the number of births to New Jersey residents declined from the previous year's number, following a long trend of increasing numbers of births which began in the mid-1970s and continued through the 1980s.

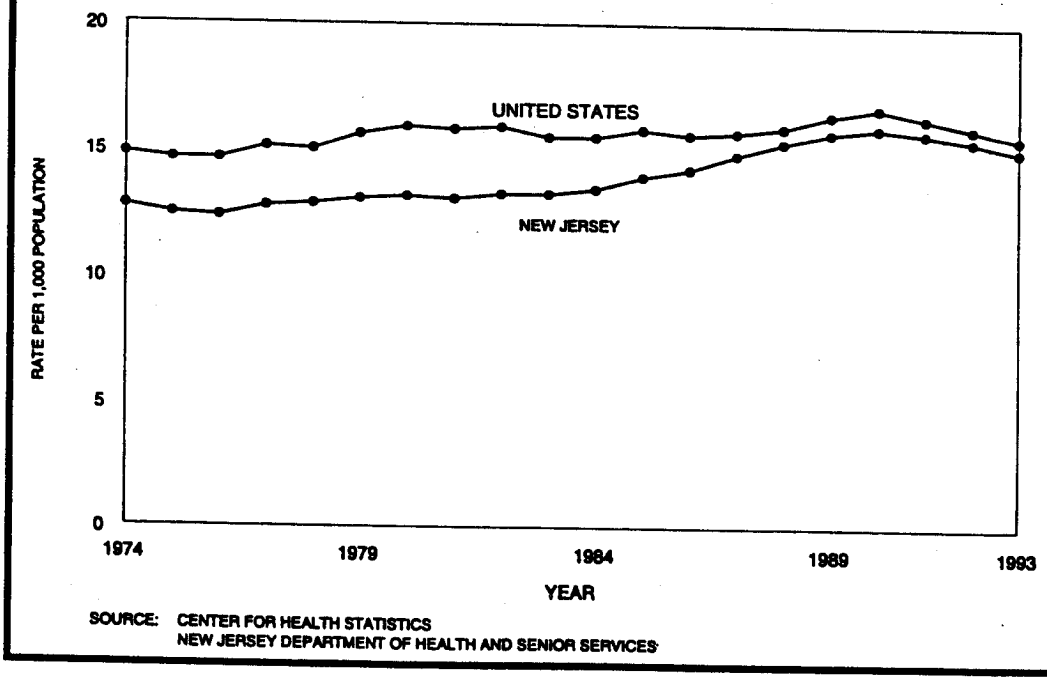
Between 1992 and 1993, the number of births in the United States decreased 1.6 percent (Table N8). The trend in numbers of births in New Jersey has paralleled the trend in the nation as a whole which experienced a peak in the number of births in 1990 after steady increases beginning in the mid-1970s (Ventura, S.J., et al., 1995).

### Birth Rate

The birth rate in New Jersey in 1993 was 15.0 per 1,000 population, a 2.6 percent decline from the 1992 rate. Like the number of births, the birth rates in New Jersey and the United States had been increasing for approximately fifteen years before peaking in 1990 and then decreasing (Ventura, S.J., et al., 1995). Birth rates for the United States have been higher than for New Jersey over the past twenty years, but the gap appears to be narrowing (Table N8 and Figure N1).

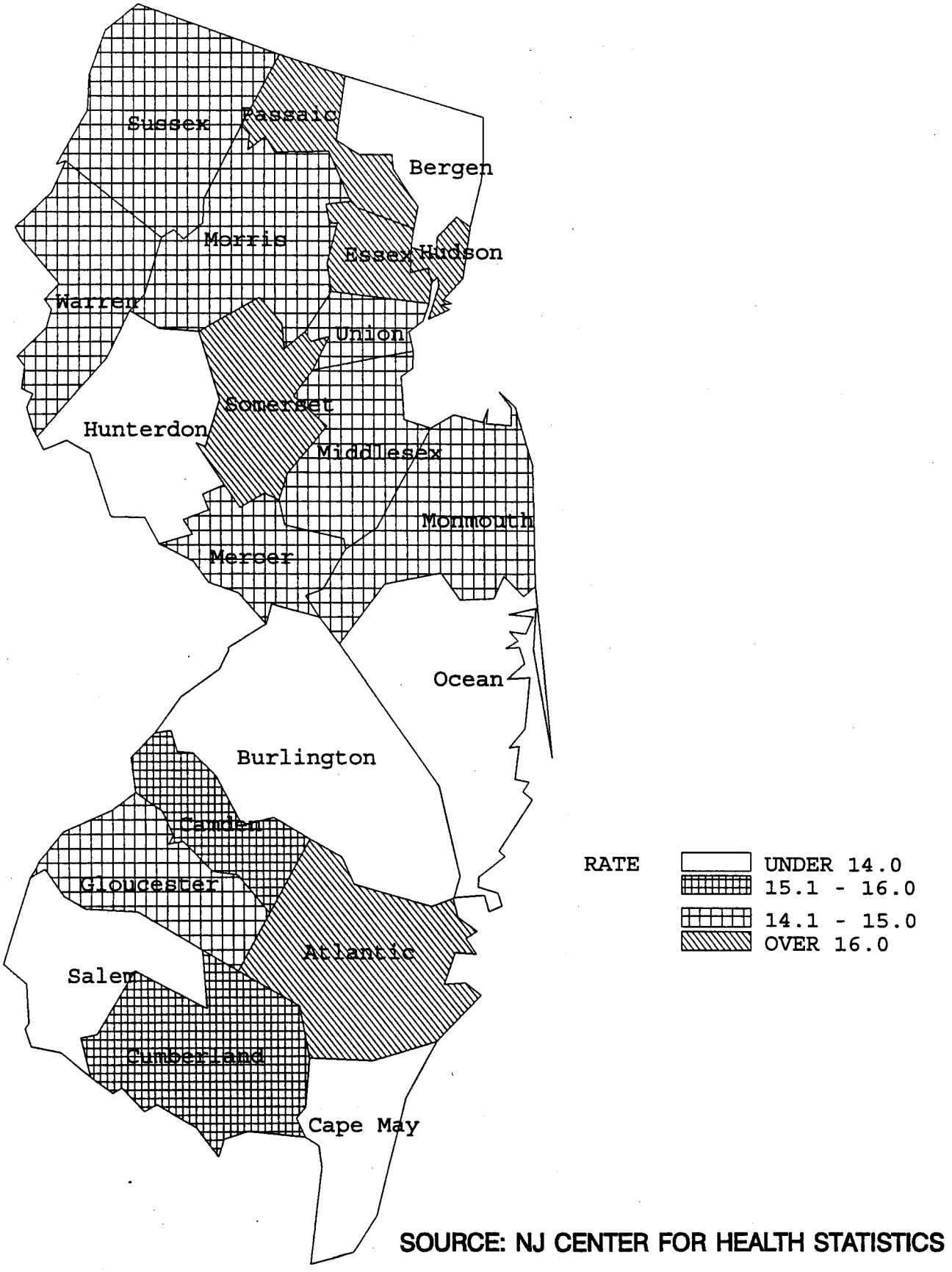
Birth rates in New Jersey vary considerably by county (Table N9 and Figure N2). In 1993, the county with the highest birth rate per 1,000 county-specific population was Passaic County (17.8) and the lowest birth rate was in Bergen County (12.6). In addition to Passaic County, the following six counties had birth rates higher than the statewide rate in 1993: Essex (17.1), Atlantic (16.8), Hudson (16.5), Somerset (16.3), Cumberland (16.0), and Camden (15.7).

FIGURE N1. BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION
NEW JERSEY AND THE UNITED STATES, 1974-1993




SOURCE: CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES

## FIGURE N2. BIRTH RATES BY COUNTY
## NEW JERSEY, 1993




SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

## Fertility

The general fertility rate is derived by dividing the number of births by the population of females aged 15 through 44. In 1993 the general fertility rate for New Jersey was 65.9 births per 1,000 females aged 15 through 44 (Table N1). This is a 1.8 percent decrease from the 1992 rate and coincides with the three-year downward trend experienced in numbers of births and birth rates. The general fertility rate for the United States was 67.6 in 1993, which is slightly above the New Jersey rate (Ventura, S.J., et al., 1995).

Age-specific birth rates have experienced major shifts over the past two decades (Table N1). As in every year since 1990, three age groups had higher fertility rates in 1993 than in 1970: 10 through 14, 30 through 34, and 35 through 39. The age-specific birth rate for 45 through 49 year olds is the same as in 1970 after many years of being lower. All other age groups had lower birth rates in 1993 than in 1970 with the greatest decrease occurring in the 20 through 24 group (a 46.9% decline).

Total fertility 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 total fertility is calculated. The total fertility rate is calculated 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 adding the results for each of the groups. In New Jersey in 1993, the total fertility rate was 1955.0, a 0.8 percent decrease from the 1992 rate (Martin, R.M. and Baron, M.L., 1995). A total fertility rate of 2,110 per 1,000 females aged 10 through 49 is estimated to be the minimum needed for population replacement under current mortality conditions. The minimum population replacement rate assumes no net migration (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1989). In 1970, the total fertility rate of 2,414.0 was well above the population replacement rate, however in 1980 the rate of 1,609.5 was well below. While the rates during the 1990s have been higher than in 1980, the total fertility rate has remained below the population replacement rate.

**TABLE N1. GENERAL FERTILITY, TOTAL FERTILITY, AND AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES NEW JERSEY, 1970, 1980, 1990, AND 1993**

| 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 |
| 1993 | 65.9 | 1955.0 | 1.1 | 38.4 | 82.2 | 117.0 | 100.5 | 43.8 | 7.6 | 0.4 |

**TABLE N1A. GENERAL FERTILITY, TOTAL FERTILITY, AND AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES MOTHERS OF WHITE AND BLACK RACES NEW JERSEY, 1993**

| MOTHER'S RACE OR ETHNICITY | GENERAL FERTILITY RATE | TOTAL FERTILITY RATE | AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES BY AGE OF MOTHER | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 |
| WHITE | 61.2 | 1796.5 | 0.5 | 25.4 | 67.6 | 112.8 | 101.9 | 43.5 | 7.2 | 0.4 |
| BLACK | 80.0 | 2381.5 | 3.9 | 97.8 | 142.6 | 116.0 | 74.9 | 33.8 | 6.9 | 0.4 |

Fertility rates differ for black and white females (Table N1A). In 1993, the general fertility rate for black females was 30.7 percent higher than for white females, although both rates declined from 1992 levels. Also, the fertility patterns differed among black and white women by age. Through age 24, black age-specific birth rates were considerably higher than white rates. In the age group 25 through 29, the rates were very similar and for women in all other age groups through 44 years, white age-specific birth rates exceeded black rates by a substantial margin. The numbers of births to women of racial groups other than white or black were too small to permit calculation of stable rates.

The total fertility rate for black females exceeded the rate for white females by 32.6 percent. The total fertility rate for black women continued to exceed the population replacement rate (by 12.9 percent), while the total fertility rate for white females remained below the population replacement rate (by 14.9 percent).

## Sex and Plurality

In New Jersey in 1993, as is the usual case, more males were born than females. There were 1,041 males born for every 1,000 females. By race, the male-female ratios were: 1.044 for whites, 1.023 for blacks, and 1.059 for races other than white or black (Table N2). For births to mothers of Hispanic origin, the ratio was 1.035. Resident births by sex and county are given in Table N10.

In 1993, 114,276 or 97.0 percent of births were single deliveries, 3,220 (2.7%) were part of a twin delivery, and 198 (0.2%) were part of a triplet or higher plurality delivery. Plurality was not stated on 147 birth certificates (0.1%) in 1993.

**TABLE N2. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY RACE OF MOTHER AND SEX OF CHILD NEW JERSEY, 1993**

| RACE | MALE | FEMALE | MALE/FEMALE RATIO |
|---|---|---|---|
| WHITE | 43,916 | 42,052 | 1.044 |
| BLACK | 11,572 | 11,314 | 1.023 |
| OTHER | 2,908 | 2,745 | 1.059 |
| NOT STATED | 1,698 | 1,634 | 1.039 |
| TOTAL | 60,094 | 57,745 | 1.041 |

## Attendant at Birth

The majority of New Jersey women had their babies delivered by a Doctor of Medicine (107,294 births or 91.0%), while the remainder used Doctors of Osteopathy (5,277 births or 4.5%), certified nurse midwives (3,581 births or 3.0%), or other midwives (22 births). The remaining births were delivered by another person or the attendant was not stated on the birth certificate.

## Method of Delivery

The revised birth certificate implemented in January, 1989, in New Jersey included an item on method of delivery. This item consisted of a list of six types of delivery, with instructions to "check all that apply". Data tables on method of delivery are presented in this report series for the first time since the revision of the form (Tables N3A and N3B). It should be noted that there were deficiencies found in the quality and completeness of reporting of this item in the early years following implementation of the new certificate. These problems appear to have abated, with a decline in the number of records with no stated method of delivery and no records with an inconsistent configuration of delivery methods in 1993. These two types of reporting problems were particularly evident in 1989 and 1990.

In 1993, 71.9 percent of resident births were vaginal deliveries and 23.4 percent were cesarean sections. The remaining 4.6 percent of deliveries had no method stated (Table N3A). Of the 84,784 vaginal deliveries, 2,927 or 3.5 percent were vaginal deliveries of women who had had a previous cesarean section. Three of every five cesarean sections (61.1%) were first-time cesareans (primary cesareans) and the remaining 38.9 percent were repeat cesarean sections.

No clear trend can be seen in the total cesarean delivery rate; this rate has been generally stable over the past five years (Table N3B) and stood at 23.4 percent of total births in 1993. Also, the percent of first-time cesarean deliveries to women who have never had a cesarean (primary cesareans) has fluctuated over the past five years and was at 17.1 per 100 women who had not had a previous cesarean in 1993. More than one in five deliveries in 1993 to women who had had a previous cesarean were vaginal deliveries (21.4 per 100 live births to women with a previous cesarean). This rate has increased steadily since 1989 when it was 15.3 per 100 live births to women with a previous cesarean.

**TABLE N3A. RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS BY METHOD OF DELIVERY NEW JERSEY, 1993**

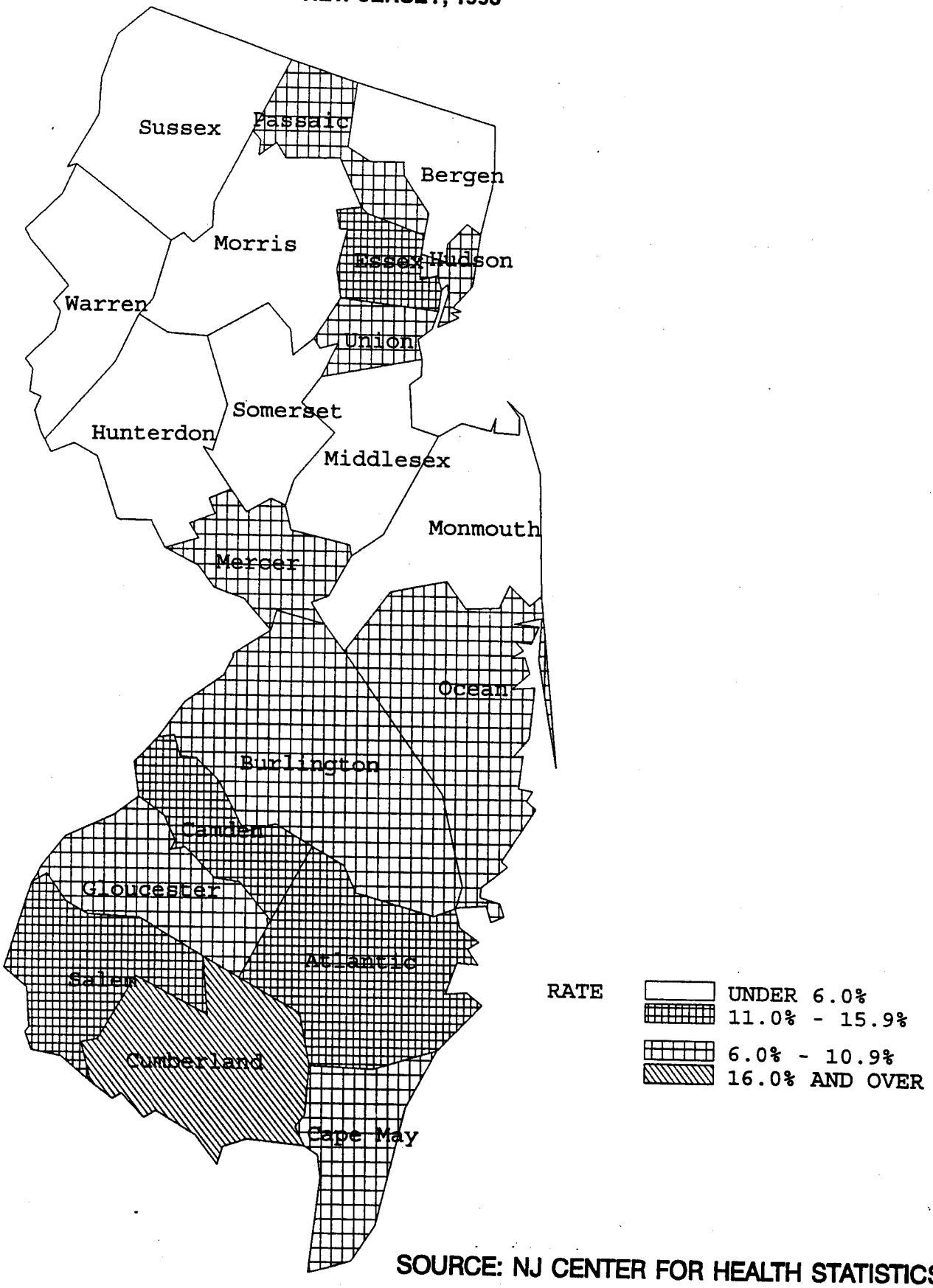
| METHOD OF DELIVERY | NUMBER OF BIRTHS | PERCENT OF TOTAL |
|---|---|---|
| Total Births | 117,841 | 100.0 |
| Total Vaginal | 84,784 | 71.9 |
| Without Previous Cesarean Section, No Other Method | 74,914 | 63.6 |
| Without Previous Cesarean Section and with Forceps | 3,157 | 2.7 |
| Without Previous Cesarean Section and with Vacuum | 3,599 | 3.1 |
| Without Previous Cesarean Section and with Forceps and Vacuum | 187 | 0.2 |
| After Previous Cesarean Section, No Other Method | 2,711 | 2.3 |
| After Previous Cesarean Section and with Forceps | 95 | 0.1 |
| After Previous Cesarean Section and with Vacuum | 111 | 0.1 |
| After Previous Cesarean Section and with Forceps and Vacuum | 10 | 0.0 |
| Total Cesarean Sections | 27,579 | 23.4 |
| Primary Cesarean Section, No Other Method | 16,785 | 14.2 |
| Primary Cesarean Section with Forceps | 10 | 0.0 |
| Primary Cesarean Section with Vacuum | 43 | 0.0 |
| Primary Cesarean Section with Forceps and Vacuum | 1 | 0.0 |
| Repeat Cesarean Section, No Other Method | 10,686 | 9.1 |
| Repeat Cesarean Section with Forceps | 7 | 0.0 |
| Repeat Cesarean Section with Vacuum | 45 | 0.0 |
| Repeat Cesarean Section with Forceps and Vacuum | 2 | 0.0 |
| Not Stated | 5,478 | 4.6 |

## TABLE N3B. LIVE BIRTHS BY METHOD OF DELIVERY AND RATES OF CESAREAN DELIVERY AND VAGINAL BIRTH AFTER PREVIOUS CESAREAN DELIVERY NEW JERSEY, 1989-1993

| YEAR | ALL BIRTHS | BIRTHS BY METHOD OF DELIVERY | | | | | | | CESAREAN DELIVERY RATE | | RATE OF VAGINAL BIRTH AFTER PREVIOUS CESAREAN*** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | VAGINAL | | CESAREAN | | | | NOT STATED | TOTAL* | PRIMARY** | |
| | | TOTAL | AFTER PREVIOUS CESAREAN | TOTAL | PRIMARY | REPEAT | NOT STATED | | | | |
| 1993 | 117,841 | 84,784 | 2,927 | 27,579 | 16,839 | 10,740 | 0 | 5,478 | 23.4 | 17.1 | 21.4 |
| 1992 | 120,498 | 86,660 | 2,815 | 27,512 | 16,603 | 10,908 | 1 | 6,326 | 22.8 | 16.5 | 20.5 |
| 1991 | 121,435 | 88,080 | 2,572 | 27,456 | 16,579 | 10,877 | 0 | 5,899 | 22.6 | 16.2 | 19.1 |
| 1990 | 123,054 | 87,904 | 2,343 | 28,713 | 17,435 | 11,249 | 29 | 6,437 | 23.3 | 16.9 | 17.2 |
| 1989 | 121,643 | 84,445 | 1,954 | 29,078 | 18,256 | 10,804 | 18 | 8,120 | 23.9 | 18.1 | 15.3 |

* PERCENT OF ALL LIVE BIRTHS BY CESAREAN DELIVERY.
** NUMBER OF PRIMARY CESAREANS PER 100 LIVE BIRTHS TO WOMEN WHO HAVE NOT HAD A PREVIOUS CESAREAN.
*** NUMBER OF VAGINAL BIRTHS AFTER PREVIOUS CESAREAN DELIVERY PER 100 LIVE BIRTHS TO WOMEN WITH A PREVIOUS CESAREAN DELIVERY. (EXAMPLE: IN 1993, 13,667 DELIVERIES WERE TO WOMEN WHO WERE REPORTED TO HAVE HAD A PREVIOUS CESAREAN: 2,927 VAGINAL DELIVERIES AFTER AT LEAST ONE PREVIOUS CESAREAN AND 10,740 WHO HAD A REPEAT CESAREAN. WHEN THE BIRTHS DELIVERED VAGINALLY AFTER A PREVIOUS CESAREAN, 2,927, ARE DIVIDED BY THE TOTAL DELIVERIES TO WOMEN WHO HAD HAD A PREVIOUS CESAREAN, 13,667, AND THE RESULT MULTIPLIED BY 100, THE RATE OF VAGINAL BIRTH AFTER A PREVIOUS CESAREAN BECOMES 21.4 PER 100 LIVE BIRTHS TO WOMEN WITH A PREVIOUS CESAREAN).

## FIGURE N3 PERCENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS TO TEENS BY COUNTY NEW JERSEY, 1993




SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

## MATERNAL CHARACTERISTICS

### Age

The modal age group of New Jersey resident women giving birth in 1993 was 30 through 34. The modal group is that with the greatest number of births. The median age of mothers was 29.0 years, where the median age is that age where half of the mothers are older and half are younger. Nearly one-third of births were to women aged 30 through 34 (35,576 births or 30.2%) and slightly less than thirty percent were to women aged 25 through 29 (34,572 births or 29.3%) (Table N11). In 1993, 14.8 percent of births were to women 35 years and older (17,466 births). This is an 8.0 percent increase over the 1992 percentage. The 9,357 births to women under 20 years of age accounted for 7.9 percent of the total number of births in 1993, a 1.3 percent decrease from the previous year (Table N12).

Hispanic women giving birth in 1993 tended to be younger than New Jersey mothers overall. The modal age group for Hispanics was 25 through 29 (4,943 births or 28.2%) and the median age was 26.0 years. The age group with the second highest number of births was 20 through 24 (4,923 births or 28.1%) (Table N11A).

Births to resident women under the age of 20 vary considerably by county (Table N13 and Figure N3). The county with the highest percentage of births to teenage mothers was Cumberland County (22.7%). The overall state percentage of births to teenagers was 7.9 percent in 1993.

**Race and Ethnicity**

In 1993, there were 85,968 births to white women (73.0%), 22,887 to black women (19.4%), 1,138 to Asian Indian women(1.0%), 1,104 to Filipino women (0.9%), 917 to Chinese women (0.8%), 1,748 to other Asian/Pacific Islander women (1.5%), 375 to Native American women (0.3%), and 372 to women of other races (0.3%). Race of the mother was unknown or not stated on 3,332 birth certificates (2.8%). Mother's race by county of residence is presented in Table N14.

There were 17,501 births to women of Hispanic origin of any race in New Jersey in 1993. Of these women, 15,138 stated their race as white (86.5%), 1,363 stated their race as black (7.8%), and 442 stated their race as other than white or black (2.5%). Race was not stated on 558 birth certificates with mothers of Hispanic origin (3.2%) (Table 11A). There were 121 more births to Hispanic women in New Jersey in 1993 than there were in 1992 even though the total number of births in the state decreased. Approximately half (50.6%) of the births to Hispanic women were to residents of Hudson, Passaic, and Essex Counties (Table N15). In 1993, nearly half (46.8%) of New Jersey's Hispanic mothers reported Puerto Rico as their country of origin; 33.4 percent were of Central or South American origin, 8.9 percent of Mexican origin, 5.2 percent of Cuban origin, and the remaining 5.6 percent of other or unknown Hispanic origin (Table N16).

**Marital Status**

In 1993, over one-quarter (27.2%) of New Jersey mothers were unmarried at the time of giving birth, at conception, or any time between (Table N4). Other than slight declines in 1985 and 1986, the percentage of unmarried mothers has been increasing in New Jersey over the last two decades (Table N17). Table N19 presents mother's marital status by county of residence.

Marital status varied considerably by race and Hispanic ethnicity. While 67.3 percent of black mothers were unmarried, 17.8 percent of white mothers and 10.6 percent of other race mothers were not married (Table N18). Overall, 46.5 percent of Hispanic mothers were not married, however this also varied substantially by country of origin: 55.2 percent of Puerto Rican mothers, 49.3 percent of Mexican mothers, 39.7 percent of Central and South American mothers, and 16.6 percent of Cuban mothers were unmarried. Among mothers of other or unknown Hispanic origin, 38.4 percent were not married (Center for Health Statistics, 1996a).

Another variable related to marital status is age of the mother. Only 3.6 percent of mothers under the age of fifteen were married, while 86.1 percent of mothers aged 45 and over were married. Of all mothers under the age of 25, nearly two-thirds (64.2%) were not married (Table N4). Table N20 distributes marital status by age and race of the mother.

TABLE N4. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER
NEW JERSEY, 1993

| AGE OF MOTHER | TOTAL BIRTHS | MARITAL STATUS* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MARRIED | | NOT MARRIED | | NOT STATED | |
| | | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT |
| UNDER 15 | 280 | 10 | 3.6 | 270 | 96.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 15-19 | 9,077 | 1,157 | 12.7 | 7,919 | 87.2 | 1 | 0.0 |
| 20-24 | 20,782 | 9,617 | 46.3 | 11,155 | 53.7 | 10 | 0.0 |
| 25-34 | 70,148 | 59,413 | 84.7 | 10,692 | 15.2 | 43 | 0.1 |
| 35-44 | 17,344 | 15,405 | 88.8 | 1,913 | 11.0 | 26 | 0.1 |
| 45 AND OVER | 122 | 105 | 86.1 | 16 | 13.1 | 1 | 0.8 |
| NOT STATED | 88 | 56 | 63.6 | 31 | 35.2 | 1 | 1.1 |
| TOTAL | 117,841 | 85,763 | 72.8 | 31,996 | 27.2 | 82 | 0.1 |

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

## Prenatal Care

A total of 1,191,649 prenatal visits were reported by New Jersey women who delivered in 1993. That is an average of 11.2 visits by women who received prenatal care. The average number of visits compares with 11.5, 11.4 and 11.2 average visits in 1990 through 1992, respectively. The number of prenatal care visits was not stated on 8.4 percent of certificates in 1993.

Of all New Jersey residents delivering in 1993, 73.7 percent began receiving prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy while 1.3 percent received no prenatal care. Onset of prenatal care was not stated on 9.2 percent of birth certificates (Table N5).

Onset of prenatal care varied considerably by race, Hispanic ethnicity, and marital status. While 80.3 percent of white mothers and 74.8 percent of mothers of races other than white or black received prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy, only 57.1 percent of black mothers received care in the first trimester (Table N5). Among mothers of Hispanic origin, 64.1 percent began prenatal care in the first trimester while 79.7 percent of non-Hispanic mothers sought early prenatal care (Table N5A and Center for Health Statistics, 1996a). Prenatal care started in the first trimester for 81.2 percent of married mothers and 53.8 percent of unmarried mothers (Table N5B and Center for Health Statistics, 1996a). Onset of prenatal care by county of residence is detailed in Table N21.

Percentages of mothers receiving no prenatal care also varied by race, Hispanic ethnicity, and marital status. While 4.6 percent of black mothers delivering in 1993 did not receive any prenatal care, only 0.5 percent of white mothers and 0.3 percent of other race mothers did not receive any care (Table N5). Of Hispanic women who delivered in 1993, 1.1 percent reported receiving no prenatal care and 1.4 percent of non-Hispanic women reported no prenatal care. The percentages of married and unmarried females who received no prenatal care also varied dramatically: 0.3 percent of married mothers did not receive any prenatal care and 3.9 percent of unmarried mothers obtained no care (Table N5B and Center for Health Statistics, 1996a).

## TABLE N5. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY RACE AND AGE OF MOTHER AND ONSET OF PRENATAL CARE NEW JERSEY, 1993

| 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** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 20 | 4,687 | 2,513 | 53.6 | 1,482 | 31.6 | 358 | 7.6 | 86 | 1.8 | 248 | 5.3 |
| 20-24 | 13,072 | 8,860 | 67.8 | 2,683 | 20.5 | 623 | 4.8 | 124 | 0.9 | 782 | 6.0 |
| 25 & Over | 68,164 | 57,671 | 84.6 | 4,797 | 7.0 | 848 | 1.2 | 193 | 0.3 | 4,655 | 6.8 |
| Not Stated | 45 | 30 | 66.7 | 2 | 4.4 | 1 | 2.2 | 3 | 6.7 | 9 | 20.0 |
| Total | 85,968 | 69,074 | 80.3 | 8,964 | 10.4 | 1,830 | 2.1 | 406 | 0.5 | 5,694 | 6.6 |
| **Black** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 20 | 4,356 | 1,923 | 44.1 | 1,524 | 35.0 | 375 | 8.6 | 176 | 4.0 | 358 | 8.2 |
| 20-24 | 6,601 | 3,509 | 53.2 | 1,736 | 26.3 | 428 | 6.5 | 335 | 5.1 | 593 | 9.0 |
| 25 & Over | 11,900 | 7,618 | 64.0 | 2,142 | 18.0 | 555 | 4.7 | 531 | 4.5 | 1,054 | 8.9 |
| Not Stated | 30 | 13 | 43.3 | 3 | 10.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 8 | 26.7 | 6 | 20.0 |
| Total | 22,887 | 13,063 | 57.1 | 5,405 | 23.6 | 1,358 | 5.9 | 1,050 | 4.6 | 2,011 | 8.8 |
| **Other Races** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 20 | 111 | 47 | 42.3 | 36 | 32.4 | 10 | 9.0 | 2 | 1.8 | 16 | 14.4 |
| 20-24 | 726 | 476 | 65.6 | 143 | 19.7 | 24 | 3.3 | 7 | 1.0 | 76 | 10.5 |
| 25 & Over | 4,809 | 3,703 | 77.0 | 587 | 12.2 | 129 | 2.7 | 10 | 0.2 | 380 | 7.9 |
| Not Stated | 8 | 2 | 25.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 75.0 |
| Total | 5,654 | 4,228 | 74.8 | 766 | 13.5 | 163 | 2.9 | 19 | 0.3 | 478 | 8.5 |
| **Not Stated** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 20 | 203 | 73 | 36.0 | 66 | 32.5 | 14 | 6.9 | 2 | 1.0 | 48 | 23.6 |
| 20-24 | 383 | 104 | 27.2 | 60 | 15.7 | 21 | 5.5 | 2 | 0.5 | 196 | 51.2 |
| 25 & Over | 2,741 | 267 | 9.7 | 79 | 2.9 | 16 | 0.6 | 4 | 0.1 | 2,375 | 86.6 |
| Not Stated | 5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 100.0 |
| Total | 3,332 | 444 | 13.3 | 205 | 6.2 | 51 | 1.5 | 8 | 0.2 | 2,624 | 78.8 |
| **All Races** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 20 | 9,357 | 4,556 | 48.7 | 3,108 | 33.2 | 757 | 8.1 | 266 | 2.8 | 670 | 7.2 |
| 20-24 | 20,782 | 12,949 | 62.3 | 4,622 | 22.2 | 1,096 | 5.3 | 468 | 2.3 | 1,647 | 7.9 |
| 25 & Over | 87,614 | 69,259 | 79.1 | 7,605 | 8.7 | 1,548 | 1.8 | 738 | 0.8 | 8,464 | 9.7 |
| Not Stated | 88 | 45 | 51.1 | 5 | 5.7 | 1 | 1.1 | 11 | 12.5 | 26 | 29.5 |
| Total | 117,841 | 86,809 | 73.7 | 15,340 | 13.0 | 3,402 | 2.9 | 1,483 | 1.3 | 10,807 | 9.2 |

## TABLE N5A. RESIDENT BIRTHS TO MOTHERS OF HISPANIC ORIGIN BY AGE OF MOTHER AND ONSET OF PRENATAL CARE NEW JERSEY, 1993

| 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 |
| Under 20 | 2,651 | 1,341 | 50.6 | 916 | 34.6 | 199 | 7.5 | 55 | 2.1 | 140 | 5.3 |
| 20-24 | 4,923 | 2,883 | 58.6 | 1,382 | 28.1 | 318 | 6.5 | 57 | 1.2 | 283 | 5.7 |
| 25 & Over | 9,919 | 6,993 | 70.5 | 1,889 | 19.0 | 393 | 4.0 | 79 | 0.8 | 565 | 5.7 |
| Not Stated | 8 | 4 | 50.0 | 1 | 12.5 | 1 | 12.5 | 1 | 12.5 | 1 | 12.5 |
| Total | 17,501 | 11,221 | 64.1 | 4,188 | 23.9 | 911 | 5.2 | 192 | 1.1 | 989 | 5.7 |

## TABLE N5B. RESIDENT BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED MOTHERS BY AGE OF MOTHER AND ONSET OF PRENATAL CARE NEW JERSEY, 1993

| 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 |
| Under 20 | 8,189 | 3,893 | 47.5 | 2,780 | 33.9 | 677 | 8.3 | 254 | 3.1 | 585 | 7.1 |
| 20-24 | 11,155 | 6,023 | 54.0 | 3,002 | 26.9 | 774 | 6.9 | 420 | 3.8 | 936 | 8.4 |
| 25 & Over | 12,621 | 7,278 | 57.7 | 2,768 | 21.9 | 699 | 5.5 | 559 | 4.4 | 1,317 | 10.4 |
| Not Stated | 31 | 10 | 32.3 | 5 | 16.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 9 | 29.0 | 7 | 22.6 |
| Total | 31,996 | 17,204 | 53.8 | 8,555 | 26.7 | 2,150 | 6.7 | 1,242 | 3.9 | 2,845 | 8.9 |

Teenage mothers of any race, ethnicity, or marital status received first trimester prenatal care less often than their older counterparts. Overall, fewer than half (48.7%) of mothers under the age of 20 obtained first trimester prenatal care. By race, first trimester care was obtained by 53.6 percent of white teens, 44.1 percent of black teens, and 42.3 percent of other race teenage mothers (Table N5). Additionally, 56.8 percent of married teenage mothers began prenatal care in the first trimester while 47.5 percent of unmarried teen mothers did (Table N5B and Center for Health Statistics, 1996a). Teenage mothers failed to obtain prenatal care more often than mothers aged 20 and over (2.8% vs. 1.1%). Four percent of black teenage mothers received no prenatal care while 1.8 percent of both white and other race teen mothers obtained no care (Table N5). While 2.1 percent of Hispanic teenage mothers received no prenatal care, 3.3 percent of non-Hispanic teen mothers had no prenatal care (Table N5A and Center for Health Statistics, 1996a). Of married teen mothers, 1.0 percent did not receive care while 3.1 percent of unmarried teenage mothers received no prenatal care (Table N5B and Center for Health Statistics, 1996a).

## TABLE N6. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY MOTHER'S EDUCATION AND ONSET OF PRENATAL CARE
## NEW JERSEY, 1993

| ONSET OF PRENATAL CARE | 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 |
| First Trimester | 86,809 | 8,804 | 52.5 | 30,880 | 75.6 | 18,321 | 83.3 | 27,102 | 91.2 | 1,701 | 20.0 |
| Second Trimester | 15,340 | 4,960 | 29.6 | 6,171 | 15.1 | 2,258 | 10.3 | 1,383 | 4.7 | 568 | 6.7 |
| Third Trimester | 3,402 | 1,286 | 7.7 | 1,275 | 3.1 | 431 | 2.0 | 263 | 0.9 | 147 | 1.7 |
| No Care | 1,483 | 643 | 3.8 | 615 | 1.5 | 104 | 0.5 | 33 | 0.1 | 88 | 1.0 |
| Not Stated | 10,807 | 1,082 | 6.5 | 1,907 | 4.7 | 868 | 3.9 | 941 | 3.2 | 6,009 | 70.6 |
| Total | 117,841 | 16,775 | 100.0 | 40,848 | 100.0 | 21,982 | 100.0 | 29,722 | 100.0 | 8,513 | 100.0 |

## Level of Education

Entry into prenatal care programs is also related to the mother's level of educational attainment. While only 52.5 percent of mothers with less than a high school education received first trimester prenatal care, 91.2 percent of mothers with a college degree received care in the first three months of pregnancy. Additionally, 3.8 percent of mothers without a high school diploma received no prenatal care. This compares with 0.1 percent of college-degreed mothers (Table N6).

## Medical Risk Factors of the Pregnancy

Birth outcomes are affected by the presence of medical risk factors during pregnancy. In particular, the probability of infant death, low birth weight, and birth defects is known to increase when certain risk factors exist during pregnancy (Ventura, S.J., et al., 1995).

The most frequently reported medical risk factor among New Jersey residents delivering in 1993 was pregnancy-associated hypertension with a rate of 25.0 per 1,000 live births. This is 15.8 percent lower than the rate for the nation as a whole (Ventura, S.J., et al., 1995). By race, the rates of pregnancy-associated hypertension were 30.2 for blacks, 24.6 for whites, and 21.2 for other races (Table N22). The rate for mothers of Hispanic origin was 21.9 per 1,000 live births (Table N22A).

Diabetes was the second most frequently reported medical risk factor in 1993. Among New Jersey resident mothers, the rate of diabetes was 23.8 per 1,000 live births which is 8.5 percent lower than the U.S. rate (Ventura, S.J., et al., 1995). Diabetes rates by race were 38.2 for mothers of races other than white or black, 23.7 for whites, and 23.6 for blacks (Table N22). Among Hispanic mothers, the rate of diabetes was 26.6 (Table N22A).

The third most frequently reported medical risk factor was anemia with a rate of 21.6 per 1,000 live births. This rate was 15.5 percent higher than the U.S. rate in 1993. Rates of anemia varied substantially by race: 50.4 for blacks, 15.2 for whites, and 11.9 for other races (Table N22). Anemia was reported for mothers of Hispanic origin at a rate of 30.6 per 1,000 live births (Table N22A).

The most frequently reported medical risks factors among blacks were somewhat different than for the population as a whole in New Jersey. Anemia was the most frequently reported risk factor among black mothers with a rate of 50.4 per 1,000 live births. Second was sexually transmitted diseases other than genital herpes (39.5 per 1,000 live births). Pregnancy-associated hypertension was the third most frequent risk factor at a rate of 30.2 per 1,000 live births. The rates for these three medical risk factors for the entire state were 21.6, 14.7, and 25.0, respectively (Table N22).

Medical risk factors for Hispanic mothers also differed from those of the state as a whole. The three most frequently reported risk factors among mothers of Hispanic origin were anemia (30.6), sexually-transmitted diseases other than genital herpes (27.9), and diabetes (26.6). The New Jersey total rates for these three factors were 21.6, 14.7, and 23.8 per 1,000 live births, respectively (Table N22A).

## Complications of Labor and/or Delivery

There were 77,205 births (65.5%) in 1993 with no complications of labor and/or delivery. Of those reporting complications, the three most common (and their rates per 1,000 live births) were moderate or heavy meconium (43.7), premature rupture of membrane, greater than 12 hours (35.8), and breech or malpresentation (34.1) (Table N23). For the U.S. as a whole, the three complications reported at the highest rates were moderate or heavy meconium (57.8), fetal distress (41.7), and breech or malpresentation (37.8) (Ventura, S.J., et al., 1995). Rates of complications of labor and/or delivery varied substantially by race of New Jersey mothers. The rates of moderate or heavy meconium and of premature rupture of membrane were much higher for black mothers than for white mothers or mothers of races other than white or black: 66.9 vs. 39.6 and 30.2, respectively, for heavy or moderate meconium and 50.3 vs. 33.4 and 29.9, respectively, for premature rupture of membrane. Births to black mothers also had a considerably higher rate of fetal distress: 36.8 per 1,000 live births versus 26.2 for white mothers and 27.1 for mothers of races other than white or

black. Among mothers of races other than white or black, cephalopelvic disproportion was the most frequently reported complication of labor and /or delivery with a rate of 42.4 per 1,000 live births. The rates of cephalopelvic disproportion for whites and blacks were 33.1 and 28.1, respectively (Table N23).

**Obstetric Procedures**

In 1993, 92,250 New Jersey resident mothers (78.3%) had electronic fetal monitoring performed. This percentage is only slightly lower than the U.S. percentage of 79.0 (Ventura, S.J., et al., 1995). By race of New Jersey mothers, 81.5 percent of black, 80.0 percent of white, and 74.0 percent of other race mothers had this obstetric procedure performed. The second most frequently performed obstetric procedure was ultrasound: 62,515 births or 53.1 percent. In the U.S. as a whole, in 60.1 percent of births to women delivering in 1993 an ultrasound was performed. In New Jersey, this procedure was performed on 55.9 percent of white mothers, 49.8 percent of black mothers, and 47.1 percent of other race mothers (Table N24).

## NEWBORN HEALTH

### Birth Weight

The modal weight group for babies born to New Jersey resident women in 1993 was 3,000 to 3,499 grams, which is approximately 6 lbs. 10 oz. to 7 lbs. 11 oz.. Over one-third of births were in this weight category (35.3%) and an additional 28.4 percent were 3,500 to 3,999 grams (Center for Health Statistics, 1996a).

Low birth weight is defined as a weight at birth of less than 2,500 grams or approximately 5 lbs. 8 oz.. There were 8,802 live births in this category in 1993. This was 201 more low birth weight births to New Jersey residents than in 1992. Low birth weight newborns accounted for 7.5 percent of live births in 1993 - the highest percentage so far this decade. Black mothers had a substantially higher percentage of low birth weight babies than did white mothers or other race mothers: 13.8 percent versus 6.0 percent and 6.7 percent, respectively (Table N7). The percentage for Hispanic mothers was the same as for all New Jersey mothers: 7.5 percent. Unmarried mothers had low birth weight babies 11.9 percent of the time, while for married mothers this percentage was 5.8 (Center for Health Statistics, 1996a).

Very low birth weight is defined as a weight at birth of less than 1,500 grams which is approximately 3 lbs. 5 oz.. In 1993, there were 1,714 births to New Jersey resident women in this weight category, accounting for 1.5 percent of total live births. This was an increase of five very low birth weight births over the 1992 number. Black mothers had a higher percentage of very low birth weight babies than did white or other race mothers: 3.3 percent versus 1.0 percent and 0.7 percent, respectively (Table N25). The percentage for Hispanic mothers was similar to the state rate: 1.4 percent. There were 831 very low births weight babies born to unmarried mothers in 1993, which is 2.6 percent of the total birth to unmarried women (Center for Health Statistics, 1996a).

**TABLE N7. RESIDENT BIRTHS OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BY AGE AND RACE OF MOTHER NEW JERSEY, 1993**

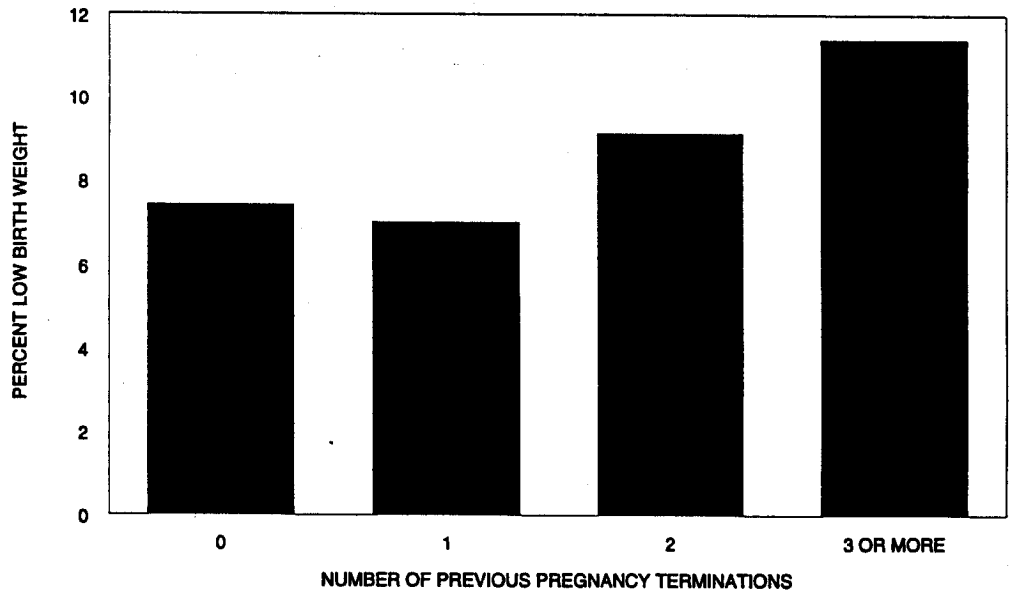
| AGE OF MOTHER | BIRTH WEIGHT OF LESS THAN 2,500 GRAMS BY RACE | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | | WHITE | | BLACK | | OTHER | | NOT STATED | |
| | NO. | %* | NO. | %* | NO. | %* | NO. | %* | NO. | %* |
| Under 15 | 48 | 17.1 | 18 | 18.2 | 28 | 15.9 | 1 | 50.0 | 1 | 33.3 |
| 15-19 | 971 | 10.7 | 404 | 8.8 | 539 | 12.9 | 8 | 7.3 | 20 | 10.0 |
| 20-24 | 1,747 | 8.4 | 820 | 6.3 | 843 | 12.8 | 64 | 8.8 | 20 | 5.2 |
| 25-29 | 2,340 | 6.8 | 1,355 | 5.2 | 829 | 14.2 | 119 | 6.2 | 37 | 4.3 |
| 30-34 | 2,335 | 6.6 | 1,609 | 5.7 | 602 | 14.8 | 102 | 5.4 | 22 | 2.0 |
| 35-39 | 1,109 | 7.4 | 797 | 6.7 | 238 | 14.3 | 65 | 7.9 | 9 | 1.4 |
| 40 & Over | 227 | 9.3 | 156 | 8.4 | 55 | 17.1 | 15 | 10.3 | 1 | 0.8 |
| Not Stated | 25 | 28.4 | 6 | 13.3 | 16 | 53.3 | 2 | 25.0 | 1 | 20.0 |
| Total | 8,802 | 7.5 | 5,165 | 6.0 | 3,150 | 13.8 | 376 | 6.7 | 111 | 3.3 |

*Percent of all live births in the category.

Teenage mothers of all races had a substantially higher percentage (10.9%) of low birth weight births than older women in 1993. White teen mothers had babies of low birth weight 9.0 percent of the time, while 13.0 percent of black teen mothers had low birth weight babies. Hispanic teens had a lower percentage of low birth weight babies than non-Hispanic teens: 10.0 percent and 11.3 percent, respectively (Center for Health Statistics, 1996a). Unmarried teenage mothers had a considerably higher percentage of low birth weight births than married mothers of the same age: 11.5 percent versus 6.9 percent, respectively. Birth weight by age and race of the mother is detailed in Table N25. Birth weight by mother's county of residence is presented in Table N26.

In addition to age, race, and marital status, low birth weight is associated with the number of previous pregnancy terminations (fetal deaths, either spontaneous or induced) experienced by the mother. While mothers with zero or one prior pregnancy termination have low birth weight rates below that of the entire population (7.4% and 7.0%, respectively), mothers with two previous terminations had low birth weight babies 9.1 percent of the time and mothers with three or more prior terminations had a low birth weight rate of 11.4 percent (Figure N4 and Table N27).

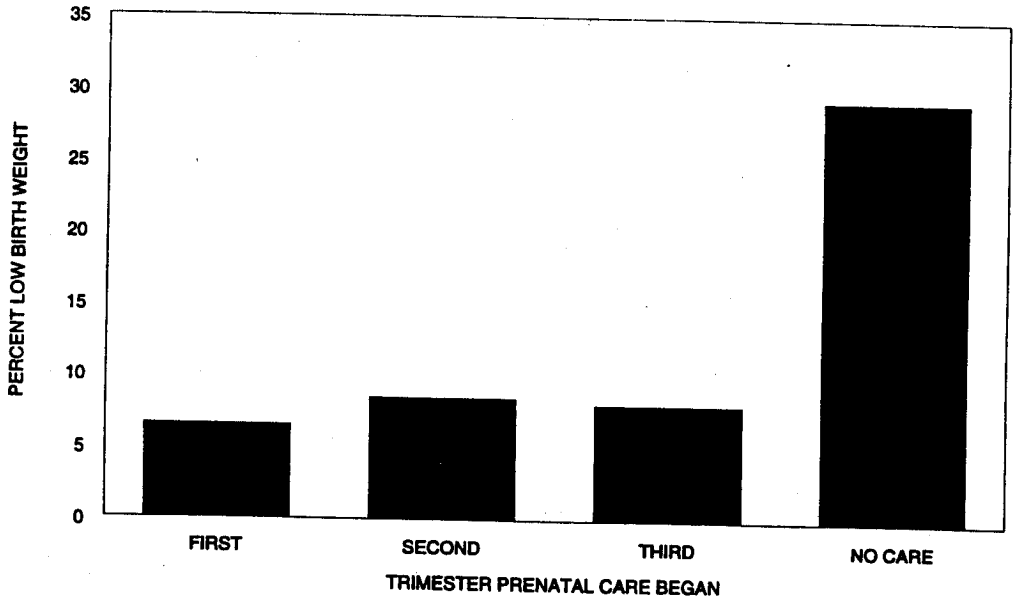
**FIGURE N4. PERCENT LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BIRTHS BY NUMBER OF PREVIOUS PREGNANCY TERMINATIONS NEW JERSEY, 1993**




SOURCE: CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES

Low birth weight is also associated with onset of prenatal care. Of mothers who began prenatal care in the first trimester of their pregnancy, 6.5 percent had low birth weight babies. For mothers who began prenatal care in the second or third trimester, low birth weight outcomes occurred in 8.4 percent and 8.0 percent of cases, respectively. Among mothers who sought no prenatal care, 29.3 percent had babies weighing less than 2,500 grams (Figure N5 and Table N28). Table N29 presents birth weight by onset of prenatal care by race of the mother.

FIGURE N5. PERCENT LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BIRTHS BY ONSET OF PRENATAL CARE NEW JERSEY, 1993




SOURCE: CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES

## 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 zero, one, or two is assigned 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 zero to ten results. An overall score of ten is optimal. An Apgar score under seven is considered indicative of potential health problems. Newborns with scores under seven are observed more closely during the first few days of life.

In this report, analysis of findings based on the Apgar score are limited to the five-minute results. A perfect score of ten was recorded on 14.2 percent of resident birth certificates in 1993. Scores of seven to nine were reported on 79.9 percent of certificates. Only 1.0 percent scored less than seven. On 4.9 percent of birth certificates, the five-minute Apgar score was not stated.

By race, the percentages of black, white, and other race births scoring zero to six on the five-minute Apgar score were 2.3, 0.7, and 0.6, respectively. For scores of seven to ten, the percentages were 95.8, 96.1, and 97.3 for blacks, whites, and other races, respectively. The five-minute Apgar score was not stated on 1.9 percent of black, 3.2 percent of white, and 2.1 percent of other race birth certificates in 1993 (Table N30).

Teenage mothers had a higher percentage of low five-minute Apgar scores (1.7%) than did mothers aged 20 through 44 years (0.9%) (Table N31). However, the percentage of unstated scores increases with age of the mother, so these findings are not conclusive. These missing data are most likely the result of this item not being provided in the information received on deliveries of New Jersey residents which occurred in other states, mainly New York and Pennsylvania.

While mothers who received prenatal care had five-minute Apgar scores of zero to six only 0.9 percent of the time, 6.3 percent of mothers who received no prenatal care had low scores (Table N32). It should be noted that 4.9 percent of birth certificates had no information recorded for Apgar score and 9.2 percent had no data on onset of prenatal care, therefore results are inconclusive.

**Abnormal Conditions of Newborns**

Since the revision of the New Jersey certificate of birth in 1989, information on abnormal conditions of newborns has been available. The most frequently reported abnormal condition of newborns in New Jersey in 1993 was hyaline membrane disease/respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) at a rate of 4.7 per 1,000 live births. The second most frequently reported was assisted ventilation of 30 minutes or more (4.2 per 1,000 live births). By race, the rates of hyaline membrane disease/RDS were 5.6 for blacks, 4.8 for whites, and 1.2 for other races. This was the leading abnormal condition among white newborns in New Jersey in 1993. For assisted ventilation greater than or equal to 30 minutes, the rates by race were 7.9 for blacks, 3.5 for whites, and 1.4 for other races. This was the leading abnormal condition of black and other race newborns (Table N33).

Reported rates in New Jersey resident births of each abnormal condition of newborns were equal to or lower than national rates. In the U.S. in 1993, assisted ventilation of less than 30 minutes was the most frequently reported abnormal condition of newborns (17.9 per 1,000 live births). It was followed by assisted ventilation of 30 minutes or more (7.9 per 1,000 live births) and hyaline membrane disease/RDS (6.6 per 1,000 live births) (Ventura, S.J., et al., 1995).

**Congenital Anomalies**

Congenital anomalies are the leading cause of infant death in New Jersey and in the U.S. Since 1989, information about congenital anomalies has been available on the birth certificate in the form of a checkbox item. This replaced the previous open-ended question in an effort to improve uniformity and completeness of reporting (Ventura, S.J., et al., 1995).

Among New Jersey residents in 1993, the congenital anomaly most frequently reported on the certificate of birth was musculoskeletal/integumental anomalies (3.0 per 1,000 live births). This includes cleft lip/palate, polydactyly/syndactyly/adactyly, club foot, and diaphragmatic hernia. The second most frequently reported was circulatory and respiratory anomalies (2.8 per 1,000 live births), which includes heart malformations. By race, the rates of musculoskeletal/integumental anomalies per 1,000 live births were 3.8 for blacks, 3.0 for whites, and 2.1 for other races. For circulatory/respiratory anomalies, the rates per 1,000 live births by race were 3.3 for blacks, 2.9 for whites, and 1.1 for other races (Table N34).

New Jersey maintains a separate, population-based Birth Defects Registry within DHSS. Children diagnosed with a congenital defect by age one are required to be reported to the State. A wide range of medical practitioners must complete the confidential registration forms which are submitted to Special Child Health Services. Up to eight diagnoses are reported for each child, which provides a detailed medical description of the child. As new information on a child becomes available, the Registry updates its database to reflect the new diagnoses. As such, the data in the Registry may reflect more accurately than the birth data the population of newborns and children with congenital anomalies in New Jersey. (P. Costa, personal communication, July 27, 1995).

TABLE N8. RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS AND LIVE BIRTH RATES
NEW JERSEY AND THE UNITED STATES, 1974-1993

| YEAR | NEW JERSEY | | UNITED STATES** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NUMBER | RATE* | NUMBER | RATE* |
| 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 |
| 1992 | 120,446 | 15.4 | 4,065,014 | 15.9 |
| 1993 | 117,841 | 15.0 | 4,000,240 | 15.5 |

* 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 1974 through 1984.

| TABLE N9. RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES, BY COUNTY NEW JERSEY, 1993 | | |
|---|---|---|
| COUNTY | TOTAL BIRTHS | BIRTH RATE* |
| ATLANTIC | 3,883 | 16.8 |
| BERGEN | 10,577 | 12.6 |
| BURLINGTON | 5,430 | 13.8 |
| CAMDEN | 7,974 | 15.7 |
| CAPE MAY | 1,308 | 13.4 |
| CUMBERLAND | 2,225 | 16.0 |
| ESSEX | 13,197 | 17.1 |
| GLOUCESTER | 3,376 | 14.2 |
| HUDSON | 9,094 | 16.5 |
| HUNTERDON | 1,463 | 12.9 |
| MERCER | 4,725 | 14.4 |
| MIDDLESEX | 10,219 | 14.9 |
| MONMOUTH | 8,123 | 14.2 |
| MORRIS | 6,051 | 14.0 |
| OCEAN | 6,047 | 13.4 |
| PASSAIC | 8,196 | 17.8 |
| SALEM | 852 | 13.1 |
| SOMERSET | 4,163 | 16.3 |
| SUSSEX | 1,948 | 14.3 |
| UNION | 7,433 | 15.0 |
| WARREN | 1,363 | 14.4 |
| MILITARY | 181 | N/A |
| NOT STATED | 13 | N/A |
| TOTAL | 117,841 | 15.0 |

* Rates are computed per 1,000 population.

**TABLE N10. BIRTHS BY SEX OF CHILD AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF MOTHER NEW JERSEY, 1993**

| COUNTY | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | NOT STATED |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ATLANTIC | 3,883 | 2,018 | 1,865 | 0 |
| BERGEN | 10,577 | 5,385 | 5,192 | 0 |
| BURLINGTON | 5,430 | 2,809 | 2,621 | 0 |
| CAMDEN | 7,974 | 4,022 | 3,952 | 0 |
| CAPE MAY | 1,308 | 699 | 609 | 0 |
| CUMBERLAND | 2,225 | 1,163 | 1,062 | 0 |
| ESSEX | 13,197 | 6,695 | 6,500 | 2 |
| GLOUCESTER | 3,376 | 1,720 | 1,656 | 0 |
| HUDSON | 9,094 | 4,614 | 4,480 | 0 |
| HUNTERDON | 1,463 | 740 | 723 | 0 |
| MERCER | 4,725 | 2,352 | 2,373 | 0 |
| MIDDLESEX | 10,219 | 5,212 | 5,007 | 0 |
| MONMOUTH | 8,123 | 4,097 | 4,026 | 0 |
| MORRIS | 6,051 | 3,109 | 2,942 | 0 |
| OCEAN | 6,047 | 3,172 | 2,875 | 0 |
| PASSAIC | 8,196 | 4,144 | 4,052 | 0 |
| SALEM | 852 | 420 | 432 | 0 |
| SOMERSET | 4,163 | 2,140 | 2,023 | 0 |
| SUSSEX | 1,948 | 990 | 958 | 0 |
| UNION | 7,433 | 3,774 | 3,659 | 0 |
| WARREN | 1,363 | 720 | 643 | 0 |
| MILITARY | 181 | 92 | 89 | 0 |
| NOT STATED | 13 | 7 | 6 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 117,841 | 60,094 | 57,745 | 2 |

| TABLE N11. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY AGE AND RACE OF MOTHER<br>NEW JERSEY, 1993 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AGE OF MOTHER | TOTAL | RACE OF MOTHER | | | |
| | | WHITE | BLACK | OTHER | NOT STATED |
| Under 15 | 280 | 99 | 176 | 2 | 3 |
| 15-19 | 9,077 | 4,588 | 4,180 | 109 | 200 |
| 20-24 | 20,782 | 13,072 | 6,601 | 726 | 383 |
| 25-29 | 34,572 | 25,929 | 5,845 | 1,933 | 865 |
| 30-34 | 35,576 | 28,472 | 4,075 | 1,903 | 1,126 |
| 35-39 | 15,019 | 11,907 | 1,659 | 827 | 626 |
| 40-44 | 2,325 | 1,768 | 300 | 141 | 116 |
| 45 & Over | 122 | 88 | 21 | 5 | 8 |
| Not Stated | 88 | 45 | 30 | 8 | 5 |
| Total | 117,841 | 85,968 | 22,887 | 5,654 | 3,332 |

| TABLE N11A. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY AGE AND RACE<br>MOTHERS OF HISPANIC ORIGIN<br>NEW JERSEY, 1993 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AGE OF MOTHER | TOTAL | RACE OF MOTHER | | | |
| | | WHITE | BLACK | OTHER | NOT STATED |
| Under 15 | 85 | 73 | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| 15-19 | 2,566 | 2,185 | 207 | 42 | 132 |
| 20-24 | 4,923 | 4,283 | 363 | 120 | 157 |
| 25-29 | 4,943 | 4,249 | 407 | 135 | 152 |
| 30-34 | 3,359 | 2,922 | 249 | 99 | 89 |
| 35-39 | 1,361 | 1,195 | 107 | 35 | 24 |
| 40-44 | 243 | 211 | 19 | 10 | 3 |
| 45 & Over | 13 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Not Stated | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 17,501 | 15,138 | 1,363 | 442 | 558 |

TABLE N12. NUMBER AND PERCENT OF RESIDENT BIRTHS TO WOMEN UNDER 20 AND 35 YEARS AND OVER NEW JERSEY, 1974-1993

| YEAR | TOTAL BIRTHS | BIRTHS TO WOMEN UNDER 20 | | BIRTHS TO WOMEN 35 AND OVER | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT |
| 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 |
| 1992 | 120,446 | 9,611 | 8.0 | 16,549 | 13.7 |
| 1993 | 117,841 | 9,357 | 7.9 | 17,466 | 14.8 |

**TABLE N13. BIRTHS BY AGE AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF MOTHER NEW JERSEY, 1993**

| COUNTY | TOTAL | AGE OF MOTHER | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | <15 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45+ | NOT STATED |
| ATLANTIC | 3,883 | 12 | 462 | 873 | 1,109 | 967 | 417 | 39 | 3 | 1 |
| BERGEN | 10,577 | 3 | 225 | 962 | 3,222 | 3,974 | 1,902 | 278 | 10 | 1 |
| BURLINGTON | 5,430 | 10 | 356 | 974 | 1,645 | 1,728 | 623 | 92 | 1 | 1 |
| CAMDEN | 7,974 | 33 | 915 | 1,694 | 2,271 | 2,072 | 861 | 117 | 8 | 3 |
| CAPE MAY | 1,308 | 2 | 112 | 299 | 424 | 332 | 122 | 14 | 3 | 0 |
| CUMBERLAND | 2,225 | 18 | 488 | 664 | 543 | 351 | 139 | 19 | 3 | 0 |
| ESSEX | 13,197 | 57 | 1,591 | 2,926 | 3,504 | 3,316 | 1,509 | 253 | 11 | 30 |
| GLOUCESTER | 3,376 | 1 | 257 | 650 | 1,048 | 986 | 386 | 42 | 6 | 0 |
| HUDSON | 9,094 | 27 | 968 | 2,087 | 2,735 | 2,158 | 913 | 191 | 11 | 4 |
| HUNTERDON | 1,463 | 0 | 32 | 102 | 381 | 584 | 318 | 42 | 2 | 2 |
| MERCER | 4,725 | 11 | 488 | 866 | 1,266 | 1,399 | 584 | 107 | 4 | 0 |
| MIDDLESEX | 10,219 | 11 | 530 | 1,513 | 3,271 | 3,433 | 1,261 | 185 | 6 | 9 |
| MONMOUTH | 8,123 | 19 | 431 | 1,122 | 2,306 | 2,765 | 1,256 | 208 | 11 | 5 |
| MORRIS | 6,051 | 2 | 129 | 551 | 1,783 | 2,349 | 1,034 | 181 | 13 | 9 |
| OCEAN | 6,047 | 8 | 371 | 1,253 | 1,936 | 1,732 | 645 | 94 | 5 | 3 |
| PASSAIC | 8,196 | 47 | 843 | 1,876 | 2,394 | 2,072 | 818 | 133 | 8 | 5 |
| SALEM | 852 | 4 | 120 | 249 | 223 | 172 | 72 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| SOMERSET | 4,163 | 2 | 95 | 364 | 1,208 | 1,667 | 710 | 105 | 4 | 8 |
| SUSSEX | 1,948 | 0 | 54 | 224 | 626 | 728 | 282 | 31 | 2 | 1 |
| UNION | 7,433 | 11 | 544 | 1,248 | 2,170 | 2,298 | 998 | 152 | 9 | 3 |
| WARREN | 1,363 | 2 | 55 | 209 | 442 | 466 | 158 | 28 | 2 | 1 |
| MILITARY | 181 | 0 | 11 | 75 | 59 | 25 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| NOT STATED | 13 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 117,841 | 280 | 9,077 | 20,782 | 34,572 | 35,576 | 15,019 | 2,325 | 122 | 88 |

| TABLE N14. BIRTHS BY RACE AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF MOTHER NEW JERSEY, 1993 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COUNTY | TOTAL | WHITE | BLACK | OTHER | NOT STATED |
| ATLANTIC | 3,883 | 2,661 | 988 | 151 | 83 |
| BERGEN | 10,577 | 8,320 | 687 | 841 | 729 |
| BURLINGTON | 5,430 | 4,311 | 895 | 172 | 52 |
| CAMDEN | 7,974 | 5,658 | 1,884 | 277 | 155 |
| CAPE MAY | 1,308 | 1,185 | 101 | 15 | 7 |
| CUMBERLAND | 2,225 | 1,569 | 600 | 32 | 24 |
| ESSEX | 13,197 | 5,635 | 6,834 | 408 | 320 |
| GLOUCESTER | 3,376 | 2,916 | 361 | 42 | 57 |
| HUDSON | 9,094 | 5,307 | 2,231 | 867 | 689 |
| HUNTERDON | 1,463 | 1,417 | 16 | 16 | 14 |
| MERCER | 4,725 | 3,044 | 1,314 | 217 | 150 |
| MIDDLESEX | 10,219 | 7,673 | 1,234 | 1,070 | 242 |
| MONMOUTH | 8,123 | 6,515 | 1,070 | 307 | 231 |
| MORRIS | 6,051 | 5,424 | 215 | 339 | 73 |
| OCEAN | 6,047 | 5,574 | 264 | 91 | 118 |
| PASSAIC | 8,196 | 6,229 | 1,708 | 155 | 104 |
| SALEM | 852 | 609 | 229 | 3 | 11 |
| SOMERSET | 4,163 | 3,477 | 335 | 280 | 71 |
| SUSSEX | 1,948 | 1,896 | 19 | 16 | 17 |
| UNION | 7,433 | 5,114 | 1,843 | 323 | 153 |
| WARREN | 1,363 | 1,301 | 13 | 21 | 28 |
| MILITARY | 181 | 125 | 45 | 10 | 1 |
| NOT STATED | 13 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 117,841 | 85,968 | 22,887 | 5,654 | 3,332 |

| TABLE N15. BIRTHS TO MOTHERS OF HISPANIC ORIGIN BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE NEW JERSEY, 1993 | | |
|---|---|---|
| COUNTY | NUMBER | PERCENT* |
| ATLANTIC | 523 | 13.5 |
| BERGEN | 1,040 | 9.8 |
| BURLINGTON | 163 | 3.0 |
| CAMDEN | 876 | 11.0 |
| CAPE MAY | 56 | 4.3 |
| CUMBERLAND | 468 | 21.0 |
| ESSEX | 2,168 | 16.4 |
| GLOUCESTER | 53 | 1.6 |
| HUDSON | 3,812 | 41.9 |
| HUNTERDON | 23 | 1.6 |
| MERCER | 488 | 10.3 |
| MIDDLESEX | 1,596 | 15.6 |
| MONMOUTH | 506 | 6.2 |
| MORRIS | 498 | 8.2 |
| OCEAN | 328 | 5.4 |
| PASSAIC | 2,880 | 35.1 |
| SALEM | 21 | 2.5 |
| SOMERSET | 314 | 7.5 |
| SUSSEX | 38 | 2.0 |
| UNION | 1,601 | 21.5 |
| WARREN | 41 | 3.0 |
| MILITARY | 8 | N/A |
| TOTAL | 17,501 | 14.9 |

*Mothers of Hispanic origin as a percentage of total live births to female residents of the county.

| TABLE N16. RESIDENT BIRTHS TO MOTHERS OF HISPANIC ORIGIN BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN NEW JERSEY, 1993 | | |
|---|---|---|
| COUNTRY OF ORIGIN | NUMBER OF BIRTHS | PERCENT OF HISPANIC BIRTHS |
| PUERTO RICO | 8,199 | 46.8 |
| CENTRAL/SOUTH AMERICA | 5,851 | 33.4 |
| MEXICO | 1,563 | 8.9 |
| CUBA | 915 | 5.2 |
| OTHER/UNKNOWN HISPANIC | 973 | 5.6 |
| TOTAL | 17,501 | 100.0 |

TABLE N17. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER
NEW JERSEY, 1974-1993

| YEAR | TOTAL BIRTHS | MARITAL STATUS* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MARRIED | | NOT MARRIED | | NOT STATED | |
| | | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT |
| 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 |
| 1992 | 120,446 | 88,435 | 73.4 | 31,924 | 26.5 | 87 | 0.1 |
| 1993 | 117,841 | 85,763 | 72.8 | 31,996 | 27.2 | 82 | 0.1 |

* MARITAL STATUS WAS DETERMINED BY RESPONSE TO THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ON THE BIRTH CERTIFICATE:
FOR YEARS 1974-1978 - 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 N18. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY RACE AND MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER NEW JERSEY, 1993**

| RACE | TOTAL BIRTHS | MARITAL STATUS* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MARRIED | | NOT MARRIED | | NOT STATED | |
| | | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT |
| WHITE | 85,968 | 70,624 | 82.2 | 15,312 | 17.8 | 32 | 0.0 |
| BLACK | 22,887 | 7,478 | 32.7 | 15,401 | 67.3 | 8 | 0.0 |
| OTHER | 5,654 | 5,055 | 89.4 | 598 | 10.6 | 1 | 0.0 |
| NOT STATED | 3,332 | 2,606 | 78.2 | 685 | 20.6 | 41 | 1.2 |
| TOTAL | 117,841 | 85,763 | 72.8 | 31,996 | 27.2 | 82 | 0.1 |

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

**TABLE N19. BIRTHS BY MOTHER'S MARITAL STATUS AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE NEW JERSEY, 1993**

| COUNTY | TOTAL | MARITAL STATUS* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MARRIED | NOT MARRIED | NOT STATED |
| ATLANTIC | 3,883 | 2,381 | 1,501 | 1 |
| BERGEN | 10,577 | 9,476 | 1,090 | 11 |
| BURLINGTON | 5,430 | 4,284 | 1,143 | 3 |
| CAMDEN | 7,974 | 5,076 | 2,893 | 5 |
| CAPE MAY | 1,308 | 898 | 410 | 0 |
| CUMBERLAND | 2,225 | 1,089 | 1,136 | 0 |
| ESSEX | 13,197 | 6,847 | 6,341 | 9 |
| GLOUCESTER | 3,376 | 2,592 | 781 | 3 |
| HUDSON | 9,094 | 5,472 | 3,605 | 17 |
| HUNTERDON | 1,463 | 1,357 | 106 | 0 |
| MERCER | 4,725 | 3,194 | 1,528 | 3 |
| MIDDLESEX | 10,219 | 8,257 | 1,955 | 7 |
| MONMOUTH | 8,123 | 6,544 | 1,576 | 3 |
| MORRIS | 6,051 | 5,493 | 556 | 2 |
| OCEAN | 6,047 | 4,922 | 1,123 | 2 |
| PASSAIC | 8,196 | 5,314 | 2,879 | 3 |
| SALEM | 852 | 486 | 363 | 3 |
| SOMERSET | 4,163 | 3,722 | 441 | 0 |
| SUSSEX | 1,948 | 1,744 | 199 | 5 |
| UNION | 7,433 | 5,280 | 2,149 | 4 |
| WARREN | 1,363 | 1,151 | 211 | 1 |
| MILITARY | 181 | 174 | 7 | 0 |
| NOT STATED | 13 | 10 | 3 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 117,841 | 85,763 | 31,996 | 82 |

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

## TABLE N20. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY AGE, RACE AND MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER
## NEW JERSEY, 1993

| RACE AND MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER | TOTAL | | AGE GROUP | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | UNDER 15 | | 15-19 | | 20-24 | | 25-34 | | 35-44 | | 45 & OVER | | NOT STATED | |
| | NO. | % | NO. | % | NO. | % | NO. | % | NO. | % | NO. | % | NO. | % | NO. | % |
| **WHITE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Married | 70,624 | 82.2 | 7 | 7.1 | 924 | 20.1 | 7,670 | 58.7 | 49,256 | 90.5 | 12,648 | 92.5 | 80 | 90.9 | 39 | 86.7 |
| Not Married | 15,312 | 17.8 | 92 | 92.9 | 3,664 | 79.9 | 5,397 | 41.3 | 5,127 | 9.4 | 1,018 | 7.4 | 8 | 9.1 | 6 | 13.3 |
| Not Stated | 32 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 0.0 | 18 | 0.0 | 9 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 85,968 | 100.0 | 99 | 100.0 | 4,588 | 100.0 | 13,072 | 100.0 | 54,401 | 100.0 | 13,675 | 100.0 | 88 | 100.0 | 45 | 100.0 |
| **BLACK** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Married | 7,478 | 32.7 | 2 | 1.1 | 168 | 4.0 | 1,198 | 18.1 | 4,863 | 49.0 | 1,229 | 62.7 | 12 | 57.1 | 6 | 20.0 |
| Not Married | 15,401 | 67.3 | 174 | 98.9 | 4,012 | 96.0 | 5,402 | 81.8 | 5,053 | 50.9 | 729 | 37.2 | 8 | 38.1 | 23 | 76.7 |
| Not Stated | 8 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 | 1 | 4.8 | 1 | 3.3 |
| Total | 22,887 | 100.0 | 176 | 100.0 | 4,180 | 100.0 | 6,601 | 100.0 | 9,920 | 100.0 | 1,959 | 100.0 | 21 | 100.0 | 30 | 100.0 |
| **OTHER** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Married | 5,055 | 89.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 24 | 22.0 | 528 | 72.7 | 3,593 | 93.7 | 898 | 92.8 | 5 | 100.0 | 7 | 87.5 |
| Not Married | 598 | 10.6 | 2 | 100.0 | 85 | 78.0 | 198 | 27.3 | 242 | 6.3 | 70 | 7.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 12.5 |
| Not Stated | 1 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 5,654 | 100.0 | 2 | 100.0 | 109 | 100.0 | 726 | 100.0 | 3,836 | 100.0 | 968 | 100.0 | 5 | 100.0 | 8 | 100.0 |
| **NOT STATED** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Married | 2,606 | 78.2 | 1 | 33.3 | 41 | 20.5 | 221 | 57.7 | 1,701 | 85.4 | 630 | 84.9 | 8 | 100.0 | 4 | 80.0 |
| Not Married | 685 | 20.6 | 2 | 66.7 | 158 | 79.0 | 158 | 41.3 | 270 | 13.6 | 96 | 12.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 20.0 |
| Not Stated | 41 | 1.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.5 | 4 | 1.0 | 20 | 1.0 | 16 | 2.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 3,332 | 100.0 | 3 | 100.0 | 200 | 100.0 | 383 | 100.0 | 1,991 | 100.0 | 742 | 100.0 | 8 | 100.0 | 5 | 100.0 |
| **TOTAL** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Married | 85,763 | 72.8 | 10 | 3.6 | 1,157 | 12.7 | 9,617 | 46.3 | 59,413 | 84.7 | 15,405 | 88.8 | 105 | 86.1 | 56 | 63.6 |
| Not Married | 31,996 | 27.2 | 270 | 96.4 | 7,919 | 87.2 | 11,155 | 53.7 | 10,692 | 15.2 | 1,913 | 11.0 | 16 | 13.1 | 31 | 35.2 |
| Not Stated | 82 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 10 | 0.0 | 43 | 0.1 | 26 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.8 | 1 | 1.1 |
| Total | 117,841 | 100.0 | 280 | 100.0 | 9,077 | 100.0 | 20,782 | 100.0 | 70,148 | 100.0 | 17,344 | 100.0 | 122 | 100.0 | 88 | 100.0 |

**TABLE N21. BIRTHS BY ONSET OF PRENATAL CARE AND MOTHER'S COUNTY OF RESIDENCE NEW JERSEY, 1993**

| COUNTY | TOTAL | ONSET OF PRENATAL CARE | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | FIRST TRIMESTER | SECOND TRIMESTER | THIRD TRIMESTER | NO CARE | NOT STATED |
| ATLANTIC | 3,883 | 2,218 | 847 | 245 | 39 | 534 |
| BERGEN | 10,577 | 8,139 | 871 | 234 | 33 | 1,300 |
| BURLINGTON | 5,430 | 4,073 | 554 | 85 | 36 | 682 |
| CAMDEN | 7,974 | 5,022 | 1,115 | 226 | 94 | 1,517 |
| CAPE MAY | 1,308 | 945 | 241 | 56 | 7 | 59 |
| CUMBERLAND | 2,225 | 1,366 | 602 | 137 | 25 | 95 |
| ESSEX | 13,197 | 9,279 | 2,271 | 468 | 659 | 520 |
| GLOUCESTER | 3,376 | 2,365 | 356 | 64 | 23 | 568 |
| HUDSON | 9,094 | 5,671 | 1,581 | 358 | 41 | 1,443 |
| HUNTERDON | 1,463 | 1,256 | 98 | 9 | 3 | 97 |
| MERCER | 4,725 | 3,382 | 624 | 123 | 45 | 551 |
| MIDDLESEX | 10,219 | 8,273 | 1,124 | 224 | 65 | 533 |
| MONMOUTH | 8,123 | 6,714 | 797 | 203 | 78 | 331 |
| MORRIS | 6,051 | 5,192 | 252 | 54 | 10 | 543 |
| OCEAN | 6,047 | 4,791 | 801 | 189 | 32 | 234 |
| PASSAIC | 8,196 | 5,626 | 1,646 | 412 | 157 | 355 |
| SALEM | 852 | 478 | 116 | 26 | 14 | 218 |
| SOMERSET | 4,163 | 3,538 | 255 | 53 | 8 | 309 |
| SUSSEX | 1,948 | 1,647 | 152 | 26 | 5 | 118 |
| UNION | 7,433 | 5,613 | 895 | 190 | 105 | 630 |
| WARREN | 1,363 | 1,078 | 112 | 17 | 4 | 152 |
| MILITARY | 181 | 142 | 29 | 3 | 0 | 7 |
| NOT STATED | 13 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| TOTAL | 117,841 | 86,809 | 15,340 | 3,402 | 1,483 | 10,807 |

## TABLE N22. MEDICAL RISK FACTORS OF THIS PREGNANCY REPORTED ON CERTIFICATES OF RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS, BY RACE OF MOTHER NEW JERSEY, 1993

| MEDICAL RISK | TOTAL | | RACE OF MOTHER | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | WHITE | | BLACK | | OTHER | | NOT STATED |
| | NUMBER | RATE* | NUMBER | RATE* | NUMBER | RATE* | NUMBER | RATE* | NUMBER |
| NONE | 86,926 | 737.7 | 66,360 | 771.9 | 15,422 | 673.8 | 4,567 | 807.7 | 577 |
| ANEMIA (Hct.<30/Hgb.<10) | 2,549 | 21.6 | 1,306 | 15.2 | 1,154 | 50.4 | 67 | 11.9 | 22 |
| CARDIAC DISEASE | 569 | 4.8 | 446 | 5.2 | 102 | 4.5 | 15 | 2.7 | 6 |
| ACUTE OR CHRONIC LUNG DISEASE | 580 | 4.9 | 380 | 4.4 | 179 | 7.8 | 10 | 1.8 | 11 |
| DIABETES | 2,809 | 23.8 | 2,034 | 23.7 | 539 | 23.6 | 216 | 38.2 | 20 |
| GENITAL HERPES | 453 | 3.8 | 351 | 4.1 | 92 | 4.0 | 5 | 0.9 | 5 |
| OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES | 1,734 | 14.7 | 780 | 9.1 | 904 | 39.5 | 25 | 4.4 | 25 |
| HYDRAMNIOS/OLIGOHYDRAMNIOS | 1,003 | 8.5 | 633 | 7.4 | 312 | 13.6 | 44 | 7.8 | 14 |
| HEMOGLOBINOPATHY | 45 | 0.4 | 22 | 0.3 | 22 | 1.0 | 1 | 0.2 | 0 |
| HYPERTENSION, CHRONIC | 822 | [illegible] | 552 | 6.4 | 242 | 10.6 | 27 | 4.8 | 1 |
| HYPERTENSION, PREGNANCY-ASSOCIATED | 2,946 | 25.0 | 2,116 | 24.6 | 691 | 30.2 | 120 | 21.2 | 19 |
| ECLAMPSIA | 382 | 3.2 | 232 | 2.7 | 136 | 5.9 | 13 | 2.3 | 1 |
| INCOMPETENT CERVIX | 336 | 2.9 | 255 | 3.0 | 73 | 3.2 | 8 | 1.4 | 0 |
| PREVIOUS INFANT 4000+ GRAMS | 696 | 5.9 | 604 | 7.0 | 74 | 3.2 | 16 | 2.8 | 2 |
| PREVIOUS PRETERM OR SMALL-FOR-GESTATIONAL-AGE INFANT | 982 | 8.3 | 642 | 7.5 | 300 | 13.1 | 29 | 5.1 | 11 |
| RENAL DISEASE | 163 | 1.3 | 112 | 1.3 | 46 | 2.0 | 3 | 0.5 | 2 |
| Rh SENSITIZATION | 597 | 5.1 | 501 | 5.8 | 88 | 3.8 | 6 | 1.1 | 2 |
| UTERINE BLEEDING | 341 | 2.9 | 264 | 3.1 | 63 | 2.8 | 14 | 2.5 | 0 |
| OTHER RISK FACTOR | 12,915 | 109.6 | 8,563 | 99.6 | 3,746 | 163.7 | 485 | 85.8 | 121 |

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

**TABLE N22A. MEDICAL RISK FACTORS OF THIS PREGNANCY REPORTED ON CERTIFICATES OF RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS, BY MOTHERS OF HISPANIC ORIGIN NEW JERSEY, 1993**

| MEDICAL RISK | NUMBER | RATE* |
|---|---|---|
| NONE | 13,203 | 754.4 |
| ANEMIA (Hct.<30/Hgb.<10) | 536 | 30.6 |
| CARDIAC DISEASE | 134 | 7.7 |
| ACUTE OR CHRONIC LUNG DISEASE | 128 | 7.3 |
| DIABETES | 466 | 26.6 |
| GENITAL HERPES | 34 | 1.9 |
| OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES | 489 | 27.9 |
| HYDRAMNIOS/OLIGOHYDRAMNIOS | 199 | 11.4 |
| HEMOGLOBINOPATHY | 5 | 0.3 |
| HYPERTENSION, CHRONIC | 83 | 4.7 |
| HYPERTENSION, PREGNANCY-ASSOCIATED | 383 | 21.9 |
| ECLAMPSIA | 75 | 4.3 |
| INCOMPETENT CERVIX | 38 | 2.2 |
| PREVIOUS INFANT 4000+ GRAMS | 75 | 4.3 |
| PREVIOUS PRETERM OR SMALL-FOR-GESTATIONAL-AGE INFANT | 128 | 7.3 |
| RENAL DISEASE | 18 | 1.0 |
| Rh SENSITIZATION | 93 | 5.3 |
| UTERINE BLEEDING | 38 | 2.2 |
| OTHER RISK FACTOR | 2,123 | 121.3 |

* RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 1,000 BIRTHS TO MOTHERS OF HISPANIC ORIGIN

## TABLE N23. COMPLICATIONS OF LABOR AND/OR DELIVERY REPORTED ON CERTIFICATES OF RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS, BY RACE OF MOTHER NEW JERSEY, 1993

| COMPLICATION | TOTAL | | WHITE | | BLACK | | OTHER | | NOT STATED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NUMBER | RATE* | NUMBER | RATE* | NUMBER | RATE* | NUMBER | RATE* | NUMBER |
| NONE | 77,205 | 655.2 | 58,372 | 679.0 | 14,326 | 625.9 | 3,936 | 696.1 | 571 |
| FEBRILE (>100F OR 38C) | 1,094 | 9.3 | 767 | 8.9 | 246 | 10.7 | 66 | 11.7 | 15 |
| MECONIUM, MODERATE/HEAVY | 5,148 | 43.7 | 3,407 | 39.6 | 1,531 | 66.9 | 171 | 30.2 | 39 |
| PREMATURE RUPTURE OF MEMBRANE (>12 HOURS) | 4,215 | 35.8 | 2,869 | 33.4 | 1,152 | 50.3 | 169 | 29.9 | 25 |
| ABRUPTIO PLACENTA | 574 | 4.9 | 390 | 4.5 | 162 | 7.1 | 21 | 3.7 | 1 |
| PLACENTA PREVIA | 445 | 3.8 | 328 | 3.8 | 91 | 4.0 | 26 | 4.6 | 0 |
| OTHER EXCESSIVE BLEEDING | 340 | 2.9 | 241 | 2.8 | 77 | 3.4 | 18 | 3.2 | 4 |
| SEIZURES DURING LABOR | 41 | 0.3 | 19 | 0.2 | 15 | 0.7 | 5 | 0.9 | 2 |
| PRECIPITOUS LABOR (<3 HOURS) | 1,288 | 10.9 | 955 | 11.1 | 276 | 12.1 | 50 | 8.8 | 7 |
| PROLONGED LABOR (>20 HOURS) | 1,142 | 9.7 | 881 | 10.2 | 216 | 9.4 | 40 | 7.1 | 5 |
| DYSFUNCTIONAL LABOR | 2,077 | 17.6 | 1,640 | 19.1 | 316 | 13.8 | 110 | 19.5 | 11 |
| BREECH/MALPRESENTATION | 4,014 | 34.1 | 3,157 | 36.7 | 668 | 29.2 | 163 | 28.8 | 26 |
| CEPHALOPELVIC DISPROPORTION | 3,749 | 31.8 | 2,847 | 33.1 | 642 | 28.1 | 240 | 42.4 | 20 |
| CORD PROLAPSE | 340 | 2.9 | 260 | 3.0 | 53 | 2.3 | 24 | 4.2 | 3 |
| ANAESTHETIC COMPLICATIONS | 86 | 0.7 | 62 | 0.7 | 19 | 0.8 | 5 | 0.9 | 0 |
| FETAL DISTRESS | 3,256 | 27.6 | 2,250 | 26.2 | 842 | 36.8 | 153 | 27.1 | 11 |
| OTHER | 14,438 | 122.5 | 9,911 | 115.3 | 3,782 | 165.2 | 652 | 115.3 | 93 |

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

## TABLE N24. OBSTETRIC PROCEDURES PERFORMED REPORTED ON CERTIFICATES OF RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS, BY RACE OF MOTHER NEW JERSEY, 1993

| PROCEDURE | TOTAL | | WHITE | | BLACK | | OTHER | | NOT STATED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER |
| NONE | 9,254 | 7.9 | 6,474 | 7.5 | 2,029 | 8.9 | 650 | 11.5 | 101 |
| AMNIOCENTESIS | 6,773 | 5.7 | 5,820 | 6.8 | 638 | 2.8 | 295 | 5.2 | 20 |
| ELECTRONIC FETAL MONITORING | 92,250 | 78.3 | 68,777 | 80.0 | 18,650 | 81.5 | 4,185 | 74.0 | 638 |
| INDUCTION OF LABOR | 14,267 | 12.1 | 10,877 | 12.7 | 2,780 | 12.1 | 555 | 9.8 | 55 |
| STIMULATION OF LABOR | 18,000 | 15.3 | 13,814 | 16.1 | 3,120 | 13.6 | 956 | 16.9 | 110 |
| TOCOLYSIS | 1,732 | 1.5 | 1,161 | 1.4 | 496 | 2.2 | 68 | 1.2 | 7 |
| ULTRASOUND | 62,515 | 53.1 | 48,088 | 55.9 | 11,401 | 49.8 | 2,662 | 47.1 | 364 |
| OTHER | 2,992 | 2.5 | 2,428 | 2.8 | 399 | 1.7 | 148 | 2.6 | 17 |

NOTE: THE PERCENT IS THE NUMBER OF PROCEDURES PERFORMED PER 100 WOMEN WHO GAVE BIRTH IN THE RACIAL GROUP

**TABLE N25. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY BIRTH WEIGHT OF CHILD AND AGE AND RACE OF MOTHER NEW JERSEY, 1993**

| AGE & RACE OF MOTHER | TOTAL BIRTHS | WEIGHT AT BIRTH | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | LESS THAN <1,500 GRAMS | 1,500-2,499 GRAMS | 2,500 GRAMS & OVER | NOT STATED |
| **UNDER 15** | | | | | |
| White | 99 | 8 | 10 | 81 | 0 |
| Black | 176 | 8 | 20 | 148 | 0 |
| Other | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Not Stated | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Total | 280 | 17 | 31 | 232 | 0 |
| **15-19** | | | | | |
| White | 4,588 | 78 | 326 | 4,180 | 4 |
| Black | 4,180 | 117 | 422 | 3,635 | 6 |
| Other | 109 | 2 | 6 | 100 | 1 |
| Not Stated | 200 | 4 | 16 | 160 | 20 |
| Total | 9,077 | 201 | 770 | 8,075 | 31 |
| **20-24** | | | | | |
| White | 13,072 | 136 | 684 | 12,241 | 11 |
| Black | 6,601 | 202 | 641 | 5,751 | 7 |
| Other | 726 | 12 | 52 | 662 | 0 |
| Not Stated | 383 | 2 | 18 | 225 | 138 |
| Total | 20,782 | 352 | 1,395 | 18,879 | 156 |
| **25-29** | | | | | |
| White | 25,929 | 247 | 1,108 | 24,528 | 46 |
| Black | 5,845 | 206 | 623 | 5,009 | 7 |
| Other | 1,933 | 10 | 109 | 1,812 | 2 |
| Not Stated | 865 | 9 | 28 | 280 | 548 |
| Total | 34,572 | 472 | 1,868 | 31,629 | 603 |
| **30-34** | | | | | |
| White | 28,472 | 240 | 1,369 | 26,803 | 60 |
| Black | 4,075 | 149 | 453 | 3,465 | 8 |
| Other | 1,903 | 11 | 91 | 1,799 | 2 |
| Not Stated | 1,126 | 5 | 17 | 222 | 882 |
| Total | 35,576 | 405 | 1,930 | 32,289 | 952 |
| **35-39** | | | | | |
| White | 11,907 | 144 | 653 | 11,075 | 35 |
| Black | 1,659 | 48 | 190 | 1,417 | 4 |
| Other | 827 | 6 | 59 | 760 | 2 |
| Not Stated | 626 | 4 | 5 | 88 | 529 |
| Total | 15,019 | 202 | 907 | 13,340 | 570 |
| **40-44** | | | | | |
| White | 1,768 | 28 | 113 | 1,627 | 0 |
| Black | 300 | 11 | 38 | 249 | 2 |
| Other | 141 | 0 | 14 | 127 | 0 |
| Not Stated | 116 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 101 |
| Total | 2,325 | 39 | 165 | 2,018 | 103 |
| **45 AND OVER** | | | | | |
| White | 88 | 5 | 10 | 73 | 0 |
| Black | 21 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| Other | 5 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Not Stated | 8 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Total | 122 | 9 | 14 | 94 | 5 |
| **NOT STATED** | | | | | |
| White | 45 | 2 | 4 | 39 | 0 |
| Black | 30 | 15 | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| Other | 8 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| Not Stated | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Total | 88 | 17 | 8 | 59 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 117,841 | 1,714 | 7,088 | 106,615 | 2,424 |

**TABLE N26. BIRTHS BY BIRTH WEIGHT AND MOTHER'S COUNTY OF RESIDENCE NEW JERSEY, 1993**

| COUNTY | TOTAL | WEIGHT AT BIRTH | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | UNDER 1,500 GRAMS | 1,500-2,499 GRAMS | 2,500 GRAMS AND OVER | NOT STATED |
| ATLANTIC | 3,883 | 72 | 223 | 3,582 | 6 |
| BERGEN | 10,577 | 93 | 453 | 9,309 | 722 |
| BURLINGTON | 5,430 | 68 | 284 | 5,064 | 14 |
| CAMDEN | 7,974 | 141 | 543 | 7,280 | 10 |
| CAPE MAY | 1,308 | 18 | 56 | 1,234 | 0 |
| CUMBERLAND | 2,225 | 37 | 145 | 2,040 | 3 |
| ESSEX | 13,197 | 335 | 1,189 | 11,418 | 255 |
| GLOUCESTER | 3,376 | 52 | 203 | 3,109 | 12 |
| HUDSON | 9,094 | 124 | 562 | 7,964 | 444 |
| HUNTERDON | 1,463 | 11 | 74 | 1,371 | 7 |
| MERCER | 4,725 | 102 | 294 | 4,307 | 22 |
| MIDDLESEX | 10,219 | 111 | 597 | 9,279 | 232 |
| MONMOUTH | 8,123 | 103 | 452 | 7,359 | 209 |
| MORRIS | 6,051 | 60 | 290 | 5,617 | 84 |
| OCEAN | 6,047 | 65 | 288 | 5,577 | 117 |
| PASSAIC | 8,196 | 114 | 555 | 7,431 | 96 |
| SALEM | 852 | 17 | 50 | 779 | 6 |
| SOMERSET | 4,163 | 38 | 211 | 3,857 | 57 |
| SUSSEX | 1,948 | 16 | 89 | 1,826 | 17 |
| UNION | 7,433 | 126 | 468 | 6,736 | 103 |
| WARREN | 1,363 | 8 | 55 | 1,297 | 3 |
| MILITARY | 181 | 2 | 6 | 172 | 1 |
| NOT STATED | 13 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 117,841 | 1,714 | 7,088 | 106,615 | 2,424 |

**TABLE N27. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY BIRTH WEIGHT AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS PREGNANCY TERMINATIONS NEW JERSEY, 1993**

| NUMBER OF PREVIOUS PREGNANCY TERMINATIONS* | TOTAL BIRTHS | WEIGHT AT BIRTH | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | UNDER 2,500 GRAMS | 2,500 GRAMS AND OVER | NOT STATED | PERCENT LOW BIRTH WEIGHT** |
| ZERO | 81,958 | 6,047 | 75,847 | 64 | 7.4 |
| ONE | 19,204 | 1,339 | 17,851 | 14 | 7.0 |
| TWO | 7,219 | 654 | 6,557 | 8 | 9.1 |
| THREE OR MORE | 3,835 | 437 | 3,397 | 1 | 11.4 |
| NOT STATED | 5,625 | 325 | 2,963 | 2,337 | 5.8 |
| TOTAL | 117,841 | 8,802 | 106,615 | 2,424 | 7.5 |

* NUMBER OF FETAL DEATHS, SPONTANEOUS OR INDUCED
** PERCENT OF LIVE BIRTHS WEIGHING LESS THAN 2,500 GRAMS (5 LBS 8 OZ)

**TABLE N28. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY BIRTH WEIGHT AND ONSET OF PRENATAL CARE NEW JERSEY, 1993**

| ONSET OF PRENATAL CARE | TOTAL BIRTHS | WEIGHT AT BIRTH | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | UNDER 2,500 GRAMS | 2,500 GRAMS AND OVER | NOT STATED | PERCENT LOW BIRTH WEIGHT* |
| FIRST TRIMESTER | 86,809 | 5,663 | 81,096 | 50 | 6.5 |
| SECOND TRIMESTER | 15,340 | 1,294 | 14,039 | 7 | 8.4 |
| THIRD TRIMESTER | 3,402 | 271 | 3,127 | 4 | 8.0 |
| NO CARE | 1,483 | 434 | 1,044 | 5 | 29.3 |
| NOT STATED | 10,807 | 1,140 | 7,309 | 2,358 | 10.5 |
| TOTAL | 117,841 | 8,802 | 106,615 | 2,424 | 7.5 |

* PERCENT OF LIVE BIRTHS WEIGHING LESS THAN 2,500 GRAMS (5 LBS 8 OZ)

## TABLE N29. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY BIRTH WEIGHT OF CHILD, ONSET OF PRENATAL CARE, AND RACE OF MOTHER
## NEW JERSEY, 1993

| RACE AND ONSET OF PRENATAL CARE | TOTAL BIRTHS | BIRTH WEIGHT | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | UNDER 1,500 GRAMS | | 1,500-2,499 GRAMS | | 2,500 GRAMSAND OVER | | NOT STATED | |
| | | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT |
| **WHITE** | | | | | | | | | |
| First Trimester | 69,074 | 591 | 0.9 | 3,208 | 4.6 | 65,235 | 94.4 | 40 | 0.1 |
| Second Trimester | 8,964 | 72 | 0.8 | 488 | 5.4 | 8,400 | 93.7 | 4 | 0.0 |
| Third Trimester | 1,830 | 7 | 0.4 | 103 | 5.6 | 1,718 | 93.9 | 2 | 0.1 |
| No Care | 406 | 30 | 7.4 | 55 | 13.5 | 320 | 78.8 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Not Stated | 5,694 | 188 | 3.3 | 423 | 7.4 | 4,974 | 87.4 | 109 | 1.9 |
| Total | 85,968 | 888 | 1.0 | 4,277 | 5.0 | 80,647 | 93.8 | 156 | 0.2 |
| **BLACK** | | | | | | | | | |
| First Trimester | 13,063 | 379 | 2.9 | 1,189 | 9.1 | 11,488 | 87.9 | 7 | 0.1 |
| Second Trimester | 5,405 | 107 | 2.0 | 552 | 10.2 | 4,743 | 87.8 | 3 | 0.1 |
| Third Trimester | 1,358 | 11 | 0.8 | 142 | 10.5 | 1,204 | 88.7 | 1 | 0.1 |
| No Care | 1,050 | 114 | 10.9 | 228 | 21.7 | 704 | 67.0 | 4 | 0.4 |
| Not Stated | 2,011 | 149 | 7.4 | 279 | 13.9 | 1,564 | 77.8 | 19 | 0.9 |
| Total | 22,887 | 760 | 3.3 | 2,390 | 10.4 | 19,703 | 86.1 | 34 | 0.1 |
| **OTHER** | | | | | | | | | |
| First Trimester | 4,228 | 23 | 0.5 | 236 | 5.6 | 3,966 | 93.8 | 3 | 0.1 |
| Second Trimester | 766 | 6 | 0.8 | 52 | 6.8 | 708 | 92.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Third Trimester | 163 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 3.1 | 158 | 96.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| No Care | 19 | 2 | 10.5 | 2 | 10.5 | 15 | 78.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Not Stated | 478 | 11 | 2.3 | 39 | 8.2 | 423 | 88.5 | 5 | 1.0 |
| Total | 5,654 | 42 | 0.7 | 334 | 5.9 | 5,270 | 93.2 | 8 | 0.1 |
| **NOT STATED** | | | | | | | | | |
| First Trimester | 444 | 6 | 1.4 | 31 | 7.0 | 407 | 91.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Second Trimester | 205 | 1 | 0.5 | 16 | 7.8 | 188 | 91.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Third Trimester | 51 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 5.9 | 47 | 92.2 | 1 | 2.0 |
| No Care | 8 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 37.5 | 5 | 62.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Not Stated | 2,624 | 17 | 0.6 | 34 | 1.3 | 348 | 13.3 | 2,225 | 84.8 |
| Total | 3,332 | 24 | 0.7 | 87 | 2.6 | 995 | 29.9 | 2,226 | 66.8 |
| **TOTAL** | | | | | | | | | |
| First Trimester | 86,809 | 999 | 1.2 | 4,664 | 5.4 | 81,096 | 93.4 | 50 | 0.1 |
| Second Trimester | 15,340 | 186 | 1.2 | 1,108 | 7.2 | 14,039 | 91.5 | 7 | 0.0 |
| Third Trimester | 3,402 | 18 | 0.5 | 253 | 7.4 | 3,127 | 91.9 | 4 | 0.1 |
| No Care | 1,483 | 146 | 9.8 | 288 | 19.4 | 1,044 | 70.4 | 5 | 0.3 |
| Not Stated | 10,807 | 365 | 3.4 | 775 | 7.2 | 7,309 | 67.6 | 2,358 | 21.8 |
| Total | 117,841 | 1,714 | 1.5 | 7,088 | 6.0 | 106,615 | 90.5 | 2,424 | 2.1 |

## TABLE N30. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY FIVE-MINUTE APGAR SCORE AND RACE OF MOTHER
NEW JERSEY, 1993

| APGAR SCORE | TOTAL | | WHITE | | BLACK | | OTHER | | NOT STATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT |
| 0-6 | 1,205 | 1.0 | 639 | 0.7 | 515 | 2.3 | 35 | 0.6 | 16 | 0.5 |
| 7-10 | 110,818 | 94.0 | 82,601 | 96.1 | 21,928 | 95.8 | 5,503 | 97.3 | 786 | 23.6 |
| NOT STATED | 5,818 | 4.9 | 2,728 | 3.2 | 444 | 1.9 | 116 | 2.1 | 2,530 | 75.9 |
| TOTAL | 117,841 | 100.0 | 85,968 | 100.0 | 22,887 | 100.0 | 5,654 | 100.0 | 3,332 | 100.0 |

## TABLE N31. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY FIVE-MINUTE APGAR SCORE AND AGE OF MOTHER
NEW JERSEY, 1993

| APGAR SCORE | TOTAL | | AGE OF MOTHER | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | UNDER 15 | | 15-19 | | 20-24 | | 25-34 | | 35-44 | | 45 AND OVER | | NOT STATED | |
| | NO. | % | NO. | % | NO. | % | NO. | % | NO. | % | NO. | % | NO. | % | NO. | % |
| 0-6 | 1,205 | 1.0 | 10 | 3.6 | 153 | 1.7 | 246 | 1.2 | 633 | 0.9 | 147 | 0.8 | 3 | 2.5 | 13 | 14.8 |
| 7-10 | 110,818 | 94.0 | 268 | 95.7 | 8,768 | 96.6 | 19,982 | 96.2 | 65,800 | 93.8 | 15,834 | 91.3 | 106 | 86.9 | 60 | 68.2 |
| NOT STATED | 5,818 | 4.9 | 2 | 0.7 | 156 | 1.7 | 554 | 2.7 | 3,715 | 5.3 | 1,363 | 7.9 | 13 | 10.7 | 15 | 17.0 |
| TOTAL | 117,841 | 100.0 | 280 | 100.0 | 9,077 | 100.0 | 20,782 | 100.0 | 70,148 | 100.0 | 17,344 | 100.0 | 122 | 100.0 | 88 | 100.0 |

## TABLE N32. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY FIVE-MINUTE APGAR SCORE AND ONSET OF PRENATAL CARE
NEW JERSEY, 1993

| APGAR SCORE | TOTAL | | FIRST TRIMESTER | | SECOND TRIMESTER | | THIRD TRIMESTER | | NO CARE | | NOT STATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NO. | % | NO. | % | NO. | % | NO. | % | NO. | % | NO. | % |
| 0-6 | 1,205 | 1.0 | 768 | 0.9 | 155 | 1.0 | 32 | 0.9 | 94 | 6.3 | 156 | 1.4 |
| 7-10 | 110,818 | 94.0 | 85,653 | 98.7 | 15,082 | 98.3 | 3,347 | 98.4 | 1,313 | 88.5 | 5,423 | 50.2 |
| NOT STATED | 5,818 | 4.9 | 388 | 0.4 | 103 | 0.7 | 23 | 0.7 | 76 | 5.1 | 5,228 | 48.4 |
| TOTAL | 117,841 | 100.0 | 86,809 | 100.0 | 15,340 | 100.0 | 3,402 | 100.0 | 1,483 | 100.0 | 10,807 | 100.0 |

## TABLE N33. ABNORMAL CONDITIONS OF NEWBORN REPORTED ON CERTIFICATES OF RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS, BY RACE OF MOTHER NEW JERSEY, 1993

| ABNORMAL CONDITION | TOTAL | | WHITE | | BLACK | | OTHER | | NOT STATED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NUMBER | RATE* | NUMBER | RATE* | NUMBER | RATE* | NUMBER | RATE* | NUMBER |
| NONE | 106,670 | 905.2 | 79,669 | 926.7 | 20,888 | 912.7 | 5,373 | 950.3 | 740 |
| ANEMIA (HCT. <39/Hgb<13) | 108 | 0.9 | 80 | 0.9 | 24 | 1.0 | 4 | 0.7 | 0 |
| BIRTH INJURY | 131 | 1.1 | 104 | 1.2 | 24 | 1.0 | 2 | 0.4 | 1 |
| FETAL ALCOHOL SYNDROME | 11 | 0.1 | 6 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| HYALINE MEMBRANE DISEASE/RDS | 549 | 4.7 | 410 | 4.8 | 129 | 5.6 | 7 | 1.2 | 3 |
| MECONIUM ASPIRATION SYNDROME | 188 | 1.6 | 116 | 1.3 | 62 | 2.7 | 6 | 1.1 | 4 |
| ASSISTED VENTILATION <30 MIN. | 218 | 1.8 | 141 | 1.6 | 70 | 3.1 | 5 | 0.9 | 2 |
| ASSISTED VENTILATION >=30 MIN. | 497 | 4.2 | 305 | 3.5 | 180 | 7.9 | 8 | 1.4 | 4 |
| SEIZURES | 23 | 0.2 | 16 | 0.2 | 6 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 |
| OTHER | 4,114 | 34.9 | 2,770 | 32.2 | 1,182 | 51.6 | 126 | 22.3 | 36 |

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

## TABLE N34. CONGENITAL ANOMALIES OF NEWBORN REPORTED ON CERTIFICATES OF RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS, BY RACE OF MOTHER NEW JERSEY, 1993

| CONGENITAL ANOMALY | TOTAL | | WHITE | | BLACK | | OTHER | | NOT STATED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NUMBER | RATE* | NUMBER | RATE* | NUMBER | RATE* | NUMBER | RATE* | NUMBER |
| NONE | 109,789 | 931.7 | 81,637 | 949.6 | 21,921 | 957.8 | 5,465 | 966.6 | 766 |
| CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM ANOMALY | 164 | 1.4 | 108 | 1.3 | 48 | 2.1 | 6 | 1.1 | 2 |
| HEART MALFORMATION | 147 | 1.2 | 110 | 1.3 | 33 | 1.4 | 4 | 0.7 | 0 |
| OTHER CIRCULATORY/RESPIRATORY ANOMALY | 183 | 1.6 | 136 | 1.6 | 43 | 1.9 | 2 | 0.4 | 2 |
| GASTROINTESTINAL ANOMALY | 81 | 0.7 | 56 | 0.7 | 23 | 1.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 |
| UROGENITAL ANOMALY | 252 | 2.1 | 204 | 2.4 | 37 | 1.6 | 7 | 1.2 | 4 |
| CLEFT LIP/PALATE | 78 | 0.7 | 60 | 0.7 | 15 | 0.7 | 3 | 0.5 | 0 |
| POLYDACTYLY/SYNDACTYLY/ADACTYLY | 51 | 0.4 | 25 | 0.3 | 24 | 1.0 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 |
| CLUB FOOT | 51 | 0.4 | 39 | 0.5 | 9 | 0.4 | 3 | 0.5 | 0 |
| OTHER MUSCULOSKELETAL/INTEGUMENTAL ANOMALY | 179 | 1.5 | 131 | 1.5 | 40 | 1.7 | 5 | 0.9 | 3 |
| DOWN SYNDROME | 54 | 0.5 | 48 | 0.6 | 4 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 |
| OTHER CHROMOSOMAL ANOMALY | 35 | 0.3 | 24 | 0.3 | 10 | 0.4 | 1 | 0.2 | 0 |
| OTHER | 901 | 7.6 | 668 | 7.8 | 197 | 8.6 | 32 | 5.7 | 4 |

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

# MORTALITY

## 1993

## INTRODUCTION

The mortality information contained in this report covers deaths of New Jersey residents during the 1993 calendar year. The report's source document is the death certificate. New Jersey law requires the prompt filing of a death certificate by the proper authority in the event of a death occurring in the state. These certificates are submitted to the office of the State Registrar, where they are recorded and filed permanently. Statistics on deaths of New Jersey residents which occurred in other states are obtained through participation in the national Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this report are for New Jersey residents.

All of the causes of deaths included in this report are underlying causes, and were coded by Bureau of Vital Statistics staff in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, adapted for use in the United States. Additional causes of death listed on the certificates, including the immediate and intermediate causes, are not considered in the analysis. The inclusion of all listed causes of death (multiple causes of death) could lead to somewhat different results. The death data are maintained on computer files, from which identifying information has been removed in order to protect confidentiality.

## STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

### NUMBER OF DEATHS

There were 72,630 deaths of New Jersey residents during the calendar year 1993, which was an increase of 1,784 deaths over the 1992 total. This increase is a 2.5 percent rise over the number of deaths in 1992. There were 61,860 white, 9,970 black, 378 Asian and Pacific Islander, 145 Asian Indian, 61 American Indian and 15 other race deaths. There were 201 death records on which the race was not stated. There were virtually equal numbers of male and female resident deaths, 36,298 and 36,327, respectively. On five records, the sex of the decedent was not stated.

### MORTALITY RATE

The New Jersey crude death rate per 100,000 population was 924.1, an increase of 2.0 percent from the 1992 rate (Center for Health Statistics, 1995c). The U.S. crude death rate in 1993 was 880.0 deaths per 100,000 population, 3.2 percent higher than the rate of 852.9 for 1992. The number of deaths recorded in 1993 was the highest number of deaths ever reported in the United States (Gardner, P. and Hudson, B.L., 1996).

**TABLE M1. DEATH RATES BY AGE GROUP**
**NEW JERSEY, 1992 AND 1993**

| AGE GROUP | 1993 | | 1992 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NUMBER | RATE* | NUMBER | RATE* |
| UNDER 5 | 1,177 | 202.6 | 1,211 | 211.0 |
| 5-14 | 192 | 18.6 | 183 | 18.2 |
| 15-24 | 746 | 74.9 | 762 | 75.7 |
| 25-44 | 5,350 | 208.8 | 5,199 | 202.4 |
| 45-64 | 11,753 | 727.8 | 11,668 | 724.4 |
| 65-84 | 36,945 | 3,824.5 | 36,317 | 3,792.0 |
| 85 AND OVER | 16,455 | 15,582.5 | 15,485 | 15,596.7 |
| NOT STATED | 12 | N/A | 21 | N/A |
| TOTAL | 72,630 | 510.2 | 70,846 | 505.7 |

* RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 AGE-SPECIFIC POPULATION
RATES PRESENTED FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION ARE AGE-ADJUSTED

The age distribution of the population is a major factor affecting the crude death rate. Age-adjusted death rates eliminate age as a factor in the differences found when comparing crude death rates among areas or over time. They are better measures of mortality risk from factors other than age than crude rates. New Jersey's age-adjusted death rate was 510.2 in 1993, a 0 .9 percent increase over the 1992 rate of 505.7. In 1993 the U.S. age-adjusted death rate increased 1.7 percent to 513.3 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard million population over the 1992 rate of 504.5. Thus, while New Jersey's crude death rate was 5.0 percent higher than the U. S. rate, when the effect of age is removed, New Jersey's death rate is slightly lower than that of the nation. This means that mortality risks from factors other than age for New Jersey residents are approximately equal to those of U.S. residents overall.

Age-adjusted death rates vary widely for the major race-sex subgroups of the population. Age-adjusted death rates in New Jersey residents are highest for black males (1,101.7 per 100,000 standard million), black females (618.7), followed by white males (601.0), and white females (362.3). Studies have shown that mortality risks (other than those related to age) are two to three times as high among black males as among white females, regardless of the standard population used (Center for Health Statistics, 1995b).

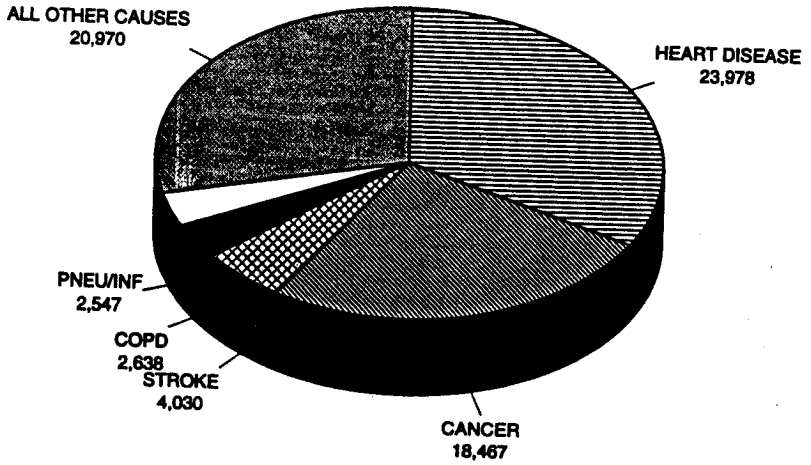
While total deaths and age-specific death rates had declined in recent years for every age group but the 25 through 44 year olds, in 1993, only the under five, 15 through 24 year and 85 and older age groups had lower death rates than in 1992.

## LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

### TOTAL MORTALITY

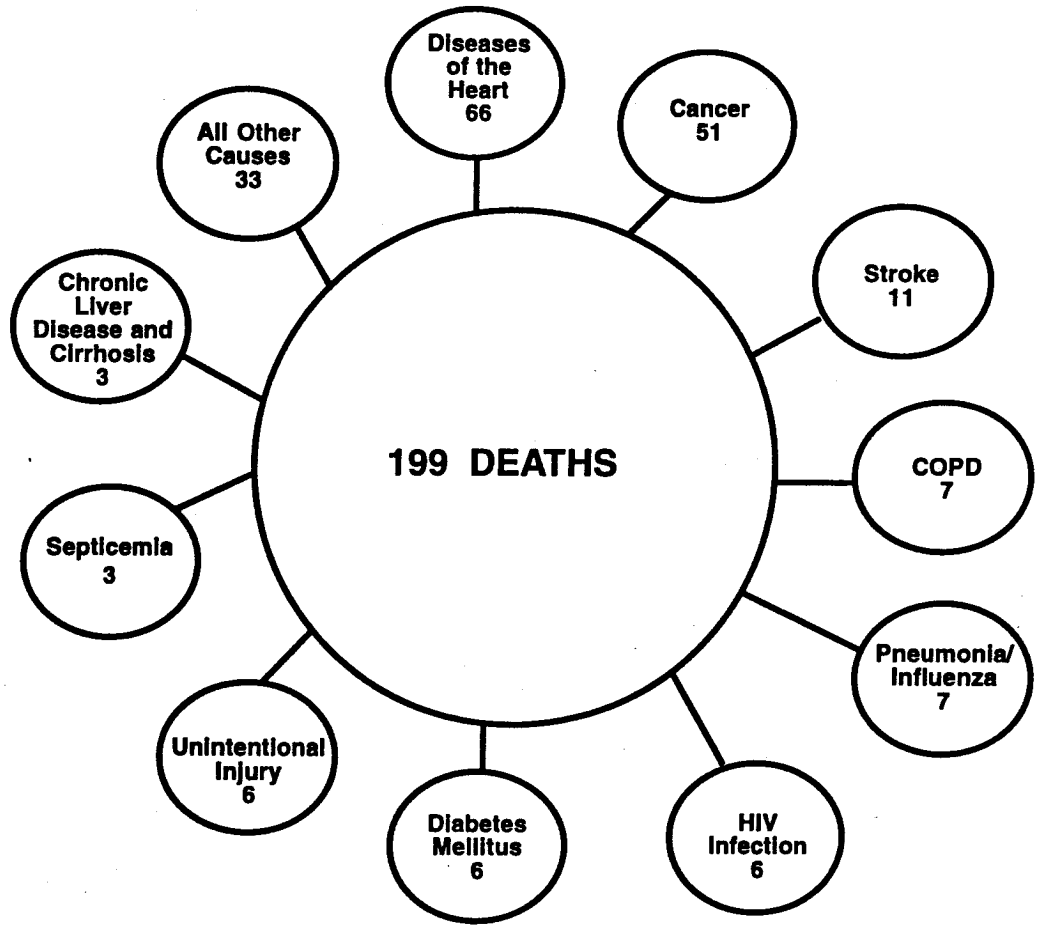
Diseases of the heart (heart disease), malignant neoplasms (cancer), and cerebrovascular diseases (stroke), in that order, continued to be the three leading causes of death of New Jerseyans (Figure M1 and Table M2). Together, these three underlying causes accounted for 64.0 percent of resident deaths in 1993. Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (COPD), a grouped cause which encompasses chronic bronchitis, emphysema, asthma and unspecified chronic airways obstruction, ranked fourth as a cause of death, followed by pneumonia/influenza in fifth place. Although the rank for each of the five leading causes of death in 1993 was identical to its rank in 1992, the sixth leading cause in 1993, HIV infection, was the eighth ranking cause in 1992. Diabetes mellitus became the seventh leading cause of death in 1993, followed by unintentional injury deaths, septicemia and chronic liver disease and cirrhosis in the eighth through tenth rank, respectively. Chart M1 presents the average daily toll of deaths by cause in 1993. Tables M17 and M17A through M17J provide the distribution of deaths by cause group, age and race/sex category, while Table M18 provides a more detailed distribution of cause of death by age group. Table M27 has the basic distribution of 39 causes of death of residents of each county in New Jersey.

**FIGURE M1. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH**
**NEW JERSEY, 1993**




SOURCE: CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES

## CHART M1. AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEATHS PER DAY BY CAUSE NEW JERSEY, 1993




NOTE: Averages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

## CHART M2. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE GROUP
## NEW JERSEY, 1993

| RANK | AGE GROUP | | | | | TOTAL* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1-14 | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65+ | |
| 1 | UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES 91 | UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES 272 | HIV INFECTION 1,703 | MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS 4,461 | DISEASES OF THE HEART 20,366 | DISEASES OF THE HEART 23,978 |
| 2 | CONGENITAL ANOMALIES 58 | HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION 131 | UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES 770 | DISEASES OF THE HEART 3,093 | MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS 13,286 | MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS 18,467 |
| 3 | MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS 38 | SUICIDE 86 | MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS 630 | HIV INFECTION 502 | CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES 3,462 | CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES 4,030 |
| 4 | HIV INFECTION 33 | MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS 47 | DISEASES OF THE HEART 454 | DIABETES MELLITUS 444 | CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES 2,297 | CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES 2,638 |
| 5 | HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION 27 | DISEASES OF THE HEART 28 | SUICIDE 233 | CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES 422 | PNEUMONIA/ INFLUENZA 2,267 | PNEUMONIA/ INFLUENZA 2,547 |
| 6 | DISEASES OF THE HEART 16 | HIV INFECTION 27 | HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION 194 | CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS 355 | DIABETES MELLITUS 1,637 | HIV INFECTION 2,294 |
| 7 | | CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES 15 | CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS 188 | UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES 345 | SEPTICEMIA 1,057 | DIABETES MELLITUS 2,165 |
| 8 | | | CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES 133 | CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES 282 | NEPHRITIS/ NEPHROSIS 740 | UNINTENTIONAL INJURY 2,109 |
| 9 | | | PNEUMONIA/ INFLUENZA 83 | PNEUMONIA/ INFLUENZA 165 | ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASES 704 | SEPTICEMIA 1,228 |
| 10 | | | DIABETES MELLITUS 75 | SUICIDE 147 | UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES 611 | CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS 929 |
| RESIDUAL** | 117 | 140 | 887 | 1,537 | 6,973 | 12,245 |
| TOTAL | 380 | 746 | 5,350 | 11,753 | 53,400 | 72,630 |

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

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) attributed the increase in deaths in the nation in 1993 to higher mortality from several causes of death, many of which were believed to be associated with influenza epidemics in 1993 (Gardner, P. and Hudson, B.L., 1996). The highest percentage increase in deaths of New Jerseyans was from pneumonia/influenza (a 14.3% increase in the number of deaths over the 1992 number) (Table M2). The increase in pneumonia/influenza deaths of New Jerseyans was concentrated in persons 65 and over. There were 127 more deaths of 65 through 84 year olds and 202 more deaths of persons 85 and over from pneumonia/influenza in 1993 than in 1992.

**TABLE M2. THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH RANKED BY FREQUENCY NEW JERSEY, 1992 AND 1993**

| CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES) | 1993 | | 1992 | | 1992-1993 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | CHANGE IN DEATHS | |
| | RANK | NUMBER OF DEATHS | RANK | NUMBER OF DEATHS | NUMBER | PERCENT |
| DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429) | 1 | 23,978 | 1 | 23,884 | 94 | 0.4 |
| MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208) | 2 | 18,467 | 2 | 18,102 | 365 | 2.0 |
| CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438) | 3 | 4,030 | 3 | 3,944 | 86 | 2.2 |
| CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496) | 4 | 2,638 | 4 | 2,360 | 278 | 11.8 |
| PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA (480-487) | 5 | 2,547 | 5 | 2,229 | 318 | 14.3 |
| HIV INFECTION (042-044) | 6 | 2,294 | 8 | 2,057 | 237 | 11.5 |
| DIABETES MELLITUS (250) | 7 | 2,165 | 6 | 2,136 | 29 | 1.4 |
| UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E949) | 8 | 2,109 | 7 | 2,094 | 15 | 0.7 |
| SEPTICEMIA (038) | 9 | 1,228 | 9 | 1,205 | 23 | 1.9 |
| CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE AND CIRRHOSIS (571) | 10 | 929 | 11 | 860 | 69 | 8.0 |
| NEPHRITIS AND NEPHROSIS (580-589) | 11 | 906 | 10 | 895 | 11 | 1.2 |

However, several underlying causes of death in addition to pneumonia/influenza were responsible for the excess deaths of New Jersey residents in 1993 over 1992 numbers and each of the 10 leading causes of death accounted for more deaths. There were 278 more deaths from COPD in 1993 than in 1992, also concentrated in the elderly population: 173 more deaths of persons 65 through 84 and 75 more deaths in persons 85 and over. HIV infection deaths rose 237 or 11.5 percent over 1992 figures; this increase was primarily limited to 25 through 44 year olds (162 additional deaths) and 45 through 64 year olds (107 more deaths). Heart disease deaths, which had been declining nationally and in New Jersey for the past twenty years, rose slightly among the total population (94 additional deaths or a 0.4% rise). The major changes in deaths from heart disease were among 65 through 84 year olds (a decrease of 113 deaths) and among those 85 and over (an increase of 273 deaths).

Cancer deaths rose 2.0 percent over the prior year or 365 additional deaths, the greatest absolute increase of any of the 10 leading causes of death. These deaths declined by 84 among 25 through 44 year olds, but increased by 316 in 65 through 84 year olds and 171 in those 85 and over. Changes in cancer death rates have varied by site over the past ten years (Table M3). The three-year average age-adjusted death rates for several cancer types have decreased since 1981-1983, although some of these cancer sites are responsible for small numbers of deaths. Among sites with more than 100 deaths in 1993, substantial declines in the death rate were recorded for cancer of the lip, oral cavity and pharynx (a 22.6% decline); cancer of the cervix uteri (a 19.4% decline); cancer of the colon and rectum (an 18.9% decrease); cancer of the urinary organs (an 8.6% decline); and cancer of the digestive organs other than the colon and rectum (a 7.7% decrease). The greatest percentage increase in these rates over the ten years occurred in cancer of the prostate, which was 17.6 percent higher in 1991-1993 than it was 10 years earlier. Smaller rises were recorded for other hematopoietic tissue cancer, excluding leukemia (a 4.1% increase); cancer of the lung and bronchus (a 2.7% rise); and cancer of the bone, skin, and connective tissue (a 2.5% increase). Analysis of the changes in death rates by site is complicated by the rise in cancer deaths attributed to an unspecified site (a 30.6% rise over the decade). The total age-adjusted three-year average death rate from all cancer types declined 2.6 percent over the period.

**TABLE M3. RESIDENT DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS BY SITE NEW JERSEY, 1981-1983 AND 1991-1993**

| SITE (ICD-9 CODES) | NUMBER OF DEATHS 1993 | AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATE* 1991-1993 | NUMBER OF DEATHS 1983 | AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATE* 1981-1983 | PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LIP, ORAL CAVITY AND PHARYNX (140-149) | 288 | 2.4 | 313 | 3.1 | -22.6 |
| COLON AND RECTUM (153-154, 159.0) | 2,206 | 15.4 | 2,425 | 19.0 | -18.9 |
| OTHER DIGESTIVE ORGANS (150-152, 155-158, 159.1-159.9) | 2,445 | 18.1 | 2,343 | 19.6 | -7.7 |
| LUNG INCLUDING BRONCHUS(162.2-162.9) | 4,872 | 38.3 | 4,204 | 37.3 | 2.7 |
| BONE, SKIN, CONNECTIVE TISSUE (170-173) | 460 | 4.1 | 393 | 4.0 | 2.5 |
| FEMALE BREAST (174) | 1,604 | 25.2 | 1,514 | 26.5 | -4.9 |
| CERVIX UTERI (180) | 137 | 2.5 | 178 | 3.1 | -19.4 |
| OTHER/UNSPECIFIED FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS (179, 181-184) | 808 | 11.1 | 734 | 11.7 | -5.1 |
| PROSTATE (185) | 1,201 | 17.4 | 846 | 14.8 | 17.6 |
| OTHER/UNSPECIFIED MALE GENITAL ORGANS (186-187) | 12 | 0.4 | 23 | 0.6 | -33.3 |
| URINARY ORGANS (188-189) | 782 | 5.3 | 743 | 5.8 | -8.6 |
| NERVOUS SYSTEM (191-192) | 390 | 3.7 | 376 | 3.9 | -5.1 |
| LEUKEMIA (204-208) | 680 | 5 | 517 | 5.2 | -3.8 |
| OTHER HEMATOPOIETIC TISSUE (200-203) | 975 | 7.7 | 820 | 7.4 | 4.1 |
| OTHER SITE (160.0-162.0 163-165, 175, 190, 193-195) | 454 | 3.4 | 366 | 3.6 | -5.6 |
| UNSPECIFIED SITE (196-199) | 1,153 | 8.1 | 685 | 6.2 | 30.6 |
| TOTAL (140-208) | 18,467 | 140.2 | 16,480 | 144.0 | -2.6 |

*Age-adjusted death rates are computed based on the total population except for cancer of the prostate and other male genital organs, for which the rate is based on the male population and cancer of the female breast, cervix uteri, and other female genital organs, for which the rate is based on the female population.

Although the total number of unintentional injury deaths rose by 15 over 1992 numbers, a positive note was the decrease in motor vehicle-related injury deaths, particularly among younger persons. Total motor vehicle-related deaths declined from 852 in 1992 to 844 in 1993. There were 10 fewer deaths of one through four year olds, 9 fewer deaths of five through 14 year olds, 23 fewer deaths of persons 15 through 24 and 29 fewer deaths of 25 through 44 year olds. These deaths were basically stable in persons aged 45 through 64, but increased by 49 in 65 through 84 year olds and 14 in persons 85 and over.

## 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 ONE THROUGH FOUR YEAR OLDS

There were 188 deaths of New Jersey children aged one through four years in 1993. The leading cause of death of children in this age group continued to be unintentional injuries which accounted for 38 deaths or 20.2 percent of the total (Table M19). Nine of the unintentional injury deaths were related to the use of motor vehicles and 29 were due to other unintentional injuries. The number of unintentional injury deaths in this age group was lower in 1993 than in any year in the previous decade. Both motor vehicle-related and other unintentional injury deaths hit a low for the decade. The number of deaths in any year from unintentional injuries is small, so no long-term trend can be assumed.

The second leading cause of death of one through four year olds in 1993 was congenital anomalies, which accounted for 36 deaths or 19.1 percent of the total. Deaths from this cause were higher in 1993 than in any other year of the decade, although the numbers are small and fluctuate from year to year.

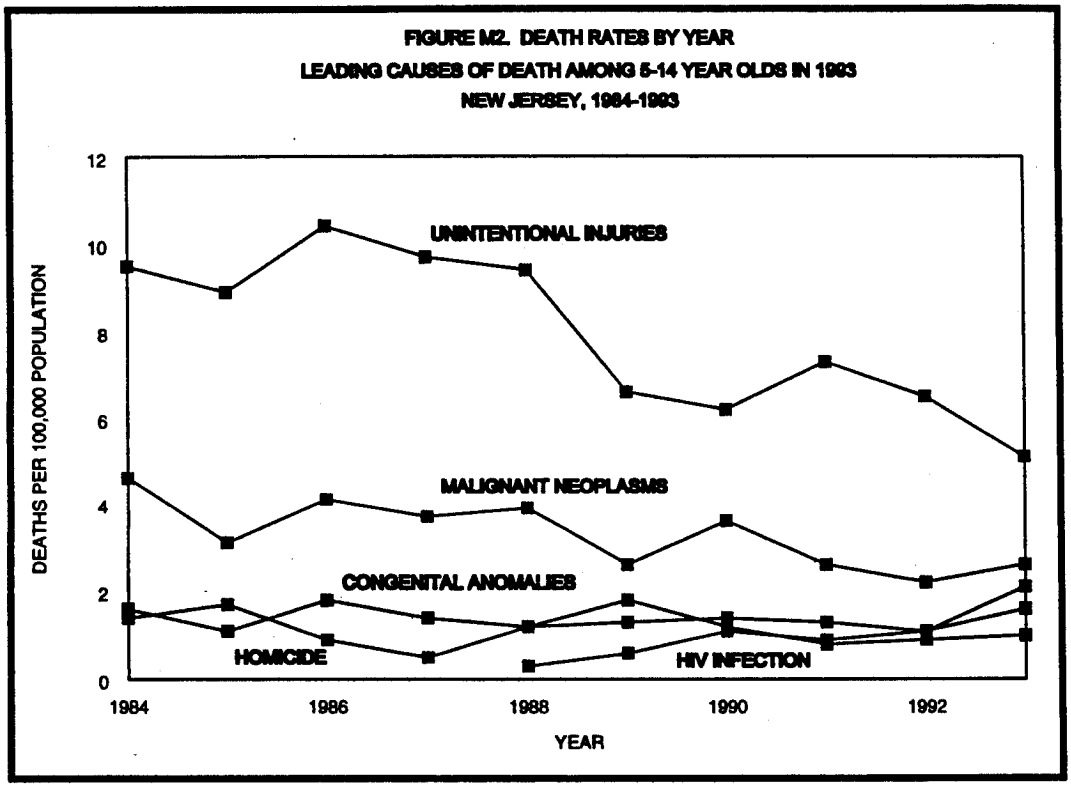
Deaths from homicide (17), HIV infection (16) and cancer (11) were the third through fifth leading causes of death among one through four year olds. There were six deaths of males and five of females from cancer in this age group (Table M4). Four of these deaths were due to cancer of the nervous system and three to leukemia.

**TABLE M4. MALIGNANT NEOPLASM DEATHS AMONG 1-4 YEAR OLDS BY SEX AND SITE NEW JERSEY, 1993**

| SITE (ICD-9 CODES) | SEX | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
| BONE, SKIN, CONNECTIVE TISSUE (170-173) | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| URINARY ORGANS (188-189) | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| NERVOUS SYSTEM (191-192) | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| LEUKEMIA (204-208) | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| OTHER SITES (160-162.0, 163-165, 175, 190, 193-195) | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| TOTAL (140-208) | 6 | 5 | 11 |

## MORTALITY AMONG FIVE THROUGH 14 YEAR OLDS

There were 192 deaths of New Jersey children aged five through 14 years in 1993. The leading cause of death in this age group was unintentional injuries (Table M20 and Figure M2), which accounted for 53 deaths or 27.6 percent of the total deaths. Of these deaths, 27 were related to the use of motor vehicles and 26 were due to other unintentional injuries. The general trend in unintentional injury deaths over the decade has been a decline, including decreases in both motor vehicle-related and other unintentional deaths. The rates for each of these in 1993 were at the lowest point of the past ten years.




The second leading cause of death in this age group over the decade was cancer, which caused 27 deaths. The cancer death rate has decreased over the past ten years and stood at 2.6 per 100,000 population in 1993. Of the deaths from cancer, ten were due to cancer of the nervous system and nine were due to leukemia (Table M5). The overall cancer death rates for males and females were identical and, because of the small numbers, no conclusions can be drawn about differences in death rates by site between males and females.

**TABLE M5. MALIGNANT NEOPLASM DEATHS AMONG 5-14 YEAR OLDS BY SEX AND SITE NEW JERSEY, 1993**

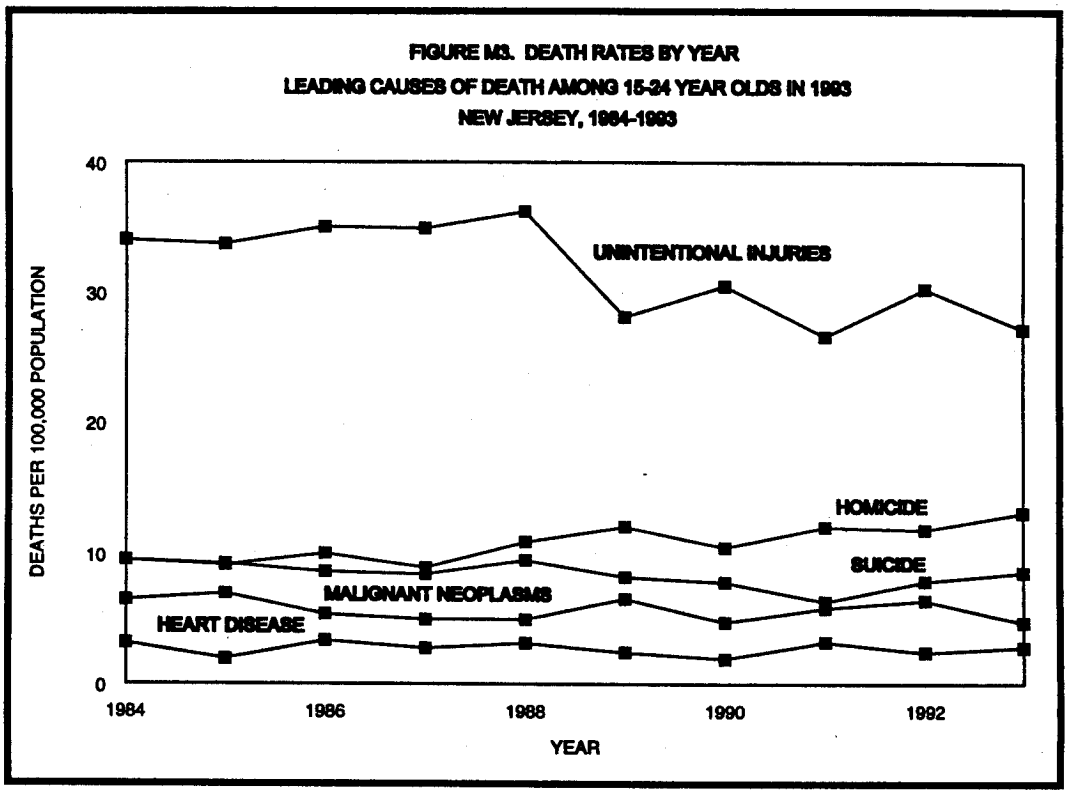
| SITE (ICD-9 CODES) | SEX | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MALE | | FEMALE | | TOTAL | |
| | NUMBER | RATE* | NUMBER | RATE* | NUMBER | RATE* |
| LUNG AND BRONCHUS (162.2-162.9) | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.1 |
| BONE, SKIN & CONNECTIVE TISSUE (170-173) | 2 | 0.4 | 1 | 0.2 | 3 | 0.3 |
| NERVOUS SYSTEM (191-192) | 5 | 0.9 | 5 | 1.0 | 10 | 1.0 |
| LEUKEMIA (204-208) | 6 | 1.1 | 3 | 0.6 | 9 | 0.9 |
| OTHER SITES (160.0-162.0, 163-165, 175, 190, 193-195) | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.4 | 3 | 0.3 |
| UNSPECIFIED SITE (196-199) | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.1 |
| TOTAL (140-208) | 14 | 2.6 | 13 | 2.6 | 27 | 2.6 |

*DEATH RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 SEX-SPECIFIC POPULATION AGED 5-14 YEARS.

Congenital anomalies were the third leading cause of death of young people five through 14 in 1993, responsible for 22 deaths. Although this was double the number of deaths due to this cause in 1992, this large variation may be due to random fluctuation between years. HIV infection deaths numbered 17 in 1993 and were the fourth leading cause of death in this age group, followed by homicide and legal intervention, which was responsible for 10 deaths.

## MORTALITY AMONG 15 THROUGH 24 YEAR OLDS

There were 746 deaths of New Jersey residents 15 through 24 years of age in 1993. Injuries continued to account for a large proportion of the deaths in this age group; there were 272 unintentional injury deaths, 131 homicides and 86 deaths from suicide (Table M21 and Figure M3). These causes, plus 20 injury deaths of undetermined intentionality were responsible for more than two-thirds of deaths of 15 through 24 year olds (68.2%). With the exception of the atypically low rates in 1991, the unintentional injury death rate and the motor vehicle death rate in this age group were the lowest of the decade. The death rate from homicide, the second ranking cause of death, was the highest this rate has been during the past ten years. The number of suicide deaths of 15 through 24 year olds was higher in 1993 than in any year since 1988.




Cancer deaths in the age group numbered 47 in 1993 (Table M6). The cancer death rate in males was 54.1 percent higher than the female death rate (5.7 and 3.7 per 100,000 sex-specific population, respectively). The cancer type with the highest rate in males was malignant neoplasm of the nervous system (7 deaths or 1.4 per 100,000 males 15 through 24), while leukemia caused the highest death rate in females (8 deaths or 1.6 per 100,000 females 15 through 24).

**TABLE M6. MALIGNANT NEOPLASM DEATHS AMONG 15-24 YEAR OLDS BY SEX AND SITE NEW JERSEY, 1993**

| SITE (ICD-9 CODES) | SEX | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MALE | | FEMALE | | TOTAL | |
| | NUMBER | RATE* | NUMBER | RATE* | NUMBER | RATE* |
| COLON AND RECTUM (153-154, 159.0) | 2 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.2 |
| OTHER DIGESTIVE ORGANS (150-152, 155-158, 159.1-159.9) | 3 | 0.6 | 3 | 0.6 | 6 | 0.6 |
| BONE, SKIN, CONNECTIVE TISSUE (170-173) | 5 | 1.0 | 1 | 0.2 | 6 | 0.6 |
| FEMALE BREAST (174) | N/A | N/A | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.1 |
| OTHER/UNSPECIFIED FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS (179, 181-184) | N/A | N/A | 2 | 0.4 | 2 | 0.2 |
| CERVIX UTERI (180) | N/A | N/A | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.1 |
| MALE GENITAL ORGANS, EXC. PROSTATE (186-187) | 1 | 0.2 | N/A | N/A | 1 | 0.1 |
| NERVOUS SYSTEM (191-192) | 7 | 1.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 0.7 |
| LEUKEMIA (204-208) | 4 | 0.8 | 8 | 1.6 | 12 | 1.2 |
| OTHER HEMATOPOIETIC TISSUE (200-203) | 5 | 1.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 0.5 |
| UNSPECIFIED SITE (196-199) | 2 | 0.4 | 2 | 0.4 | 4 | 0.4 |
| TOTAL (140-208) | 29 | 5.7 | 18 | 3.7 | 47 | 4.7 |

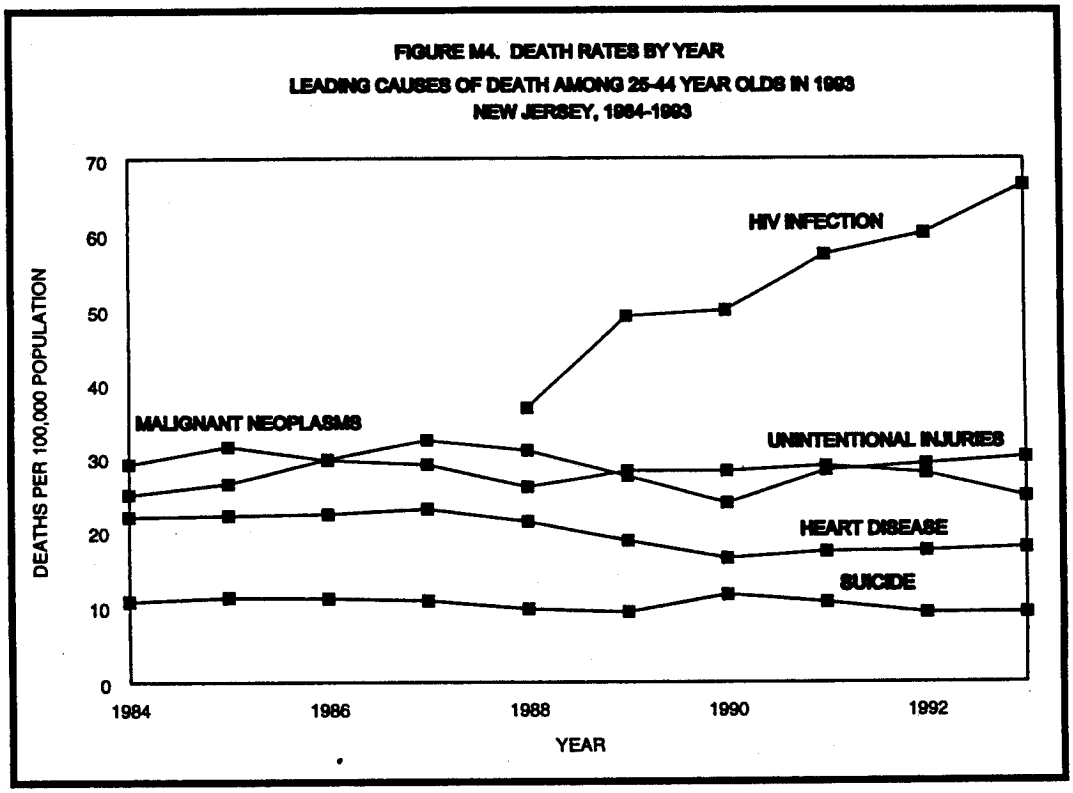
*DEATH RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 SEX-SPECIFIC POPULATION AGED 15 THROUGH 24 YEARS

Heart disease was the fifth leading cause of death among 15 through 24 year olds. There were 28 deaths in this age group in 1993, for a rate of 2.8 deaths per 100,000 population aged 15 through 24.

## MORTALITY AMONG 25 THROUGH 44 YEAR OLDS

There were 5,350 deaths of New Jersey residents aged 25 through 44 in 1993. This figure is an increase of 1,919 over the number of deaths 10 years earlier in 1984. The death rate per 1,000 population for this age group increased by 40 percent over the past 10 years, from 1.5 in 1984 to 2.1 in 1993 (Table M16). A major factor in this increase in the death rate is HIV infection deaths.

HIV infection has been the leading cause of death in this age group since 1988, the first year in which it could be identified as a separate, distinct cause of death (Table M22). In 1993, HIV infection was responsible for 1,703 deaths or 31.8 percent of the total deaths of 25 through 44 year olds. There were almost twice as many deaths from HIV infection in 1993 in this age group as in 1988. The age-specific death rate has risen from 36.7 to 66.5 per 100,000 population (Figure M4). Almost three-fourths of the HIV infection deaths in 1993 (74.2%) were in 25 through 44 year olds. In 1993, HIV infection was responsible for more than twice as many deaths in this age group as the second leading cause of death.




Unintentional injuries ranked second as a cause of death in this age group. The major reason for the increase in the death rate from this cause since 1990 is the rise in the number of drug poisoning deaths, which includes deaths from drug overdoses (Martin, R.M. and Baron, M.L., 1995).

Cancer was the third leading cause of death of New Jerseyans 25 through 44, causing 630 deaths in 1993. More cancer deaths in this age group were caused by female breast cancer (105 deaths) than any other type, followed by lung and bronchus cancer (89 deaths) (Table M7). Other high frequency types of cancer deaths in this age group were cancer of the bone, skin and connective tissue (53), leukemia (52) and other hematopoietic tissue (65), colon and rectum cancer (45) and cancer of the other digestive organs (51 deaths). This is the youngest age group in which there was a substantial number of deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus.

Diseases of the heart, suicide, homicide and legal intervention, and chronic liver disease and cirrhosis were the fourth through seventh ranking causes of death. Injury deaths including unintentional injuries, suicide, homicide and legal intervention and other external cause deaths accounted for 22.4 percent of the deaths of persons in this age group.

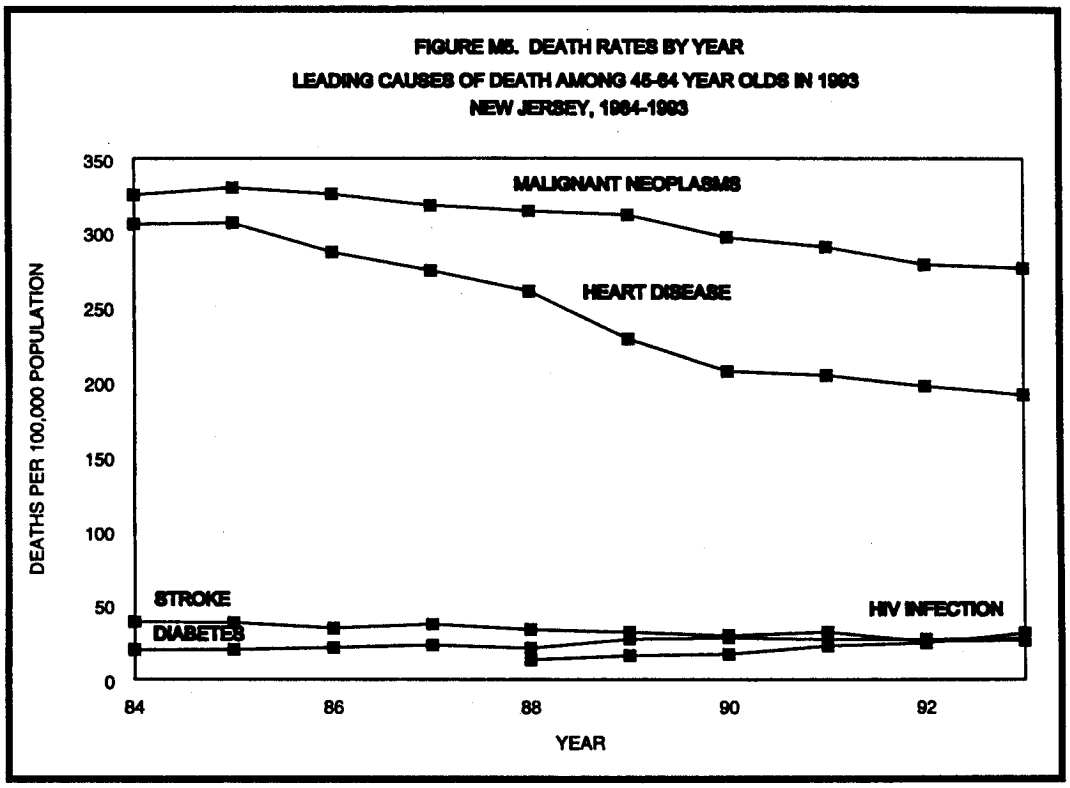
**TABLE M7. MALIGNANT NEOPLASM DEATHS AMONG 25-44 YEAR OLDS BY SEX AND SITE NEW JERSEY, 1993**

| SITE (ICD-9 CODES) | SEX | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MALE | | FEMALE | | TOTAL | |
| | NUMBER | RATE* | NUMBER | RATE* | NUMBER | RATE* |
| LIP, ORAL CAVITY & PHARYNX (140-149) | 7 | 0.6 | 1 | 0.1 | 8 | 0.3 |
| COLON & RECTUM (153-154, 159.0) | 27 | 2.1 | 18 | 1.4 | 45 | 1.8 |
| OTHER DIGESTIVE ORGANS (150-152,155-158,159.1-159.9) | 24 | 1.9 | 27 | 2.1 | 51 | 2.0 |
| LUNG & BRONCHUS (162.2-162.9) | 50 | 4.0 | 39 | 3.0 | 89 | 3.5 |
| BONE, SKIN, CONNECTIVE TISSUE (170-173) | 31 | 2.5 | 22 | 1.7 | 53 | 2.1 |
| FEMALE BREAST (174) | N/A | N/A | 105 | 8.1 | 105 | 4.1 |
| CERVIX UTERI (180) | N/A | N/A | 31 | 2.4 | 31 | 1.2 |
| OTHER/UNSPECIFIED FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS (179, 181-184) | N/A | N/A | 26 | 2.0 | 26 | 1.0 |
| PROSTATE (185) | 3 | 0.2 | N/A | N/A | 3 | 0.1 |
| OTHER/UNSPECIFIED MALE GENITAL ORGANS (186-187) | 1 | 0.1 | N/A | N/A | 1 | 0.0 |
| URINARY ORGANS (188-189) | 12 | 0.9 | 5 | 0.4 | 17 | 0.7 |
| NERVOUS SYSTEM (191-192) | 20 | 1.6 | 17 | 1.3 | 37 | 1.4 |
| LEUKEMIA (204-208) | 24 | 1.9 | 28 | 2.2 | 52 | 2.0 |
| OTHER HEMATOPOIETIC TISSUE (200-203) | 47 | 3.7 | 18 | 1.4 | 65 | 2.5 |
| OTHER SITES (160.0-162.0, 163-165, 175, 190, 193-195) | 10 | 0.8 | 3 | 0.2 | 13 | 0.5 |
| UNSPECIFIED SITE (196-199) | 18 | 1.4 | 16 | 1.2 | 34 | 1.3 |
| TOTAL (140-208) | 274 | 21.7 | 356 | 27.4 | 630 | 24.6 |

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

## MORTALITY AMONG 45 THROUGH 64 YEAR OLDS

There were 11,753 deaths of New Jersey residents aged 45 through 64 years in 1993. For the past ten years, malignant neoplasm has been the leading cause of deaths in this age group and diseases of the heart has ranked second (Table M23 and Figure M5). Together, these two causes accounted for 7,554 deaths (64.3% of the total) in this age group in 1993. Deaths from both of these causes have been declining; however, deaths from heart disease have been declining at a faster rate than cancer deaths.




There were 4,461 deaths from cancer in this age group in 1993. Lung and bronchus cancer caused more deaths overall in this age group and in both males and females than any other cancer type, accounting for 1,366 deaths (Table M8). Although the death rate from lung and bronchus cancer was high in both males and females, the death rate in males was 78.7 percent higher than the female rate. Among males, the next most frequent causes of malignant neoplasm deaths were cancer of the digestive organs other than the colon and rectum (381 deaths), colon and rectum cancer (246 deaths), hematopoietic tissue cancer other than leukemia (108 deaths) and prostate cancer (105 deaths). Other than from lung and bronchus cancer, female cancer death rates were highest from breast cancer (494 deaths), cancer of female genital organs other than the cervix uteri and unspecified genital organs (228 deaths), cancer of the digestive organs other than the colon and rectum (212 deaths), and cancer of the colon and rectum (173 deaths). For each of the cancer sites with the exception of those that are sex-specific, the male death rates were higher than the comparable female rates.

HIV infection became the third leading cause of death of persons 45 through 64 in 1993. The number of deaths due to HIV infection was 502, two and one-half times the number of deaths from this cause in 1988. Diabetes mellitus was the fourth leading cause of death in 1993, responsible for 444 deaths. The death rate from diabetes mellitus increased sharply in 1989, which was the year of implementation of a revised death certificate which was designed to clarify the certification of the cause of death. Since 1989, the death rate has been higher than in previous years, but relatively stable. Stroke was the fifth leading cause of death in this age group in 1993, accounting for 422 deaths. Until 1992, stroke was the third highest cause of death in this age group; however, the number of deaths and the death rate have been declining for a decade or more. The sixth leading cause of death among 45 through 64 year olds was chronic liver disease and cirrhosis. This cause was responsible for 355 deaths in 1993. Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis deaths have been declining during the past decade, causing these deaths to fall from fourth rank ten years ago to sixth rank in 1991 as a cause of death among persons 45 through 64.

## TABLE M8. MALIGNANT NEOPLASM DEATHS AMONG 45-64 YEAR OLDS BY SEX AND SITE NEW JERSEY, 1993

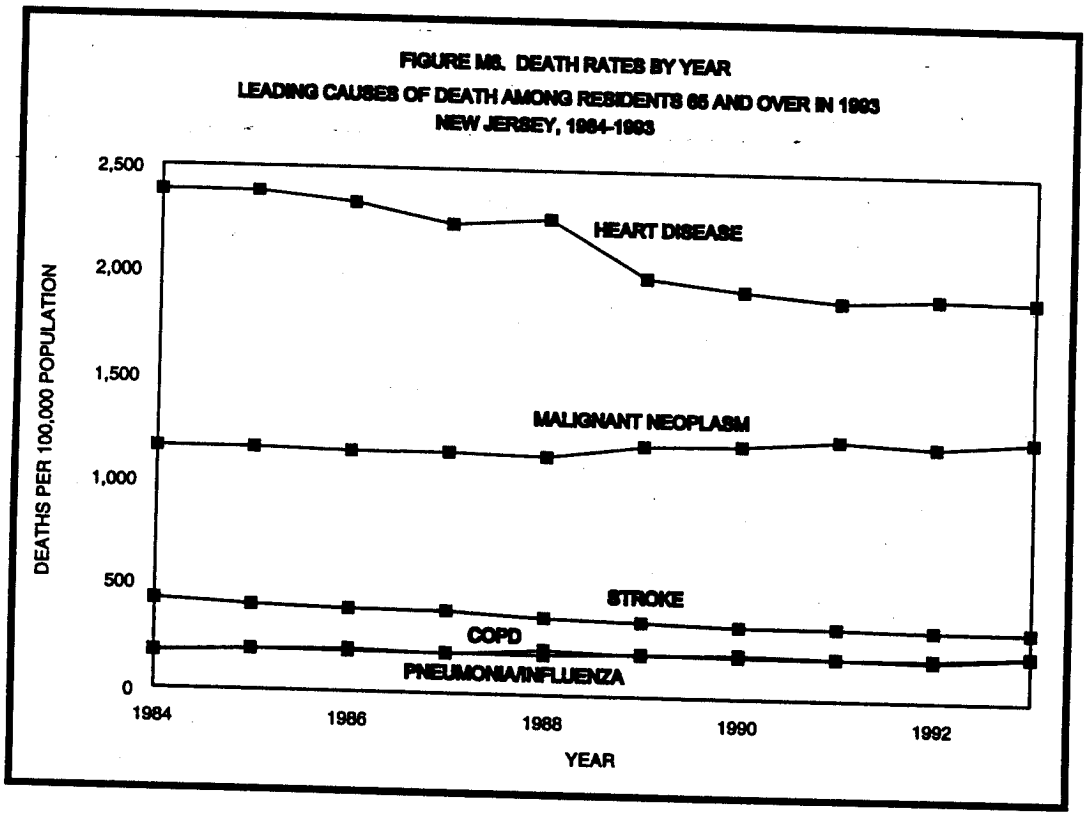
| SITE (ICD-9 CODES) | SEX | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MALE | | FEMALE | | TOTAL | |
| | NUMBER | RATE* | NUMBER | RATE* | NUMBER | RATE* |
| LIP, ORAL CAVITY, PHARYNX (140-149) | 78 | 10.1 | 21 | 2.5 | 99 | 6.1 |
| COLON AND RECTUM (153-154, 159.0) | 246 | 31.7 | 173 | 20.6 | 419 | 25.9 |
| OTHER DIGESTIVE ORGANS (150-152, 155-158, 159.1-159.9) | 381 | 49.1 | 212 | 25.3 | 593 | 36.7 |
| LUNG AND BRONCHUS (162.2-162.9) | 851 | 109.7 | 515 | 61.4 | 1,366 | 84.6 |
| BONE, SKIN, CONNECTIVE TISSUE (170-173) | 79 | 10.2 | 38 | 4.5 | 117 | 7.2 |
| FEMALE BREAST (174) | N/A | N/A | 494 | 58.9 | 494 | 30.6 |
| CERVIX UTERI (180) | N/A | N/A | 50 | 6.0 | 50 | 3.1 |
| OTHER/UNSPECIFIED FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS (179, 181-184) | N/A | N/A | 228 | 27.2 | 228 | 14.1 |
| PROSTATE (185) | 105 | 13.5 | N/A | N/A | 105 | 6.5 |
| OTHER/UNSPECIFIED MALE GENITAL ORGANS (186-187) | 3 | 0.4 | N/A | N/A | 3 | 0.2 |
| URINARY ORGANS (188-189) | 88 | 11.3 | 42 | 5.0 | 130 | 8.1 |
| NERVOUS SYSTEM (191-192) | 57 | 7.3 | 42 | 5.0 | 99 | 6.1 |
| LEUKEMIA (204-208) | 83 | 10.7 | 68 | 8.1 | 151 | 9.4 |
| OTHER HEMATOPOIETIC TISSUE (200-203) | 108 | 13.9 | 92 | 11.0 | 200 | 12.4 |
| OTHER SITES (160.0-162.0, 163-165, 175, 190, 193-195) | 105 | 13.5 | 32 | 3.8 | 137 | 8.5 |
| UNSPECIFIED SITE (196-199) | 156 | 20.1 | 114 | 13.6 | 270 | 16.7 |
| TOTAL (140-208) | 2,340 | 301.6 | 2,121 | 252.8 | 4,461 | 276.3 |

*DEATH RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 SEX-SPECIFIC POPULATION AGED 45 THROUGH 64 YEARS

## MORTALITY AMONG THE POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER

There were 53,400 deaths of New Jersey residents aged 65 and older in 1993, an increase of 3.1 percent over the 1992 number. The age-specific death rate also increased, by 1.7 percent. Almost three-fourths of all deaths of New Jerseyans in 1993 (73.5%) occurred among the elderly. The number of deaths of elderly New Jerseyans has increased in recent years, but, because of growth in the population over 65, the age-specific death rate had been declining. The increase in the death rate among the elderly in 1993 may be primarily due to influenza epidemics and other related effects and, as such, may not represent a reversal in the downward trend of the death rate.

Heart disease and cancer continued to rank first and second as the leading causes of death of the elderly, together accounting for 63.0 percent of the deaths in this age group in 1993. While deaths from heart disease have declined during the past ten years, the number of cancer deaths and the cancer death rate have been increasing (Table M24 and Figure M6).




There were 13,286 deaths from cancer in New Jerseyans 65 and over in 1993, 11,045 of persons 65 through 84 and 2,241 of those 85 and over. Among the "younger elderly", those 65 through 84 years, cancer of the lung and bronchus was the leading cause of death from cancer, overall and in both males and females (Table M9). Lung and bronchus cancer was the underlying cause in 3,100 deaths of New Jerseyans 65 through 84 years of age. The death rate from lung and bronchus cancer in this age group was more than twice as high in males as in females. The second highest cancer death rate among males was from prostate cancer, while breast cancer was the second most frequent cause of death from cancer among females.

The overall cancer death rate among the "older elderly", persons 85 and over, was almost twice that of the 65 through 84 year olds (Tables M9 and M10). The death rates by site were higher among the "older elderly" in every case with the exception of lung and bronchus cancer, which was 6.7 percent lower in the "older elderly" than in the "younger elderly" and cancer of the cervix (9.6% lower). Among males 85 and over, the leading causes of death from malignant neoplasms were cancer of the prostate, followed by lung and bronchus cancer and cancer of the colon and rectum and other digestive organs (Table M10). Female death rates in the "older elderly" population were highest from cancer of the colon and rectum, other digestive organs and the breast.

**TABLE M9. MALIGNANT NEOPLASM DEATHS AMONG 65-84 YEAR OLDS BY SEX AND SITE NEW JERSEY, 1993**

| SITE (ICD-9 CODES) | SEX | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MALE | | FEMALE | | TOTAL | |
| | NUMBER | RATE* | NUMBER | RATE* | NUMBER | RATE* |
| LIP, ORAL CAVITY AND PHARYNX (140-149) | 86 | 21.6 | 65 | 11.5 | 151 | 15.6 |
| COLON AND RECTUM (153-154, 159.0) | 683 | 171.2 | 671 | 118.4 | 1,354 | 140.2 |
| OTHER DIGESTIVE ORGANS (150-152, 155-158, 159.1-159.9) | 794 | 199.0 | 671 | 118.4 | 1,465 | 151.7 |
| LUNG AND BRONCHUS (162.2-162.9) | 1,902 | 476.6 | 1,198 | 211.3 | 3,100 | 320.9 |
| BONE, SKIN, CONNECTIVE TISSUE (170-173) | 140 | 35.1 | 88 | 15.5 | 228 | 23.6 |
| FEMALE BREAST (174) | N/A | N/A | 808 | 142.5 | 808 | 83.6 |
| CERVIX UTERI (180) | N/A | N/A | 50 | 8.8 | 50 | 5.2 |
| OTHER/UNSPECIFIED FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS (179, 181-184) | N/A | N/A | 470 | 82.9 | 470 | 48.7 |
| PROSTATE (185) | 842 | 211.0 | N/A | N/A | 842 | 87.2 |
| OTHER/UNSPECIFED MALE GENITAL ORGANS (186-187) | 5 | 1.3 | N/A | N/A | 5 | 0.5 |
| URINARY ORGANS (188-189) | 318 | 79.7 | 179 | 31.6 | 497 | 51.4 |
| NERVOUS SYSTEM (191-192) | 107 | 26.8 | 94 | 16.6 | 201 | 20.8 |
| LEUKEMIA (204-208) | 170 | 42.6 | 182 | 32.1 | 352 | 36.4 |
| OTHER HEMATOPOIETIC TISSUE (200-203) | 263 | 65.9 | 318 | 56.1 | 581 | 60.1 |
| OTHER SITES (160.0-162.0, 163-165, 175, 190, 193-195) | 151 | 37.8 | 99 | 17.5 | 250 | 25.9 |
| UNSPECIFIED SITE (196-199) | 349 | 87.5 | 342 | 60.3 | 691 | 71.5 |
| TOTAL (140-208) | 5,810 | 1,455.9 | 5,235 | 923.3 | 11,045 | 1,143.4 |

*DEATH RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 SEX-SPECIFIC POPULATION AGED 65 THROUGH 84 YEARS

Stroke, the third leading cause of death among persons 65 and over, has decreased both in number of deaths and death rate over the past ten years. At the same time, COPD and pneumonia/influenza, the fourth and fifth leading causes of death in the elderly population, have steadily increased over the past decade. Diabetes mellitus was the sixth leading cause of death among the elderly in 1993. A revision in the death certificate in 1989 resulted in larger numbers of death assigned diabetes mellitus as an underlying cause. This effect was particularly pronounced in deaths of the elderly. Since 1989, the death rate from diabetes has been essentially stable in this age group.

**TABLE M10. MALIGNANT NEOPLASM DEATHS AMONG PERSONS 85 AND OVER BY SEX AND SITE NEW JERSEY, 1993**

| SITE (ICD-9 CODES) | SEX | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MALE | | FEMALE | | TOTAL | |
| | NUMBER | RATE* | NUMBER | RATE* | NUMBER | RATE* |
| LIP, ORAL CAVITY AND PHARYNX (140-149) | 12 | 42.2 | 18 | 23.3 | 30 | 28.4 |
| COLON AND RECTUM (153-154, 159.0) | 121 | 425.1 | 265 | 343.6 | 386 | 365.5 |
| OTHER DIGESTIVE ORGANS (150-152, 155-158, 159.1-159.9) | 108 | 379.4 | 221 | 286.5 | 329 | 311.6 |
| LUNG AND BRONCHUS (162.2-162.9) | 167 | 586.6 | 149 | 193.2 | 316 | 299.2 |
| BONE, SKIN, CONNECTIVE TISSUE (170-173) | 23 | 80.8 | 28 | 36.3 | 51 | 48.3 |
| FEMALE BREAST (174) | N/A | N/A | 196 | 254.1 | 196 | 185.6 |
| CERVIX UTERI (180) | N/A | N/A | 5 | 6.5 | 5 | 4.7 |
| OTHER/UNSPECIFIED FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS (179, 181-184) | N/A | N/A | 82 | 106.3 | 82 | 77.7 |
| PROSTATE (185) | 251 | 881.7 | N/A | N/A | 251 | 237.7 |
| OTHER/UNSPECIFIED MALE GENITAL ORGANS (186-187) | 2 | 7.0 | N/A | N/A | 2 | 1.9 |
| URINARY ORGANS (188-189) | 73 | 256.4 | 64 | 83.0 | 137 | 129.7 |
| NERVOUS SYSTEM (191-192) | 12 | 42.2 | 20 | 25.9 | 32 | 30.3 |
| LEUKEMIA (204-208) | 34 | 119.4 | 65 | 84.3 | 99 | 93.8 |
| OTHER HEMATOPOIETIC TISSUE (200-203) | 36 | 126.5 | 87 | 112.8 | 123 | 116.5 |
| OTHER SITES (160.0-162.0, 163-165, 175, 190, 193-195) | 20 | 70.3 | 29 | 37.6 | 49 | 46.4 |
| UNSPECIFIED SITE (196-199) | 45 | 158.1 | 108 | 140.0 | 153 | 144.9 |
| TOTAL (140-208) | 904 | 3,175.6 | 1,337 | 1,733.4 | 2,241 | 2,122.2 |

*DEATH RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 SEX-SPECIFIC POPULATION AGED 85 AND OVER

The population 65 and over experiences rising cause-specific death rates with increasing age. For each of the 10 leading causes of death in the elderly, the death rate among the older elderly is greater than among the younger elderly (Table M11). However, the discrepancy in cause-specific death rates between the older and younger elderly varies by specific cause. The susceptibility to death from certain causes, especially those caused by or related to infectious organisms, rises at an accelerated rate with increasing age. The leading causes of death were similar in the older and younger elderly, but the rankings for pneumonia/influenza, septicemia, nephritis and nephrosis, and atherosclerosis were higher among the older elderly than among the younger elderly. The death rate from pneumonia/influenza was more than nine times as high in the older elderly as in the younger elderly, although the age-specific total death rate is only about four times as high. The death rate for atherosclerosis among the older segment of the population was 8.6 times the rate among the younger elderly; the death rate for septicemia was almost six times as high; the stroke rate was 5.7 times as high; and heart disease and nephritis/nephrosis death rates were about five times as high. However, the death rates from COPD and diabetes among those 85 and over were each exactly 2.3 times the comparable rates in the younger elderly and the cancer death rate was only 1.9 times the rate in the 65 through 84 year olds.

**TABLE M11. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AND DEATH RATES**
**RESIDENTS 65 THROUGH 84 AND 85 AND OVER**
**NEW JERSEY, 1993**

| CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES) | 65-84 YEARS | | | 85 AND OVER | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DEATHS | RATE* | RANK | DEATHS | RATE* | RANK |
| DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429) | 12,970 | 1,342.6 | 1 | 7,396 | 7,003.9 | 1 |
| MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208) | 11,045 | 1,143.4 | 2 | 2,241 | 2,122.2 | 2 |
| CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438) | 2,132 | 220.7 | 3 | 1,330 | 1,259.5 | 3 |
| CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496) | 1,828 | 189.2 | 4 | 469 | 444.1 | 5 |
| DIABETES MELLITUS (250) | 1,310 | 135.6 | 5 | 327 | 309.7 | 7 |
| PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA (480-487) | 1,128 | 116.8 | 6 | 1,139 | 1,078.6 | 4 |
| SEPTICEMIA (038) | 644 | 66.7 | 7 | 413 | 391.1 | 6 |
| ARTERY, ARTERIOLES AND CAPILLARY DISEASE (444-448) | 527 | 54.6 | 8 | 177 | 167.6 | 10 |
| NEPHRITIS/NEPHROSIS (580-589) | 480 | 49.7 | 9 | 260 | 246.2 | 8 |
| UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E949) | 442 | 45.8 | 10 | 169 | 160.0 | 11 |
| ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440) | 204 | 21.1 | 12 | 191 | 180.9 | 9 |
| RESIDUAL | 4,235 | 438.4 | N/A | 2,343 | 2,218.8 | N/A |
| TOTAL | 36,945 | 3,824.5 | N/A | 16,455 | 15,582.5 | N/A |

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

## MORTALITY BY SEX AND RACE

### OVERVIEW

Crude, cause-specific death rates differ by sex, although the first and second leading causes were the same in males and females in 1993 (Table M12). Diseases of the heart and cancer ranked first and second, respectively, as leading causes of death in both males and females. HIV was the third leading cause of death in males, but ranked ninth as a cause of death in females. Other causes which had a relatively varying impact on males and females were unintentional injuries (a rank of five in males and eight in females); pneumonia/influenza (a rank of seven in males and four in females), chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (a rank of nine in males and 11 in females), septicemia (a rank of 10 in males and seven in females), and nephritis/nephrosis (a rank of 13 in males and 10 in females).

**TABLE M12. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX**
**NEW JERSEY, 1993**

| CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES) | MALES | | | FEMALES | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DEATHS | RATE* | RANK | DEATHS | RATE* | RANK |
| DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429) | 11,490 | 302.3 | 1 | 12,486 | 307.7 | 1 |
| MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208) | 9,378 | 246.7 | 2 | 9,089 | 224.0 | 2 |
| HIV INFECTION (042-044) | 1,687 | 44.4 | 3 | 607 | 15 | 9 |
| CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438) | 1,674 | 44.0 | 4 | 2,356 | 58.1 | 3 |
| UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E949) | 1,458 | 38.4 | 5 | 651 | 16.0 | 8 |
| CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496) | 1,351 | 35.5 | 6 | 1,287 | 31.7 | 5 |
| PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA (480-487) | 1,092 | 28.7 | 7 | 1,455 | 35.9 | 4 |
| DIABETES MELLITUS (250) | 968 | 25.5 | 8 | 1197 | 29.5 | 6 |
| CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE AND CIRRHOSIS (571) | 568 | 14.9 | 9 | 360 | 8.9 | 11 |
| SEPTICEMIA (038) | 528 | 13.9 | 10 | 700 | 17.2 | 7 |
| NEPHRITIS/NEPHROSIS (580-589) | 454 | 11.9 | 13 | 452 | 11.1 | 10 |
| RESIDUAL | 5,650 | 148.7 | N/A | 5,687 | 140.1 | N/A |
| TOTAL | 36,298 | 955 | N/A | 36,327 | 895.1 | N/A |

*DEATH RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 SEX-SPECIFIC POPULATION
NOTE: THERE WERE FIVE DEATH CERTIFICATES ON WHICH THE SEX OF THE DECEDENT WAS NOT STATED.

Crude death rates and rankings of various cause groups also differed between black and white races (Table M13). The two leading causes of death within each group were the same: heart disease and cancer, in that order. HIV infections was the third leading cause of death among blacks, but ranked ninth among whites. Other conditions with major differences in death rates and ranking between the races were COPD (fourth among whites and ninth among blacks), early infant mortality (10th among blacks and 15th among whites), and homicide and legal intervention (eighth among blacks and 18th among whites).

**TABLE M13. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH BY RACE, IN BLACK AND WHITE RACES NEW JERSEY, 1993**

| CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES) | WHITE | | | BLACK | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DEATHS | RATE* | RANK | DEATHS | RATE* | RANK |
| DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429) | 21,564 | 337.7 | 1 | 2,220 | 198.4 | 1 |
| MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208) | 16,071 | 251.7 | 2 | 2,140 | 191.3 | 2 |
| CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438) | 3,506 | 54.9 | 3 | 482 | 43.1 | 4 |
| CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496) | 2,370 | 37.1 | 4 | 253 | 22.6 | 9 |
| PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA (480-487) | 2,258 | 35.4 | 5 | 270 | 24.1 | 7 |
| DIABETES MELLITUS (250) | 1,787 | 28.0 | 6 | 361 | 32.3 | 6 |
| UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E949) | 1,639 | 25.7 | 7 | 425 | 38.0 | 5 |
| SEPTICEMIA (038) | 1,007 | 15.8 | 8 | 208 | 18.6 | 11 |
| HIV INFECTION (042-044) | 995 | 15.6 | 9 | 1,273 | 113.8 | 3 |
| CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE AND CIRRHOSIS (571) | 777 | 12.2 | 10 | 147 | 13.1 | 13 |
| NEPHRITIS/NEPHROSIS (580-589) | 736 | 11.5 | 11 | 155 | 13.9 | 12 |
| HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978) | 185 | 2.9 | 18 | 255 | 22.8 | 8 |
| EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779) | 283 | 4.4 | 15 | 225 | 20.1 | 10 |
| RESIDUAL | 8,682 | 136.0 | N/A | 1,556 | 139.1 | N/A |
| TOTAL | 61,860 | 968.9 | N/A | 9,970 | 891.2 | N/A |

*DEATH RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 RACE-SPECIFIC POPULATION
NOTE: THERE WERE 599 DEATHS TO PERSONS OF RACES OTHER THAN WHITE OR BLACK AND 201 DEATH CERTIFICATES ON WHICH THE RACE OF THE DECEDENT WAS NOT STATED.

## AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATES

Differences in the age distribution of populations affect crude, cause-specific death rates. Age-adjusted rates eliminate the effects of age upon death rates between different populations. Death rates for 1993 for the total population, for males and females, and for whites and blacks were age-adjusted (Table M14). When adjusted for the age distribution of the population, HIV infection becomes the third leading cause of death in the State's total population, behind heart disease and cancer. Cause-specific death rates among blacks were consistently higher than the respective rates for whites for each of the total population's ten leading causes of death. Cause groups with high ratios of black to white age-adjusted death rates were HIV infection (7.6), septicemia (2.5) and diabetes (2.2). Age-adjusted death rates for males were higher than comparable rates in females for each of the ten leading causes of death in the total population. Cause groups with high ratios of male to female age-adjusted death rates were unintentional injuries (3.0), HIV infection (2.8) and chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (2.1).

**TABLE M14. CRUDE AND AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATES LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE TOTAL POPULATION, BY RACE AND SEX NEW JERSEY, 1993**

| CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES) | TOTAL POPULATION | | | AGE-ADJUSTED RACE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | RACE | | SEX | |
| | CRUDE RATE | RANK | AGE-ADJUSTED RATE | WHITE | BLACK | MALE | FEMALE |
| DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429) | 305.1 | 1 | 141.9 | 138.8 | 177.5 | 189.5 | 104.4 |
| MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208) | 235.0 | 2 | 139.8 | 135.5 | 187.2 | 168.0 | 120.3 |
| CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438) | 51.3 | 3 | 23.0 | 21.3 | 38.1 | 26.6 | 20.1 |
| CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496) | 33.6 | 4 | 16.7 | 16.2 | 21.1 | 21.7 | 13.3 |
| PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA (480-487) | 32.4 | 5 | 13.0 | 12.0 | 20.3 | 16.0 | 10.9 |
| HIV INFECTION (042-044) | 29.2 | 6 | 27.2 | 14.5 | 109.6 | 40.5 | 14.4 |
| DIABETES MELLITUS (250) | 27.5 | 7 | 15.6 | 14.0 | 31.1 | 17.8 | 13.6 |
| UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E949) | 26.8 | 8 | 23.1 | 21.4 | 36.8 | 35.2 | 11.7 |
| SEPTICEMIA (038) | 15.6 | 9 | 7.1 | 6.2 | 15.7 | 8.4 | 6.1 |
| CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE AND CIRRHOSIS (571) | 11.8 | 10 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 13.6 | 12.3 | 5.9 |

# INFANT MORTALITY

## OVERVIEW

Infant mortality is defined as the number of deaths within the first year of life; the infant mortality rate is computed as the number of infant deaths in a calendar year per 1,000 live births recorded for the same period. In 1993, the number of resident infant deaths was 989, a 2.2 percent decrease from 1992. The infant mortality rate in the state has been declining for more than a decade; the 1993 rate was 8.4 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, unchanged from the 1992 rate (Table M25).

Infant mortality rates continue to differ by race. In assessing infant mortality rates by race, it should be noted that live newborns are assigned the racial classification of the mother for purposes of analysis, but death certificates may be assigned a racial classification by hospital staff, the respondent providing information for the death certificate, or others. In 1993, the numbers of infant deaths by race were as follows: 548 white, 405 black, 28 other races and eight deaths in which the race was unknown or could not be classified. Infant mortality rates for infants classified as white, black, and other races were 6.4, 17.7, and 5.0 per 1,000 race-specific live births, respectively.

The infant mortality rate increased over the 1992 level in white infants, but declined among black and other race infants. While the white infant mortality rate rose 8.5 percent over the year, the rate fell 4.8 percent among black infants and 20.6 percent among infants of other races. The black infant mortality rate was 2.8 times the white rate in 1993, a slight decline in this ratio from the prior year's figure.

## NEONATAL DEATHS

More than two-thirds of infant deaths in 1993 (67.4%) occurred during the neonatal period, which encompasses the first 27 days of life. There were 667 neonatal deaths in 1993, which is a rate of 5.7 per 1,000 births. This was identical to the 1992 rate. Of the neonatal deaths, 380 were white, 265 were black and 17 were of other races. The neonatal rate varied by race: the rates for white, black and other race babies were 4.4, 11.6, and 3.0, per 1,000 race-specific live births, respectively. The black neonatal death rate was 2.6 times that for white neonates.

## POSTNEONATAL DEATHS

In 1993, a total of 320 infant deaths (32.4% of the total infant deaths) occurred during the postneonatal period, from 28 days to one year of life. Of the post neonatal deaths, 167 were white, 140 were black and 11 were among other races. The respective mortality rates were 1.9, 6.1, and 1.9 per 1,000 race-specific live births. The black postneonatal death rate was 3.2 times that for whites.

## LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

The causes of deaths of infants are different in the neonatal and postneonatal periods. Congenital anomalies were the leading cause of death of infant deaths in 1993 (Table M15), although these were not the leading cause of death in either neonates or postneonates. Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birth weight, the underlying cause in 148 deaths, was the second leading cause of infant deaths. All of these were neonatal deaths. Sudden infant death syndrome was responsible for 97 deaths, most of which (93) occurred in the postneonatal period and respiratory distress syndrome was the cause of 96 infant deaths, almost all of which (93) occurred in neonates. The fifth leading cause of infant mortality in 1993 was other respiratory conditions of fetus and newborn, also mostly occurring in neonates (60 of 75 deaths). Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birth weight and congenital anomalies together accounted for 41.2 percent of deaths during the neonatal period. Almost half of postneonatal deaths (48.8%) were due to sudden infant death syndrome or congenital anomalies.

TABLE M15. FIVE LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT, NEONATAL AND POSTNEONATAL DEATHS NEW JERSEY, 1993

| CAUSE OF DEATH (ICD-9 CODES) | INFANT DEATHS | | NEONATAL DEATHS | | POSTNEONATAL DEATHS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RANK | NUMBER | RANK | NUMBER | RANK | NUMBER |
| CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759) | 1 | 190 | 2 | 127 | 2 | 63 |
| DISORDERS RELATING TO SHORT GESTATION & UNSPECIFIED LOW BIRTH WEIGHT (765) | 2 | 148 | 1 | 148 | | 0 |
| SUDDEN INFANT DEATH SYNDROME (798.0) | 3 | 97 | | 4 | 1 | 93 |
| RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME (769) | 4 | 96 | 3 | 93 | | 3 |
| OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS OF FETUS & NEWBORN (770) | 5 | 75 | 4 | 60 | 5 | 15 |
| NEWBORN AFFECTED BY MATERNAL COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY (761) | | 37 | 5 | 37 | | 0 |
| PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA (480-487) | | 21 | | 2 | 3.5 | 19 |
| DISEASES OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM (320-349) | | 19 | | 0 | 3.5 | 19 |

## 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 20 or more weeks of gestation are required to be reported to the State Registrar, by New Jersey law. 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, include only spontaneous abortions beyond 19 weeks of gestation. (Fetal deaths of unknown or unstated gestational age are also included). Only fetal deaths occurring to females who were New Jersey residents are included.

There were 766 reported spontaneous, resident fetal deaths of over 20 weeks gestation in 1993 for a rate of 6.5 per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths (Table M26). Of the total fetal deaths, 465 were to white women, 265 were to black women and 29 were to women of other races. Seven fetal death records had no stated race. Fetal death rates among white, black, and other race women were 5.4, 11.4, and 5.1, respectively. The 1992 fetal death rate was 6.8 per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths. The prior year's race-specific death rates were 5.5, 12.5 , and 5.6 among white, black, and other race women, respectively.

## PERINATAL DEATHS

Perinatal mortality is a measure of deaths in the period before and shortly after birth. Perinatal mortality combines the number of spontaneous fetal deaths of 20 or more weeks of gestation with deaths within the first 27 days of life (neonatal deaths). The number of perinatal deaths in 1993 was 1,433, which represents a rate of 12.1 perinatal deaths per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths.

## MATERNAL DEATHS

There were 10 deaths from pregnancy complications (ICD-9 codes 630 through 676) in 1993. The maternal death rate was 8.5 per 100,000 live births (Table M25). Because of the small annual number of deaths due to maternal complications, this rate fluctuates widely from year to year. Of these deaths, five were white and five were black. Table M26 provides a distribution by county of the number of infant, neonatal, postneonatal, fetal and maternal deaths in 1993.

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. As a result, the number of maternal deaths derived from this process is higher than the figure presented in this report, which is based on the use of ICD-9 codes 630-676, alone, as the definition of maternal mortality (Mertz, K., and Halpin, G.J., 1992).

## TABLE M16. RESIDENT DEATH RATES* BY RACE, SEX AND AGE
## NEW JERSEY, 1984-1993

| YEAR | RACE | | | SEX | | AGE GROUP | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | WHITE | OTHER | MALE | FEMALE | 5-14 | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65-84 | 85+ |
| 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 |
| 1992 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 6.9 | 9.5 | 8.7 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 7.2 | 37.9 | 156.0 |
| 1993 | 9.2 | 9.7 | 7.2 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 7.3 | 38.2 | 155.8 |

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

## TABLE M17. TOTAL RESIDENT DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP
## NEW JERSEY, 1993

| 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) | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 15 | 21 | 0 |
| TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18) | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36) | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SEPTICEMIA (38) | 1,228 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 45 | 108 | 1,057 | 0 |
| HIV INFECTION (42-44) | 2,294 | 4 | 16 | 17 | 27 | 1,703 | 502 | 25 | 0 |
| SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97) | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| OTHER INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-9,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139) | 277 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 71 | 69 | 127 | 1 |
| MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208) | 18,467 | 4 | 11 | 27 | 47 | 630 | 4,461 | 13,286 | 1 |
| BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239) | 195 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 26 | 148 | 0 |
| DIABETES MELLITUS (250) | 2,165 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 75 | 444 | 1,637 | 1 |
| NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269) | 97 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 94 | 0 |
| ANEMIAS (280-285) | 170 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 17 | 17 | 125 | 0 |
| MENINGITIS (320-322) | 40 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 17 | 0 |
| DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429) | 23,978 | 17 | 10 | 6 | 28 | 454 | 3,093 | 20,366 | 4 |
| HYPERTENSION (401,403) | 304 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 52 | 241 | 0 |
| CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438) | 4,030 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 133 | 422 | 3,462 | 0 |
| ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440) | 446 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 49 | 395 | 0 |
| ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448) | 814 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 18 | 90 | 704 | 0 |
| ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466) | 19 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 11 | 0 |
| PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487) | 2,547 | 21 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 83 | 165 | 2,267 | 0 |
| CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE (490-496) | 2,638 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 38 | 282 | 2,297 | 0 |
| ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533) | 160 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 30 | 126 | 0 |
| APPENDICITIS (540-543) | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560) | 181 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 12 | 159 | 0 |
| CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571) | 929 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 188 | 355 | 385 | 0 |
| CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575) | 58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 55 | 0 |
| NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589) | 906 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 28 | 121 | 740 | 0 |
| INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590) | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 0 |
| HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600) | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| COMP OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676) | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759) | 357 | 190 | 36 | 22 | 7 | 35 | 29 | 38 | 0 |
| EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779) | 520 | 520 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825) | 844 | 5 | 9 | 27 | 181 | 242 | 137 | 242 | 1 |
| OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807,E826-E949) | 1,265 | 13 | 29 | 26 | 91 | 528 | 208 | 369 | 1 |
| SUICIDE (E950-E959) | 603 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 86 | 233 | 147 | 132 | 0 |
| HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978) | 448 | 11 | 17 | 10 | 131 | 194 | 56 | 29 | 0 |
| ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999) | 181 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 108 | 33 | 12 | 0 |
| SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, & ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799) | 405 | 106 | 4 | 3 | 18 | 77 | 48 | 147 | 2 |
| RESIDUAL | 5,955 | 47 | 32 | 25 | 55 | 383 | 759 | 4,653 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 72,630 | 989 | 188 | 192 | 746 | 5,350 | 11,753 | 53,400 | 12 |

## TABLE M17A. TOTAL RESIDENT WHITE MALE DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1993

| 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) | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36) | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SEPTICEMIA (38) | 425 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 42 | 362 | 0 |
| HIV INFECTION (42-44) | 814 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 606 | 187 | 11 | 0 |
| SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97) | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| OTHER INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-9,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139) | 109 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 32 | 25 | 49 | 0 |
| MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208) | 8,106 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 24 | 215 | 1,853 | 5,997 | 0 |
| BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239) | 83 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 11 | 63 | 0 |
| DIABETES MELLITUS (250) | 811 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 34 | 199 | 575 | 1 |
| NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269) | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 25 | 0 |
| ANEMIAS (280-285) | 49 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 38 | 0 |
| MENINGITIS (320-322) | 13 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429) | 10,275 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 241 | 1,795 | 8,216 | 2 |
| HYPERTENSION (401,403) | 98 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 80 | 0 |
| CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438) | 1,422 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 48 | 168 | 1,200 | 0 |
| ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440) | 190 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 155 | 0 |
| ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448) | 411 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 47 | 357 | 0 |
| ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466) | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487) | 948 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 30 | 73 | 838 | 0 |
| CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE (490-496) | 1,180 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 127 | 1,040 | 0 |
| ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533) | 66 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 47 | 0 |
| APPENDICITIS (540-543) | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560) | 52 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 43 | 0 |
| CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571) | 483 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 116 | 194 | 172 | 0 |
| CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575) | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 24 | 0 |
| NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589) | 372 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 40 | 316 | 0 |
| INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590) | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600) | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759) | 131 | 65 | 10 | 13 | 1 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 0 |
| EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779) | 151 | 151 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825) | 453 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 105 | 135 | 74 | 125 | 1 |
| OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807,E826-E949) | 665 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 55 | 300 | 128 | 158 | 0 |
| SUICIDE (E950-E959) | 394 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 50 | 151 | 102 | 90 | 0 |
| HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978) | 121 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 37 | 49 | 26 | 6 | 0 |
| ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999) | 94 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 64 | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, & ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799) | 137 | 30 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 42 | 21 | 37 | 0 |
| RESIDUAL | 2,208 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 24 | 144 | 327 | 1,677 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 30,354 | 301 | 52 | 67 | 343 | 2,278 | 5,556 | 21,753 | 4 |

TABLE M17B. TOTAL RESIDENT WHITE FEMALE DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP
NEW JERSEY, 1993

| 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) | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18) | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SEPTICEMIA (38) | 582 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 30 | 539 | 0 |
| HIV INFECTION (42-44) | 181 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 139 | 32 | 3 | 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) | 90 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 17 | 63 | 0 |
| MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208) | 7,965 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 12 | 262 | 1,724 | 5,948 | 1 |
| BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239) | 84 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 70 | 0 |
| DIABETES MELLITUS (250) | 976 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 122 | 834 | 0 |
| NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269) | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 64 | 0 |
| ANEMIAS (280-285) | 71 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 66 | 0 |
| MENINGITIS (320-322) | 13 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429) | 11,287 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 75 | 683 | 10,513 | 1 |
| HYPERTENSION (401,403) | 128 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 118 | 0 |
| CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438) | 2,084 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 31 | 125 | 1,923 | 0 |
| ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440) | 220 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 210 | 0 |
| ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448) | 313 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 20 | 288 | 0 |
| ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466) | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487) | 1,310 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 46 | 1,242 | 0 |
| CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE (490-496) | 1,190 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 98 | 1,080 | 0 |
| ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533) | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 71 | 0 |
| APPENDICITIS (540-543) | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560) | 102 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 97 | 0 |
| CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571) | 293 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 86 | 174 | 0 |
| CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575) | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 24 | 0 |
| NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589) | 364 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 35 | 325 | 0 |
| INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590) | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 |
| COMP OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676) | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759) | 128 | 63 | 13 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 13 | 20 | 0 |
| EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779) | 132 | 132 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825) | 237 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 37 | 59 | 36 | 98 | 0 |
| OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807,E826-E949) | 284 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 57 | 28 | 166 | 0 |
| SUICIDE (E950-E959) | 111 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 34 | 38 | 30 | 0 |
| HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978) | 64 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 0 |
| ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999) | 38 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 14 | 14 | 6 | 0 |
| SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, & ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799) | 136 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 15 | 10 | 86 | 0 |
| RESIDUAL | 2,910 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 91 | 238 | 2,543 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 31,502 | 247 | 49 | 44 | 128 | 926 | 3,463 | 26,642 | 3 |

TABLE M17C. TOTAL RESIDENT BLACK MALE DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP
NEW JERSEY, 1993

| 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 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18) | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| SEPTICEMIA (38) | 93 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 18 | 62 | 0 |
| HIV INFECTION (42-44) | 850 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 620 | 204 | 9 | 0 |
| OTHER INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-3,5,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139) | 36 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 9 | 6 | 1 |
| MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208) | 1,137 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 43 | 443 | 643 | 0 |
| BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239) | 11 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| DIABETES MELLITUS (250) | 148 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 60 | 76 | 0 |
| NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269) | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| ANEMIAS (280-285) | 21 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| MENINGITIS (320-322) | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429) | 1,100 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 81 | 353 | 649 | 0 |
| HYPERTENSION (401,403) | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 16 | 15 | 0 |
| CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438) | 231 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 26 | 69 | 134 | 0 |
| ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440) | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 0 |
| ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448) | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 12 | 28 | 0 |
| PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487) | 137 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 27 | 77 | 0 |
| CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496) | 160 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 38 | 104 | 0 |
| ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533) | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560) | 8 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571) | 82 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 44 | 17 | 0 |
| CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DIS. (574-575) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589) | 76 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 23 | 40 | 0 |
| INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759) | 44 | 29 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779) | 124 | 124 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825) | 87 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 26 | 25 | 14 | 8 | 0 |
| OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807,E826-E949) | 232 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 16 | 134 | 37 | 24 | 1 |
| SUICIDE (E950-E959) | 62 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 32 | 4 | 7 | 0 |
| HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978) | 200 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 77 | 90 | 13 | 6 | 0 |
| ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999) | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 23 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, & ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799) | 72 | 31 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 2 |
| RESIDUAL | 403 | 14 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 85 | 101 | 182 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 5,489 | 231 | 39 | 47 | 193 | 1,303 | 1,524 | 2,148 | 4 |

TABLE M17D. TOTAL RESIDENT BLACK FEMALE DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP
NEW JERSEY, 1993

| 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) | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| SEPTICEMIA (38) | 115 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 15 | 88 | 0 |
| HIV INFECTION (42-44) | 423 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 319 | 74 | 2 | 0 |
| OTHER INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-9,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139) | 29 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208) | 1,003 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 78 | 351 | 570 | 0 |
| BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239) | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| DIABETES MELLITUS (250) | 213 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 56 | 143 | 0 |
| NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269) | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| ANEMIAS (280-285) | 27 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| MENINGITIS (320-322) | 7 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429) | 1,120 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 46 | 221 | 847 | 1 |
| HYPERTENSION (401,403) | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 27 | 0 |
| CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438) | 251 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 46 | 178 | 0 |
| ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440) | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 0 |
| ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448) | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 27 | 0 |
| ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487) | 133 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 19 | 92 | 0 |
| CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496) | 93 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 19 | 61 | 0 |
| ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533) | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| APPENDICITIS (540-543) | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560) | 19 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 0 |
| CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571) | 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 28 | 21 | 0 |
| CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575) | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589) | 79 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 21 | 49 | 0 |
| INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590) | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| COMP OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676) | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759) | 32 | 22 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779) | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825) | 38 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 16 | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807,E826-E949) | 68 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 28 | 13 | 18 | 0 |
| SUICIDE (E950-E959) | 18 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978) | 55 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 27 | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999) | 13 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, & ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799) | 49 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| RESIDUAL | 387 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 56 | 81 | 227 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 4,480 | 173 | 37 | 27 | 53 | 729 | 1,010 | 2,450 | 1 |

TABLE M17E. TOTAL RESIDENT OTHER RACE MALE DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP
NEW JERSEY, 1993

| 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 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| SEPTICEMIA (38) | 9 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| HIV INFECTION (42-44) | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| OTHER INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-9,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139) | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208) | 84 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 29 | 44 |
| BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DIABETES MELLITUS (250) | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| ANEMIAS (280-285) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429) | 89 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 24 | 58 |
| HYPERTENSION (401,403) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438) | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 10 |
| ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448) | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487) | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE (490-496) | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571) | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISEASE (574-575) | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589) | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759) | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779) | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825) | 12 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807,E826-E949) | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| SUICIDE (E950-E959) | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978) | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, & ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799) | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| RESIDUAL | 20 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 11 |
| TOTAL | 330 | 14 | 5 | 4 | 15 | 40 | 90 | 162 |

TABLE M17F. TOTAL RESIDENT OTHER RACE FEMALE DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP
NEW JERSEY, 1993

| CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES) | TOTAL | UNDER 1 | 1-4 | 5-14 | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SEPTICEMIA (38) | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| HIV INFECTION (42-44) | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| OTHER INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-9,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139) | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208) | 74 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 32 | 33 |
| DIABETES MELLITUS (250) | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429) | 68 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 59 |
| CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438) | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 16 |
| ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440) | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASE (441-448) | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487) | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496) | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589) | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759) | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779) | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825) | 16 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807,E826-E949) | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| SUICIDE (E950-E959) | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978) | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, & ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799) | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RESIDUAL | 14 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 9 |
| TOTAL | 269 | 14 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 30 | 57 | 153 |

TABLE M17G. TOTAL RESIDENT MALE DEATHS, RACE NOT STATED, BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP
NEW JERSEY, 1993

| CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES) | TOTAL | UNDER 1 | 1-4 | 5-14 | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SEPTICEMIA (38) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| HIV INFECTION (42-44) | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 2 | 0 |
| 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) | 51 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 15 | 30 |
| ANEMIAS (280-285) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429) | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 13 |
| CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438) | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487) | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759) | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807,E826-E949) | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| SUICIDE (E950-E959) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, & ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799) | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| RESIDUAL | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 125 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 31 | 34 | 51 |

## TABLE M17H. TOTAL RESIDENT FEMALE DEATHS, RACE NOT STATED, BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP
NEW JERSEY, 1993

| CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES) | TOTAL | UNDER 1 | 1-4 | 5-14 | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HIV INFECTION (42-44) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208) | 47 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 14 | 21 |
| BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429) | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 |
| CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487) | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589) | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759) | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807,E826-E949) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, & ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799) | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| RESIDUAL | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 76 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 19 | 38 |

## TABLE M17I. TOTAL RESIDENT WHITE DEATHS, SEX NOT STATED, BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP
NEW JERSEY, 1993

| CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES) | TOTAL | UNDER 1 | 1-4 | 5-14 | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398,402,404-429) | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| RESIDUAL | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |

## TABLE M17J. TOTAL RESIDENT BLACK DEATHS, SEX NOT STATED, BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP
NEW JERSEY, 1993

| CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES) | TOTAL | UNDER 1 | 1-4 | 5-14 | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## TABLE M18. TOTAL RESIDENT DEATHS BY DETAILED CAUSE AND AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1993

| Cause Group (ICD-9 Codes) | Total | <1 | 1-14 | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65+ | NOT STATED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Infectious & Parasitic Diseases (1-139) | 3,862 | 16 | 42 | 34 | 1,837 | 696 | 1,236 | 1 |
| Tuberculosis, Respiratory System (10-12) | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 15 | 21 | 0 |
| Tuberculosis, Other Forms (13-18) | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Septicemia (38) | 1,228 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 45 | 108 | 1,057 | 0 |
| HIV Infection (42-44) | 2,294 | 4 | 33 | 27 | 1,703 | 502 | 25 | 0 |
| Other Infectious & Parasitic Diseases | 283 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 73 | 69 | 130 | 1 |
| Malignant Neoplasms (140-208) | 18,467 | 4 | 38 | 47 | 630 | 4,461 | 13,286 | 1 |
| Benign & Unspecified Neoplasms (210-239) | 195 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 26 | 148 | 0 |
| Endocrine, Nutritional, & Metabolic Diseases & Immunity Disorders (240-279) | 2,854 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 120 | 525 | 2,183 | 1 |
| Diabetes Mellitus (250) | 2,165 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 75 | 444 | 1,637 | 1 |
| Nutritional Deficiencies (260-269) | 97 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 94 | 0 |
| Disorders of Fluid, Electrolyte, & Acid-Base Balance (276) | 322 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 16 | 297 | 0 |
| Other Endocrine, Nutritional, & Metabolic Diseases & Immunity Disorders | 270 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 38 | 63 | 155 | 0 |
| Diseases of Blood & Blood-Forming Organs (280-289) | 341 | 3 | 5 | 11 | 25 | 41 | 256 | 0 |
| Anemias (280-285) | 170 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 17 | 17 | 125 | 0 |
| Other Diseases of Blood & Blood-Forming Organs | 171 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 24 | 131 | 0 |
| Mental Disorders (290-319) | 682 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 77 | 82 | 514 | 0 |
| Presenile Dementia (290.1) | 122 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 122 | 0 |
| Other Mental Disorders (290.0, 290.2-319) | 560 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 77 | 82 | 392 | 0 |
| Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs (320-389) | 1,281 | 21 | 32 | 23 | 74 | 164 | 967 | 0 |
| Meningitis (320-322) | 40 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 17 | 0 |
| Alzheimer's Disease (331.0) | 408 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 400 | 0 |
| Parkinson's Disease (332) | 259 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 254 | 0 |
| Other Nervous System & Sense Organ Diseases | 574 | 16 | 25 | 22 | 72 | 143 | 296 | 0 |
| Diseases of the Heart (390-398, 402, 404-429) | 23,978 | 17 | 16 | 28 | 454 | 3,093 | 20,366 | 4 |
| Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease (393-398) | 201 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 36 | 157 | 0 |
| Hypertensive Heart Disease (402) | 807 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 161 | 616 | 1 |
| Acute Myocardial Infarction (410) | 7,764 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 105 | 1,196 | 6,459 | 0 |
| Other Ischemic Heart Disease (411-414) | 8,980 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 104 | 820 | 8,052 | 1 |
| Pulmonary Circulation Diseases (415-417) | 397 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 28 | 73 | 282 | 0 |
| Aortic Valve Disorders (424.1) | 386 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 27 | 353 | 0 |
| Endocarditis, Valve Unspecified (424.9) | 115 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 91 | 0 |
| Cardiomyopathy (425) | 891 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 71 | 226 | 583 | 0 |
| Cardiac Dysrhythmias (427) | 1,012 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 29 | 143 | 827 | 0 |
| Atrial Fibrillation (427.3) | 143 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 136 | 0 |
| Cardiac Arrest (427.5) | 564 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 19 | 89 | 445 | 0 |
| Other Cardiac Dysrhythmias | 305 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 47 | 246 | 0 |
| Heart Failure (428) | 1,051 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 43 | 1,002 | 0 |
| Congestive Heart Failure (428.0) | 963 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 37 | 920 | 0 |
| Other Heart Failure | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 82 | 0 |
| Ill-Defined Descriptions & Complications of Heart Disease (429) | 2,140 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 40 | 325 | 1,765 | 2 |
| Cardiovascular Disease, Unspecified (429.2) | 2,007 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 22 | 297 | 1,685 | 2 |
| Other Ill-Defined Heart Disease | 133 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 18 | 28 | 80 | 0 |
| Other Heart Disease | 234 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 20 | 31 | 179 | 0 |

## TABLE M18. TOTAL RESIDENT DEATHS BY DETAILED CAUSE AND AGE GROUP (CONTINUED)
## NEW JERSEY, 1993

| Cause Group (ICD-9 Codes) | Total | <1 | 1-14 | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65+ | NOT STATED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hypertension (401, 403) | 304 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 52 | 241 | 0 |
| Cerebrovascular Diseases (430-438) | 4,030 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 133 | 422 | 3,462 | 0 |
| Atherosclerosis (440) | 446 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 49 | 395 | 0 |
| Artery, Arterioles, & Capillary Disease (441-448) | 814 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 18 | 90 | 704 | 0 |
| Diseases of Veins & Lymphatics, & Other Dis.of Circulatory System(451-459) | 126 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 21 | 90 | 0 |
| Diseases of the Respiratory System (460-519) | 6,044 | 37 | 22 | 26 | 148 | 543 | 5,267 | 1 |
| Pneumonia (480-486) | 2,532 | 21 | 6 | 5 | 83 | 165 | 2,252 | 0 |
| Influenza (487) | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (490-496) | 2,638 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 38 | 282 | 2,297 | 0 |
| Chronic Bronchitis (491) | 73 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 62 | 0 |
| Emphysema (492) | 557 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 63 | 490 | 0 |
| Asthma (493) | 137 | 0 | 2 | 13 | 27 | 37 | 58 | 0 |
| Other Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease | 1,871 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 173 | 1,687 | 0 |
| Other Respiratory System Diseases (460-478, 500-519) | 859 | 12 | 14 | 6 | 27 | 96 | 703 | 1 |
| Pneumonitis due to Solids or Liquids (507) | 318 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 17 | 291 | 1 |
| Postinflammatory Pulmonary Fibrosis (515) | 144 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 31 | 111 | 0 |
| Other Respiratory System Disease | 397 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 20 | 48 | 301 | 0 |
| Diseases of the Digestive System (520-579) | 2,578 | 9 | 11 | 4 | 289 | 599 | 1,666 | 0 |
| Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenum (531-533) | 160 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 30 | 126 | 0 |
| Hernia & Intestinal Obstruction (550-553, 560) | 181 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 12 | 159 | 0 |
| Vascular Insufficiency of Intestine (557) | 175 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 19 | 150 | 0 |
| Diverticula of Intestine (562) | 96 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 86 | 0 |
| Peritonitis (567) | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 14 | 43 | 0 |
| Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis (571) | 929 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 188 | 355 | 385 | 0 |
| Liver Abscess & Sequelae of Chronic Liver Disease (572) | 153 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 44 | 88 | 0 |
| Cholelithiasis & Gallbladder Disease (574-575) | 58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 55 | 0 |
| Pancreas Disease (577) | 97 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 23 | 53 | 0 |
| Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage (578) | 275 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 25 | 239 | 0 |
| Other Digestive System Disease | 390 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 35 | 65 | 282 | 0 |
| Nephritis & Nephrosis (580-589) | 906 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 28 | 121 | 740 | 0 |
| Other Genitourinary System Disease (590-629) | 659 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 22 | 50 | 584 | 0 |
| Complications of Pregnancy, Birth, & Puerperium (630-676) | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Diseases of the Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue (680-709) | 133 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 114 | 0 |
| Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System & Connective Tissue (710-739) | 297 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 29 | 47 | 212 | 0 |
| Congenital Anomalies (740-759) | 357 | 190 | 58 | 7 | 35 | 29 | 38 | 0 |
| Early Infant Mortality (760-779) | 520 | 520 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Symptoms, Signs, & Ill-Defined Conditions (780-799) | 405 | 106 | 7 | 18 | 77 | 48 | 147 | 2 |

## TABLE M18. TOTAL RESIDENT DEATHS BY DETAILED CAUSE AND AGE GROUP (CONTINUED)
## NEW JERSEY, 1993

| Cause Group (ICD-9 Codes) | Total | <1 | 1-14 | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65+ | NOT STATED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unintentional Injuries (E800-E949) | 2,109 | 18 | 91 | 272 | 770 | 345 | 611 | 2 |
| Motor Vehicle (E810-E825) | 844 | 5 | 36 | 181 | 242 | 137 | 242 | 1 |
| Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments, & Biologicals (E850-E858) | 504 | 0 | 2 | 48 | 381 | 60 | 12 | 1 |
| Falls (E880-E888) | 281 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 30 | 46 | 197 | 0 |
| Caused by Fire & Flames (E890-E899) | 94 | 3 | 19 | 3 | 16 | 19 | 34 | 0 |
| Due to Natural & Environmental Factors (E900-E909) | 53 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 29 | 0 |
| Caused by Excessive Heat due to Weather Conditions (E900.0) | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 16 | 0 |
| Other Due to Natural & Environmental Factors | 27 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 13 | 0 |
| Caused by Submersion, Suffocation, & Foreign Bodies (E910-E915) | 152 | 9 | 26 | 9 | 29 | 21 | 58 | 0 |
| Drowning & Submersion (E910) | 61 | 0 | 18 | 8 | 17 | 11 | 7 | 0 |
| Inhalation/Ingestion of Food Causing Obstruction of Respiratory Tract (E911) | 27 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| Inhalation/Ingestion of Other Object Causing Obstruction of Respiratory Tract or Suffocation (E912) | 42 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 35 | 0 |
| Other Caused by Suffocation & Foreign Bodies | 22 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Other Unintentional Injuries | 181 | 0 | 6 | 24 | 61 | 51 | 39 | 0 |
| Suicide (E950-E959) | 603 | 0 | 5 | 86 | 233 | 147 | 132 | 0 |
| By Poisoning by Solid or Liquid Substance (E950) | 74 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 30 | 24 | 10 | 0 |
| By Motor Vehicle Exhaust Gas (E952.0) | 39 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 0 |
| By Hanging (E953.0) | 139 | 0 | 3 | 25 | 63 | 27 | 21 | 0 |
| By Firearms (E955.0-E955.4) | 217 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 83 | 52 | 46 | 0 |
| By Cutting & Piercing Instruments (E956) | 25 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| By Jumping from High Place (E957) | 26 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| By Other Means | 83 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 24 | 21 | 28 | 0 |
| Homicide & Legal Intervention (E960-E978) | 448 | 11 | 27 | 131 | 194 | 56 | 29 | 0 |
| By Firearms (E965.0-E965.4) | 234 | 0 | 2 | 97 | 101 | 29 | 5 | 0 |
| By Cutting & Piercing Instrument (E966) | 90 | 1 | 2 | 20 | 44 | 14 | 9 | 0 |
| Legal Intervention (E970-E978) | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| By Other Means | 120 | 10 | 23 | 13 | 47 | 13 | 14 | 0 |
| Injury Undetermined Whether Accidentally or Purposely Inflicted (E980-E989) | 181 | 6 | 2 | 20 | 108 | 33 | 12 | 0 |
| Poisoning by Solid or Liquid Substance (E980) | 119 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 82 | 20 | 2 | 0 |
| Other Injury of Undetermined Intentionality | 62 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 26 | 13 | 10 | 0 |
| Total (All Causes) | 72,630 | 989 | 380 | 746 | 5,350 | 11,753 | 53,400 | 12 |

## TABLE M19. DEATHS AND PERCENT OF TOTAL DEATHS IN AGE GROUP LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1993 AMONG ONE THROUGH FOUR YEAR OLDS NEW JERSEY, 1984-1993

| YEAR | UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES | | | | | | CONGENITAL ANOMALIES | | HOMICIDE | | HIV INFECTION | | MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | | MOTOR VEHICLE | | OTHER | | | | | | | | | |
| | NO. | PERCENT | NO. | PERCENT | NO. | PERCENT | NO. | PERCENT | NO. | PERCENT | NO. | PERCENT | NO. | PERCENT |
| 1984 | 59 | 34.7 | 12 | 7.1 | 47 | 27.6 | 25 | 14.7 | 6 | 3.5 | NOT AVAILABLE | | 15 | 8.8 |
| 1985 | 53 | 29.8 | 14 | 7.9 | 39 | 21.9 | 22 | 12.4 | 7 | 3.9 | NOT AVAILABLE | | 16 | 9.0 |
| 1986 | 54 | 29.7 | 13 | 7.1 | 41 | 22.5 | 30 | 16.5 | 4 | 2.2 | NOT AVAILABLE | | 18 | 9.9 |
| 1987 | 61 | 29.8 | 17 | 8.3 | 44 | 21.5 | 27 | 13.2 | 9 | 4.4 | NOT AVAILABLE | | 21 | 10.2 |
| 1988 | 62 | 29.7 | 12 | 5.7 | 50 | 23.9 | 33 | 15.8 | 13 | 6.2 | 13 | 6.2 | 21 | 10.0 |
| 1989 | 41 | 21.8 | 10 | 5.3 | 31 | 16.5 | 27 | 14.4 | 9 | 4.8 | 11 | 5.9 | 14 | 7.4 |
| 1990 | 50 | 27.9 | 12 | 6.7 | 38 | 21.3 | 32 | 18.0 | 17 | 9.6 | 20 | 11.2 | 5 | 2.8 |
| 1991 | 49 | 29.7 | 15 | 9.1 | 34 | 20.6 | 26 | 15.8 | 9 | 5.5 | 13 | 7.9 | 16 | 9.7 |
| 1992 | 66 | 33.0 | 19 | 9.5 | 47 | 23.5 | 29 | 14.5 | 8 | 4.0 | 16 | 8.0 | 14 | 7.0 |
| 1993 | 38 | 20.2 | 9 | 4.8 | 29 | 15.4 | 36 | 19.1 | 17 | 9.0 | 16 | 8.5 | 11 | 5.9 |

## TABLE M20. DEATHS AND DEATH RATES BY YEAR
## LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1993 AMONG 5-14 YEAR OLDS
## NEW JERSEY, 1984-1993

| YEAR | UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES | | | | | | MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS | | CONGENITAL ANOMALIES | | HIV INFECTION | | HOMICIDE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | | MOTOR VEHICLE | | OTHER | | | | | | | | | |
| | NO. | RATE* | NO. | RATE* | NO. | RATE* | NO. | RATE* | NO. | RATE* | NO. | RATE* | NO. | RATE* |
| 1984 | 97 | 9.5 | 49 | 4.8 | 48 | 4.7 | 47 | 4.6 | 16 | 1.6 | NOT AVAILABLE | | 14 | 1.4 |
| 1985 | 89 | 8.9 | 43 | 4.3 | 46 | 4.6 | 31 | 3.1 | 11 | 1.1 | NOT AVAILABLE | | 17 | 1.7 |
| 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 | | 5 | 0.5 |
| 1988 | 92 | 9.4 | 42 | 4.3 | 50 | 5.1 | 38 | 3.9 | 12 | 1.2 | 3 | 0.3 | 12 | 1.2 |
| 1989 | 64 | 6.6 | 39 | 4.0 | 25 | 2.6 | 25 | 2.6 | 13 | 1.3 | 6 | 0.6 | 18 | 1.8 |
| 1990 | 60 | 6.2 | 36 | 3.7 | 24 | 2.5 | 35 | 3.6 | 14 | 1.4 | 11 | 1.1 | 12 | 1.2 |
| 1991 | 72 | 7.3 | 36 | 3.6 | 36 | 3.6 | 26 | 2.6 | 13 | 1.3 | 9 | 0.9 | 8 | 0.8 |
| 1992 | 65 | 6.5 | 36 | 3.6 | 29 | 2.9 | 22 | 2.2 | 11 | 1.1 | 11 | 1.1 | 9 | 0.9 |
| 1993 | 53 | 5.1 | 27 | 2.6 | 26 | 2.5 | 27 | 2.6 | 22 | 2.1 | 17 | 1.6 | 10 | 1.0 |

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

## TABLE M21. DEATHS AND DEATHS RATES
## LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1993 AMONG 15-24 YEAR OLDS
## NEW JERSEY, 1984-1993

| 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* |
| 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 |
| 1992 | 305 | 30.3 | 204 | 20.3 | 101 | 10.0 | 120 | 11.9 | 80 | 7.9 | 64 | 6.4 | 24 | 2.4 |
| 1993 | 272 | 27.3 | 181 | 18.2 | 91 | 9.1 | 131 | 13.2 | 86 | 8.6 | 47 | 4.7 | 28 | 2.8 |

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

## TABLE M22. DEATHS AND DEATH RATES
## LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1993 AMONG 25-44 YEAR OLDS
## NEW JERSEY, 1984-1993

| YEAR | HIV INFECTION | | UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES | | MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS | | DISEASES OF THE HEART | | SUICIDE | | HOMICIDE | | CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE/ CIRRHOSIS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NO. | RATE* | NO. | RATE* | NO. | RATE* | NO. | RATE* | NO. | RATE* | NO. | RATE* | NO. | RATE* |
| 1984 | NOT AVAILABLE | | 566 | 24.8 | 661 | 29.0 | 496 | 21.8 | 242 | 10.6 | 169 | 7.4 | 176 | 7.7 |
| 1985 | NOT AVAILABLE | | 616 | 26.3 | 736 | 31.4 | 516 | 22.0 | 260 | 11.1 | 192 | 8.2 | 227 | 9.7 |
| 1986 | NOT AVAILABLE | | 715 | 29.7 | 712 | 29.6 | 534 | 22.2 | 264 | 11.0 | 214 | 8.9 | 179 | 7.4 |
| 1987 | NOT AVAILABLE | | 796 | 32.3 | 715 | 29.0 | 564 | 22.9 | 263 | 10.7 | 191 | 7.8 | 232 | 9.4 |
| 1988 | 919 | 36.7 | 774 | 30.9 | 648 | 25.9 | 530 | 21.2 | 239 | 9.6 | 222 | 8.9 | 211 | 8.4 |
| 1989 | 1,245 | 49.1 | 694 | 27.4 | 713 | 28.1 | 470 | 18.6 | 234 | 9.2 | 219 | 8.6 | 180 | 7.1 |
| 1990 | 1,274 | 49.9 | 606 | 23.7 | 717 | 28.1 | 416 | 16.3 | 293 | 11.5 | 229 | 9.0 | 165 | 6.5 |
| 1991 | 1,471 | 57.2 | 724 | 28.2 | 741 | 28.8 | 442 | 17.2 | 270 | 10.5 | 196 | 7.6 | 184 | 7.2 |
| 1992 | 1,541 | 60.0 | 747 | 29.1 | 714 | 27.8 | 445 | 17.3 | 234 | 9.1 | 194 | 7.6 | 169 | 6.6 |
| 1993 | 1,703 | 66.5 | 770 | 30.1 | 630 | 24.6 | 454 | 17.7 | 233 | 9.1 | 194 | 7.6 | 188 | 7.3 |

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

## TABLE M23. DEATHS AND DEATH RATES
## LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1993 AMONG 45-64 YEAR OLDS
## NEW JERSEY, 1984-1993

| YEAR | MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS | | DISEASES OF THE HEART | | HIV INFECTION | | DIABETES MELLITUS | | CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES | | CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE/ CIRRHOSIS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NO. | RATE* | NO. | RATE* | NO. | RATE* | NO. | RATE* | NO. | RATE* | NO. | RATE* |
| 1984 | 5,116 | 325.2 | 4,803 | 305.3 | NOT AVAILABLE | | 308 | 19.6 | 601 | 38.2 | 489 | 31.1 |
| 1985 | 5,169 | 330.1 | 4,794 | 306.2 | NOT AVAILABLE | | 310 | 19.8 | 593 | 37.9 | 500 | 31.9 |
| 1986 | 5,077 | 325.7 | 4,464 | 286.4 | NOT AVAILABLE | | 331 | 21.2 | 531 | 34.1 | 437 | 28.0 |
| 1987 | 4,942 | 318.0 | 4,260 | 274.1 | NOT AVAILABLE | | 356 | 22.9 | 573 | 36.9 | 434 | 27.9 |
| 1988 | 4,911 | 314.2 | 4,070 | 260.4 | 204 | 13.1 | 327 | 20.9 | 522 | 33.4 | 420 | 26.9 |
| 1989 | 4,858 | 311.6 | 3,564 | 228.6 | 250 | 16.0 | 421 | 27.0 | 492 | 31.6 | 437 | 28.0 |
| 1990 | 4,608 | 296.5 | 3,217 | 207.0 | 262 | 16.9 | 434 | 27.9 | 458 | 29.5 | 390 | 25.1 |
| 1991 | 4,523 | 290.3 | 3,186 | 204.5 | 351 | 22.5 | 420 | 27.0 | 495 | 31.8 | 328 | 21.1 |
| 1992 | 4,486 | 278.5 | 3,178 | 197.3 | 395 | 24.5 | 435 | 27.0 | 414 | 25.7 | 332 | 20.6 |
| 1993 | 4,461 | 276.3 | 3,093 | 191.5 | 502 | 31.1 | 444 | 27.5 | 422 | 26.1 | 355 | 22.0 |

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

## TABLE M24. DEATHS AND DEATH RATES
## LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1993 AMONG RESIDENTS 65 AND OVER
## NEW JERSEY, 1984-1993

| YEAR | DISEASES OF THE HEART | | MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS | | CEREBRO-VASCULAR DISEASES | | CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES | | PNEUMONIA/ INFLUENZA | | DIABETES MELLITUS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NO. | RATE* | NO. | RATE* | NO. | RATE* | NO. | RATE* | NO. | RATE* | NO. | RATE* |
| 1984 | 22,081 | 2,379.0 | 10,738 | 1,156.9 | 3,870 | 416.9 | 1,599 | 172.3 | 1,629 | 175.5 | 1,057 | 113.9 |
| 1985 | 22,513 | 2,378.1 | 10,955 | 1,157.2 | 3,741 | 395.2 | 1,799 | 190.0 | 1,780 | 188.0 | 1,024 | 108.2 |
| 1986 | 22,522 | 2,327.5 | 11,098 | 1,146.9 | 3,705 | 382.9 | 1,798 | 185.8 | 1,907 | 197.1 | 1,056 | 109.1 |
| 1987 | 22,038 | 2,230.4 | 11,351 | 1,148.8 | 3,768 | 381.3 | 1,842 | 186.4 | 1,809 | 183.1 | 1,124 | 113.8 |
| 1988 | 22,687 | 2,261.6 | 11,404 | 1,136.8 | 3,583 | 357.2 | 1,848 | 184.2 | 2,100 | 209.3 | 1,108 | 110.5 |
| 1989 | 20,226 | 1,990.0 | 12,152 | 1,195.6 | 3,510 | 345.3 | 2,023 | 199.0 | 1,964 | 193.2 | 1,575 | 155.0 |
| 1990 | 19,849 | 1,936.4 | 12,332 | 1,203.1 | 3,396 | 331.3 | 1,953 | 190.5 | 2,086 | 203.5 | 1,564 | 152.6 |
| 1991 | 19,750 | 1,893.1 | 12,882 | 1,234.8 | 3,458 | 331.5 | 1,955 | 191.2 | 2,009 | 192.6 | 1,491 | 142.9 |
| 1992 | 20,206 | 1,911.6 | 12,779 | 1,209.0 | 3,425 | 324.0 | 2,049 | 193.8 | 1,938 | 183.3 | 1,618 | 153.1 |
| 1993 | 20,366 | 1,900.5 | 13,286 | 1,239.8 | 3,462 | 323.1 | 2,297 | 214.3 | 2,267 | 211.5 | 1,637 | 152.8 |

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

**TABLE M25. RESIDENT INFANT, NEONATAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS AND DEATH RATES NEW JERSEY, 1984-1993**

| YEAR | INFANT DEATHS | | NEONATAL DEATHS | | MATERNAL DEATHS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NUMBER | RATE* | NUMBER | RATE* | NUMBER | RATE* |
| 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 |
| 1992 | 1,011 | 8.4 | 687 | 5.7 | 13 | 10.8 |
| 1993 | 989 | 8.4 | 667 | 5.7 | 10 | 8.5 |

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

## TABLE M26. RESIDENT INFANT, NEONATAL, POSTNEONATAL, FETAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS BY COUNTY
## NEW JERSEY, 1993

| COUNTY OF RESIDENCE | NUMBER OF DEATHS | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | INFANT* | NEONATAL | POST NEONATAL | FETAL | MATERNAL |
| ATLANTIC | 37 | 28 | 9 | 26 | 0 |
| BERGEN | 51 | 34 | 17 | 49 | 0 |
| BURLINGTON | 40 | 30 | 10 | 22 | 0 |
| CAMDEN | 84 | 60 | 24 | 54 | 0 |
| CAPE MAY | 14 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| CUMBERLAND | 25 | 19 | 6 | 21 | 0 |
| ESSEX | 166 | 115 | 51 | 138 | 3 |
| GLOUCESTER | 26 | 17 | 9 | 15 | 0 |
| HUDSON | 76 | 47 | 29 | 66 | 2 |
| HUNTERDON | 4 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| MERCER | 45 | 33 | 12 | 30 | 0 |
| MIDDLESEX | 71 | 52 | 19 | 67 | 1 |
| MONMOUTH | 61 | 42 | 19 | 45 | 0 |
| MORRIS | 35 | 26 | 9 | 37 | 1 |
| OCEAN | 36 | 22 | 14 | 30 | 0 |
| PASSAIC | 85 | 49 | 36 | 65 | 2 |
| SALEM | 14 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 0 |
| SOMERSET | 29 | 18 | 11 | 25 | 0 |
| SUSSEX | 13 | 8 | 5 | 12 | 0 |
| UNION | 68 | 39 | 29 | 39 | 1 |
| WARREN | 3 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| MILITARY | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| NOT STATED | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 989 | 667 | 320 | 766 | 10 |

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

## TABLE M27. TOTAL DEATHS BY CAUSE GROUP AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE NEW JERSEY, 1993

| CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES) | TOTAL | ATLANTIC | BERGEN | BURLING-TON | CAMDEN | CAPE MAY | CUMBER-LAND | ESSEX |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (10-12) | 50 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 13 |
| TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18) | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36) | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SEPTICEMIA (38) | 1,228 | 41 | 84 | 54 | 85 | 24 | 32 | 144 |
| HIV INFECTION (42-44) | 2,294 | 71 | 113 | 37 | 80 | 8 | 27 | 705 |
| SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97) | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| OTHER INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-9,20-35,37,39-41, 45-88,98-139) | 277 | 11 | 30 | 10 | 19 | 7 | 6 | 41 |
| MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208) | 18,467 | 608 | 2,095 | 818 | 1,157 | 337 | 323 | 1,873 |
| BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239) | 195 | 5 | 28 | 5 | 15 | 3 | 4 | 29 |
| DIABETES MELLITUS (250) | 2,165 | 82 | 209 | 68 | 147 | 29 | 32 | 256 |
| NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269) | 97 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 7 |
| ANEMIAS (280-285) | 170 | 3 | 17 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 29 |
| MENINGITIS (320-322) | 40 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429) | 23,978 | 783 | 2,764 | 1,020 | 1,373 | 437 | 529 | 2,298 |
| HYPERTENSION (401, 403) | 304 | 10 | 25 | 12 | 13 | 5 | 4 | 60 |
| CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438) | 4,030 | 143 | 435 | 181 | 263 | 83 | 59 | 423 |
| ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440) | 446 | 19 | 55 | 8 | 37 | 6 | 4 | 29 |
| ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DIS.(441-448) | 814 | 32 | 66 | 36 | 61 | 14 | 15 | 61 |
| ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466) | 19 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487) | 2,547 | 87 | 239 | 133 | 149 | 55 | 44 | 235 |
| CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DIS.(490-496) | 2,638 | 91 | 257 | 121 | 177 | 62 | 57 | 257 |
| ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531–533) | 160 | 3 | 16 | 7 | 13 | 2 | 7 | 12 |
| APPENDICITIS (540-543) | 10 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560) | 181 | 7 | 16 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 23 |
| CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571) | 929 | 43 | 80 | 39 | 57 | 14 | 9 | 126 |
| CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DIS. (574-575) | 58 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589) | 906 | 34 | 80 | 29 | 57 | 24 | 17 | 129 |
| INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590) | 19 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600) | 7 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| COMP OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676) | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759) | 357 | 9 | 32 | 15 | 24 | 4 | 10 | 46 |
| EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779) | 520 | 23 | 28 | 26 | 50 | 7 | 15 | 93 |
| MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825) | 844 | 33 | 68 | 43 | 73 | 10 | 26 | 66 |
| OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E949) | 1,265 | 75 | 96 | 62 | 92 | 16 | 17 | 189 |
| SUICIDE (E950-E959) | 603 | 33 | 66 | 37 | 39 | 11 | 16 | 54 |
| HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978) | 448 | 21 | 16 | 10 | 55 | 1 | 21 | 137 |
| ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999) | 181 | 4 | 20 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 34 |
| SYMPTOMS, SIGNS & ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799) | 405 | 17 | 34 | 10 | 15 | 6 | 8 | 51 |
| RESIDUAL | 5,955 | 159 | 584 | 262 | 440 | 110 | 106 | 729 |
| TOTAL | 72,630 | 2,454 | 7,582 | 3,071 | 4,552 | 1,295 | 1,403 | 8,163 |

## TABLE M27. TOTAL DEATHS BY CAUSE GROUP AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE (CONTINUED)
## NEW JERSEY, 1993

| CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES) | GLOU-CESTER | HUDSON | HUNTERDON | MERCER | MIDDLE-SEX | MON-MOUTH | MORRIS | OCEAN | PASSAIC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (10-12) | 1 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18) | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SEPTICEMIA (38) | 39 | 111 | 7 | 65 | 72 | 83 | 45 | 131 | 70 |
| HIV INFECTION (42-44) | 16 | 370 | 11 | 64 | 132 | 131 | 36 | 54 | 212 |
| SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| OTHER INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-9, 20-35, 37, 39-41, 45-88, 98-139) | 8 | 22 | 2 | 14 | 26 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 22 |
| MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208) | 456 | 1,303 | 179 | 769 | 1,449 | 1,353 | 764 | 1,581 | 1,022 |
| BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239) | 7 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 16 | 8 | 13 | 12 |
| DIABETES MELLITUS (250) | 45 | 187 | 13 | 95 | 181 | 151 | 98 | 155 | 131 |
| NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269) | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 13 | 9 |
| ANEMIAS (280-285) | 4 | 13 | 0 | 4 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 11 | 7 |
| MENINGITIS (320-322) | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429) | 629 | 1,683 | 215 | 1,005 | 1,746 | 1,745 | 911 | 2,354 | 1,428 |
| HYPERTENSION (401, 403) | 5 | 26 | 4 | 15 | 24 | 11 | 15 | 17 | 23 |
| CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438) | 102 | 272 | 38 | 140 | 258 | 312 | 179 | 349 | 255 |
| ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440) | 38 | 21 | 1 | 8 | 101 | 25 | 13 | 28 | 18 |
| ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DIS.(441-448) | 20 | 50 | 9 | 46 | 70 | 67 | 31 | 70 | 49 |
| ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487) | 35 | 153 | 38 | 114 | 180 | 206 | 143 | 202 | 138 |
| CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DIS.(490-496) | 81 | 178 | 29 | 108 | 188 | 199 | 117 | 224 | 158 |
| ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533) | 4 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 17 | 6 | 10 | 13 |
| APPENDICITIS (540-543) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560) | 4 | 29 | 1 | 8 | 13 | 16 | 5 | 9 | 8 |
| CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571) | 18 | 92 | 7 | 33 | 91 | 70 | 29 | 53 | 70 |
| CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DIS. (574-575) | 2 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589) | 24 | 89 | 4 | 26 | 58 | 58 | 33 | 80 | 52 |
| INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600) | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| COMP OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676) | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759) | 11 | 28 | 2 | 10 | 28 | 21 | 22 | 18 | 25 |
| EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779) | 16 | 34 | 2 | 27 | 37 | 31 | 20 | 12 | 43 |
| MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825) | 41 | 34 | 11 | 35 | 76 | 62 | 36 | 63 | 39 |
| OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E949) | 37 | 82 | 15 | 66 | 105 | 62 | 39 | 70 | 71 |
| SUICIDE (E950-E959) | 19 | 47 | 8 | 29 | 39 | 38 | 25 | 41 | 35 |
| HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978) | 8 | 33 | 0 | 20 | 18 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 31 |
| ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999) | 2 | 19 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 18 | 8 | 5 | 15 |
| SYMPTOMS, SIGNS & ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799) | 11 | 28 | 5 | 15 | 30 | 23 | 19 | 26 | 36 |
| RESIDUAL | 146 | 439 | 71 | 254 | 429 | 451 | 270 | 437 | 317 |
| TOTAL | 1,832 | 5,384 | 682 | 3,000 | 5,420 | 5,221 | 2,907 | 6,052 | 4,326 |

## TABLE M27. TOTAL DEATHS BY CAUSE GROUP AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE (CONTINUED)
## NEW JERSEY, 1993

| CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES) | SALEM | SOMERSET | SUSSEX | UNION | WARREN | INSTI-TUTION | MILI-TARY | NOT STATED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (10-12) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SEPTICEMIA (38) | 13 | 24 | 7 | 74 | 22 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| HIV INFECTION (42-44) | 7 | 24 | 9 | 179 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| OTHER INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-9,20-35,37,39-41,45-88,98-139) | 4 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208) | 183 | 505 | 252 | 1,202 | 203 | 1 | 8 | 26 |
| BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239) | 1 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| DIABETES MELLITUS (250) | 16 | 63 | 38 | 144 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269) | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ANEMIAS (280-285) | 6 | 3 | 5 | 20 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MENINGITIS (320-322) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429) | 223 | 551 | 284 | 1,631 | 340 | 0 | 6 | 23 |
| HYPERTENSION (401, 403) | 2 | 11 | 5 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438) | 42 | 127 | 52 | 254 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440) | 2 | 7 | 6 | 17 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DIS.(441-448) | 10 | 14 | 11 | 63 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487) | 27 | 88 | 45 | 179 | 51 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DIS.(490-496) | 25 | 63 | 34 | 172 | 37 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533) | 2 | 7 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| APPENDICITIS (540-543) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560) | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571) | 7 | 23 | 10 | 51 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DIS. (574-575) | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589) | 7 | 14 | 9 | 68 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| COMP OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759) | 2 | 16 | 3 | 28 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779) | 5 | 13 | 5 | 27 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825) | 16 | 18 | 18 | 64 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E949) | 10 | 39 | 13 | 96 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| SUICIDE (E950-E959) | 4 | 15 | 9 | 28 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978) | 3 | 2 | 2 | 32 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999) | 0 | 5 | 6 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| SYMPTOMS, SIGNS & ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799) | 12 | 12 | 6 | 33 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| RESIDUAL | 54 | 157 | 98 | 372 | 61 | 0 | 4 | 5 |
| TOTAL | 689 | 1,825 | 943 | 4,816 | 890 | 2 | 26 | 95 |

# MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

## 1993

## INTRODUCTION

Information on marriages presented in this report was tabulated from items reported on marriage certificates filed with the New Jersey State Registrar for marriages which occurred in the calendar year 1993. Divorce information was obtained from the Chancery Division of the New Jersey Superior Court. Marriages and divorces are recorded by place of occurrence or judgement; therefore, 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. Since no mechanism for interstate exchange of resident marriage and divorce data exists, out-of-state events involving New Jersey residents are not included.

## MARRIAGES

### Number of Marriages

The state has experienced a decline in both number of marriages and in the marriage rate over the past decade. The number of marriages in New Jersey in 1993 totaled 53,505, a decline of 3.3 percent from the 55,321 marriages which occurred in the state in 1992 (Table MD1). The marriage rate in 1993 was 6.8 per 1,000 population. This represents a 4.2 percent decline from the 1992 rate of 7.1 per 1,000 population.

The number of marriages varied widely by county of occurrence. Essex County had the highest number of marriages in 1993 (5,625) and Salem County recorded the lowest number (381) (Table MD7). Six counties together recorded 51.2 percent of the marriages in 1993: Essex (5,625), Bergen (5,452), Middlesex (4,563), Monmouth (4,057), Hudson (3,957) and Passaic (3,722).

**TABLE MD1. NUMBER OF MARRIAGES, MARRIAGE RATES AND MEDIAN AGE AT MARRIAGE FOR BRIDES AND GROOMS MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES ISSUED IN NEW JERSEY, 1984-1993**

| | MARRIAGES | | MEDIAN AGE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| YEAR | NUMBER | RATE* | BRIDES | GROOMS |
| 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 |
| 1992 | 55,321 | 7.1 | 27.9 | 29.8 |
| 1993 | 53,505 | 6.8 | 28.1 | 29.9 |

*RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 1,000 POPULATION

### Age

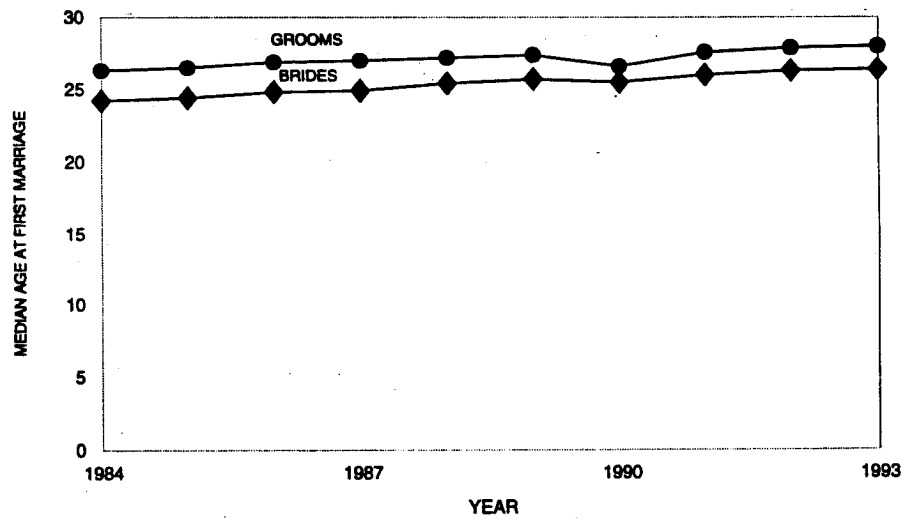
The median ages at which both brides and grooms were married in 1993 rose over the preceding year (Table MD1), continuing a trend which has been in effect for more than a decade. In 1993, the mid-point for brides' ages was just over 28 years (28.1) and that for males who married in 1993 was almost 30 years (29.9).

The median age of those marrying for the first time is, of course, younger than the median age for all brides and grooms, but these median ages have also been increasing over the past few decades (Figure MD1 and Table MD2).

**TABLE MD2. MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE**
**NEW JERSEY, 1984-1993**

| | MEDIAN AGE | |
|---|---|---|
| YEAR | BRIDES | GROOMS |
| 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 |
| 1992 | 26.3 | 27.9 |
| 1993 | 26.4 | 28.0 |

**FIGURE MD1. MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE**
**NEW JERSEY, 1984-1993**



In the nation as a whole, the median age at first marriage was at its highest level of this century in 1993 (Family Planning Prospectives, 1993). With the exception of a minor reversal of the trend in 1990, the median ages of first time brides and grooms in New Jersey have steadily increased over the decade and in 1993 stood at 26.4 years for brides and 28.0 years for grooms.

In 1993, just over one-third of women marrying for the first time were under 25 years of age (36.5%). This is a sharp contrast to the 57.3 percent of first-time brides in 1984 who were less than 25 years old (Table MD3). Only 22.7 percent of first-time grooms in 1993 were under 25 years, compared to 40.2 percent in 1984. The percentages of brides and grooms marrying for the first time under the age of 25 have decreased steadily over the past decade, as have the percentages of first-time marriages of both brides and grooms under the age of 20 (Table MD3 and Figure MD2).

**TABLE MD3. PERCENT OF BRIDES AND GROOMS UNDER 25 AND UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE AT THE TIME OF FIRST MARRIAGE NEW JERSEY, 1984-1993**

| | BRIDES | | GROOMS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| YEAR | PERCENT UNDER 25 | PERCENT UNDER 20 | PERCENT UNDER 25 | PERCENT UNDER 20 |
| 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 |
| 1992 | 37.9 | 4.9 | 23.6 | 1.7 |
| 1993 | 36.5 | 4.7 | 22.7 | 1.5 |

FIGURE MD2. PERCENT OF BRIDES AND GROOMS UNDER 25 AND UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE AT THE TIME OF FIRST MARRIAGE NEW JERSEY, 1984-1993

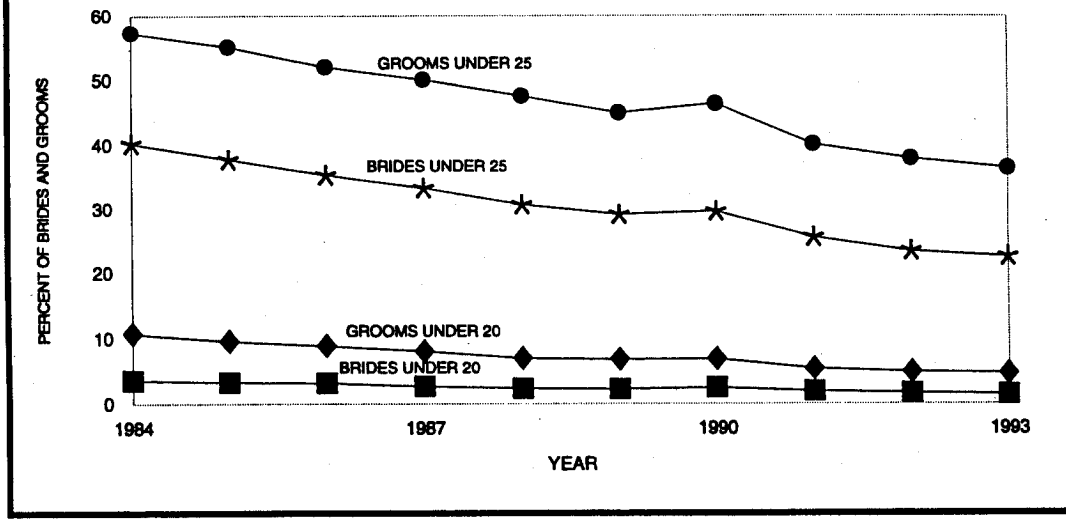



Table MD4 is a distribution of brides' ages by grooms' ages for 1993 marriages, in detailed age categories.

## TABLE MD4. MARRIAGES BY AGE OF BRIDE AND AGE OF GROOM NEW JERSEY, 1993

| AGE OF BRIDE | TOTAL | AGE OF GROOM | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 65+ |
| UNDER 15 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15-19 | 1,858 | 357 | 1,016 | 363 | 88 | 20 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 20-24 | 12,942 | 179 | 5,402 | 5,517 | 1,364 | 321 | 102 | 35 | 12 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| 25-29 | 17,496 | 36 | 1,550 | 9,472 | 4,536 | 1,300 | 401 | 131 | 47 | 14 | 6 | 3 |
| 30-34 | 9,223 | 9 | 322 | 1,923 | 3,680 | 1,926 | 839 | 374 | 97 | 34 | 13 | 6 |
| 35-39 | 5,075 | 2 | 92 | 508 | 1,127 | 1,552 | 953 | 517 | 205 | 71 | 30 | 18 |
| 40-44 | 2,871 | 1 | 25 | 145 | 312 | 521 | 738 | 576 | 341 | 134 | 49 | 29 |
| 45-49 | 1,892 | 1 | 10 | 37 | 91 | 187 | 314 | 498 | 372 | 215 | 105 | 62 |
| 50-54 | 988 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 28 | 42 | 87 | 140 | 251 | 202 | 114 | 109 |
| 55-59 | 465 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 37 | 52 | 119 | 127 | 107 |
| 60-64 | 313 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 14 | 42 | 94 | 145 |
| 65+ | 373 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 9 | 25 | 324 |
| TOTAL | 53,505 | 591 | 8,424 | 17,978 | 11,236 | 5,879 | 3,453 | 2,324 | 1,401 | 850 | 564 | 805 |

## Previous Marital Status

Nearly three-fourths of brides (74.0%) and a slightly lower proportion of grooms (73.2%) who married in 1993 were marrying for the first time (Table MD5). Almost one-fourth of both brides and grooms were divorced at the time of marriage in 1993 (23.6% and 24.4% of brides and grooms, respectively). The remaining 2.4 percent of both brides and grooms were widowed at the time of marriage. Table MD6 presents the marital status of the bride at the time of marriage in 1993 distributed by similar data for grooms.

**TABLE MD5. NUMBER OF MARRIAGES BY PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS NEW JERSEY, 1984-1993**

| YEAR | NUMBER OF MARRIAGES | BRIDES | | | GROOMS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | PERCENT NEVER MARRIED | PERCENT WIDOWED | PERCENT DIVORCED | PERCENT NEVER MARRIED | PERCENT WIDOWED | PERCENT DIVORCED |
| 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 |
| 1992 | 55,321 | 74.3 | 2.5 | 23.3 | 73.5 | 2.5 | 24.0 |
| 1993 | 53,505 | 74.0 | 2.4 | 23.6 | 73.2 | 2.4 | 24.4 |

**TABLE MD6. MARRIAGES BY PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDE AND GROOM NEW JERSEY, 1993**

| PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDE | | PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF GROOM | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | NEVER MARRIED | WIDOWED | DIVORCED |
| NEVER MARRIED | 39,594 | 33,399 | 248 | 5,947 |
| WIDOWED | 1,307 | 309 | 479 | 519 |
| DIVORCED | 12,604 | 5,435 | 557 | 6,612 |
| TOTAL | 53,505 | 39,143 | 1,284 | 13,078 |

## Race

Table MD7 presents 1993 marriages by race of bride and groom by the county of occurrence of the marriage. The data are provided by the racial categories available from the certificate: white, black, other, and not stated.

**County and Month**

Marriages by month and county of occurrence are contained in Table MD8. In 1993, October was the most frequent month for marriages (6,731), followed by September (6,168) and May (6,099). These three months together (approximately 25 percent of the year) accounted for 35.5 percent of the total annual marriages.

## DIVORCES, ANNULMENTS, AND SEPARATE MAINTENANCE ACTIONS

The figures identified as divorces in this report are reported by the New Jersey Superior Court and include divorces, annulments and separate maintenance actions. These data are presented, along with marriages, by county of occurrence in Table MD9. There were 24,784 divorces, annulments and separate maintenance actions in 1993, a decrease of 621 from the 25,405 similar actions reported in 1992. The divorce rate per 1,000 population in 1993 was 3.2, identical to the 1992 rate.

## TABLE MD7. MARRIAGES BY COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE AND BY RACE OF BRIDE AND GROOM
NEW JERSEY, 1993

| COUNTY | TOTAL | WHITE | | BLACK | | OTHER | | NOT STATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | BRIDE | GROOM | BRIDE | GROOM | BRIDE | GROOM | BRIDE | GROOM |
| ATLANTIC | 1,885 | 1,487 | 1,484 | 266 | 268 | 132 | 133 | 0 | 0 |
| BERGEN | 5,452 | 4,903 | 4,917 | 291 | 300 | 253 | 231 | 5 | 4 |
| BURLINGTON | 2,563 | 2,187 | 2,168 | 322 | 342 | 54 | 53 | 0 | 0 |
| CAMDEN | 2,965 | 2,469 | 2,459 | 425 | 450 | 69 | 54 | 2 | 2 |
| CAPE MAY | 829 | 792 | 784 | 29 | 43 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| CUMBERLAND | 978 | 823 | 814 | 130 | 133 | 25 | 31 | 0 | 0 |
| ESSEX | 5,625 | 3,659 | 3,665 | 1,805 | 1,812 | 160 | 146 | 1 | 2 |
| GLOUCESTER | 1,535 | 1,413 | 1,407 | 105 | 113 | 17 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| HUDSON | 3,957 | 2,849 | 2,883 | 430 | 458 | 674 | 614 | 4 | 2 |
| HUNTERDON | 757 | 740 | 741 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| MERCER | 2,187 | 1,770 | 1,757 | 356 | 371 | 56 | 54 | 5 | 5 |
| MIDDLESEX | 4,563 | 3,960 | 3,957 | 405 | 421 | 198 | 183 | 0 | 2 |
| MONMOUTH | 4,057 | 3,706 | 3,696 | 283 | 290 | 65 | 71 | 3 | 0 |
| MORRIS | 3,225 | 3,059 | 3,075 | 73 | 78 | 92 | 70 | 1 | 2 |
| OCEAN | 2,337 | 2,231 | 2,232 | 64 | 73 | 41 | 30 | 1 | 2 |
| PASSAIC | 3,722 | 2,956 | 2,903 | 446 | 499 | 318 | 319 | 2 | 1 |
| SALEM | 381 | 330 | 327 | 44 | 51 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| SOMERSET | 1,622 | 1,460 | 1,463 | 82 | 90 | 77 | 66 | 3 | 3 |
| SUSSEX | 799 | 778 | 787 | 5 | 7 | 16 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| UNION | 3,466 | 2,816 | 2,806 | 533 | 555 | 116 | 105 | 1 | 0 |
| WARREN | 573 | 557 | 558 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| MILITARY | 27 | 16 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 53,505 | 44,961 | 44,898 | 6,120 | 6,382 | 2,396 | 2,200 | 28 | 25 |

## TABLE MD8. NUMBER OF MARRIAGES BY COUNTY AND MONTH OF OCCURRENCE NEW JERSEY, 1993

| COUNTY | TOTAL | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG | SEPT | OCT | NOV | DEC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ATLANTIC | 1,885 | 84 | 118 | 99 | 119 | 206 | 211 | 155 | 178 | 221 | 235 | 135 | 124 |
| BERGEN | 5,452 | 232 | 331 | 289 | 400 | 571 | 563 | 460 | 524 | 606 | 739 | 467 | 270 |
| BURLINGTON | 2,563 | 105 | 158 | 128 | 175 | 298 | 262 | 238 | 231 | 301 | 324 | 201 | 142 |
| CAMDEN | 2,965 | 135 | 195 | 140 | 212 | 350 | 326 | 232 | 285 | 328 | 355 | 247 | 160 |
| CAPE MAY | 829 | 34 | 49 | 29 | 56 | 108 | 97 | 58 | 61 | 124 | 129 | 44 | 40 |
| CUMBERLAND | 978 | 47 | 66 | 71 | 66 | 106 | 99 | 93 | 74 | 103 | 112 | 75 | 66 |
| ESSEX | 5,625 | 260 | 358 | 346 | 391 | 604 | 594 | 512 | 581 | 616 | 630 | 406 | 327 |
| GLOUCESTER | 1,535 | 59 | 88 | 76 | 117 | 194 | 156 | 129 | 137 | 155 | 225 | 121 | 78 |
| HUDSON | 3,957 | 189 | 275 | 291 | 328 | 371 | 401 | 318 | 363 | 436 | 406 | 315 | 264 |
| HUNTERDON | 757 | 29 | 33 | 29 | 38 | 113 | 106 | 51 | 79 | 90 | 105 | 50 | 34 |
| MERCER | 2,187 | 86 | 114 | 95 | 131 | 279 | 221 | 196 | 205 | 258 | 300 | 179 | 123 |
| MIDDLESEX | 4,563 | 194 | 271 | 245 | 291 | 536 | 441 | 403 | 468 | 514 | 594 | 340 | 266 |
| MONMOUTH | 4,057 | 145 | 198 | 172 | 268 | 494 | 485 | 357 | 395 | 496 | 519 | 311 | 217 |
| MORRIS | 3,225 | 104 | 177 | 173 | 192 | 401 | 339 | 292 | 328 | 414 | 451 | 207 | 147 |
| OCEAN | 2,337 | 85 | 130 | 127 | 157 | 257 | 238 | 203 | 215 | 290 | 327 | 183 | 125 |
| PASSAIC | 3,722 | 169 | 221 | 226 | 253 | 397 | 352 | 347 | 382 | 413 | 435 | 306 | 221 |
| SALEM | 381 | 19 | 21 | 19 | 16 | 54 | 48 | 39 | 43 | 43 | 35 | 27 | 17 |
| SOMERSET | 1,622 | 68 | 89 | 65 | 107 | 213 | 196 | 157 | 157 | 196 | 200 | 105 | 69 |
| SUSSEX | 799 | 20 | 40 | 31 | 43 | 97 | 86 | 70 | 91 | 107 | 113 | 55 | 46 |
| UNION | 3,466 | 168 | 220 | 204 | 241 | 380 | 342 | 281 | 379 | 380 | 408 | 252 | 211 |
| WARREN | 573 | 13 | 30 | 32 | 31 | 69 | 72 | 44 | 54 | 77 | 88 | 23 | 40 |
| MILITARY | 27 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 53,505 | 2,245 | 3,185 | 2,894 | 3,635 | 6,099 | 5,637 | 4,639 | 5,236 | 6,168 | 6,731 | 4,049 | 2,987 |

**TABLE MD9. MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES BY COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE NEW JERSEY, 1993**

| COUNTY | NUMBER OF MARRIAGES | RATE* | NUMBER OF DIVORCES** | RATE* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ATLANTIC | 1,885 | 8.2 | 982 | 4.3 |
| BERGEN | 5,452 | 6.5 | 2,145 | 2.6 |
| BURLINGTON | 2,563 | 6.5 | 1,411 | 3.6 |
| CAMDEN | 2,965 | 5.9 | 1,672 | 3.3 |
| CAPE MAY | 829 | 8.5 | 372 | 3.8 |
| CUMBERLAND | 978 | 7.0 | 630 | 4.5 |
| ESSEX | 5,625 | 7.3 | 2,190 | 2.8 |
| GLOUCESTER | 1,535 | 6.4 | 735 | 3.1 |
| HUDSON | 3,957 | 7.2 | 1,681 | 3.0 |
| HUNTERDON | 757 | 6.7 | 386 | 3.4 |
| MERCER | 2,187 | 6.7 | 1,027 | 3.1 |
| MIDDLESEX | 4,563 | 6.6 | 2,135 | 3.1 |
| MONMOUTH | 4,057 | 7.1 | 1,879 | 3.3 |
| MORRIS | 3,225 | 7.5 | 1,356 | 3.1 |
| OCEAN | 2,337 | 5.2 | 1,355 | 3.0 |
| PASSAIC | 3,722 | 8.1 | 1,315 | 2.9 |
| SALEM | 381 | 5.9 | 230 | 3.5 |
| SOMERSET | 1,622 | 6.3 | 918 | 3.6 |
| SUSSEX | 799 | 5.9 | 437 | 3.2 |
| UNION | 3,466 | 7.0 | 1,614 | 3.3 |
| WARREN | 573 | 6.1 | 314 | 3.3 |
| MILITARY | 27 | N/A | 0 | N/A |
| TOTAL | 53,505 | 6.8 | 24,784 | 3.2 |

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

# MORBIDITY

## 1993

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter is derived from data on cases of reportable diseases submitted to designated programs of the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services responsible for their collection and maintenance. The New Jersey Sanitary Code and the New Jersey Administrative Code 8:57 require providing notification to the Department of Health and Senior Services of cases of selected 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, State Regulation 8:57-2.1 was amended to omit ARC as a reportable condition, and to mandate anonymous reporting of individuals with HIV infections. In October, 1991, the regulations were again amended to mandate named reporting of HIV infections by providers and in April, 1992 revised to mandate laboratory reporting of HIV infections with identifiers.

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. Cases of syphilis and gonorrhea are reported to the Sexually Transmitted Disease Program. Data on vaccine-preventable childhood diseases are reported to the Immunization Disease 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 within the Division of Epidemiology, Environmental and Occupational Health Services.

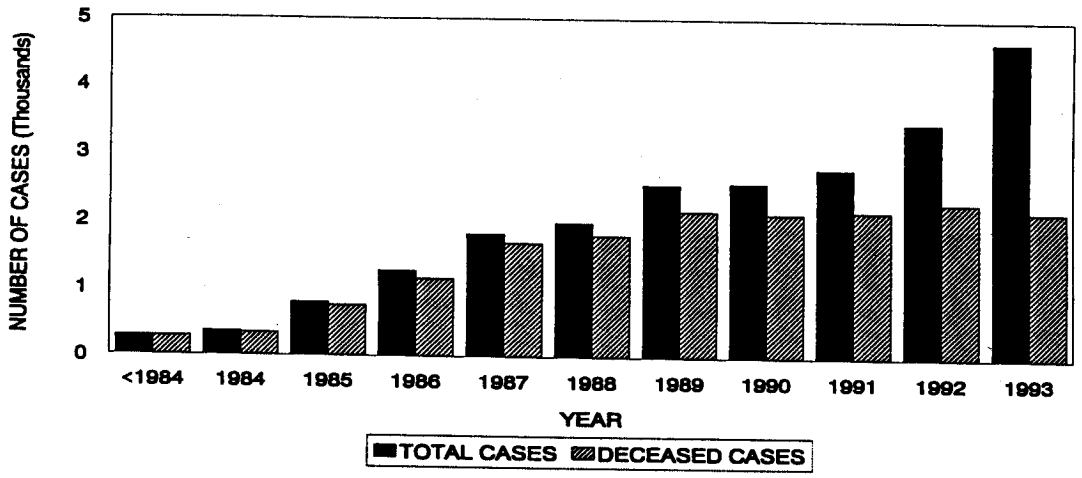
## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

### Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

Effective in January, 1993, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) expanded the definition of AIDS to more accurately reflect the clinical syndromes that are associated with the condition. The expanded definition includes HIV-infected individuals with a CD4+ T-lymphocyte count of fewer than 200 cells per microliter or a CD4+ percent under 14, or persons with pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia (within a 12 month period), or invasive cervical cancer (Office of the Commissioner, 1993).

By December, 1993, the cumulative number of AIDS cases reported in New Jersey was 19,899 (Division of AIDS Prevention and Control, 1994). This represented approximately 5.6 percent of the national total and ranked New Jersey fifth in the nation in reported AIDS cases (CDC, 1994). Analysis of the characteristics of New Jersey's AIDS cases contained in this chapter is based on the population of all cases identified through the end of 1993 (the 19,899 cases noted above). The number of newly diagnosed AIDS cases recorded for 1993 (as of December 31, 1995) was 4,663[1] (Figure C1). These cases include 2,428 reported under the pre-1993 definition and 2,235 due to the expanded definition of 1993. (Table C1) (Division of AIDS Prevention and Control, 1996a).

**FIGURE C1. AIDS CASES BY YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS AND VITAL STATUS REPORTED THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1995 NEW JERSEY, 1981 - 1993**




SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
DIVISION OF AIDS PREVENTION AND CONTROL

[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 1993, including all cases for that year reported through December 31, 1995, were used to compare with the similar figure for 1992, to measure change over the year. The remainder of this report analyzes cumulative data on AIDS cases reported through December 31, 1993, unless otherwise specified.

Almost all of the cases (91.6%) identified as new cases in 1993 through implementation of the expanded AIDS definition were classified as having a CD4+ T-lymphocyte count of fewer than 200 cells per microliter or a CD4 percent less than 14 (Table C2). An additional 4.4 percent of the cases reported under the new definition were due to pulmonary tuberculosis, while the remainder were due to recurrent pneumonia (3.4%) or cervical cancer (0.5%).

**TABLE C1. AIDS INCIDENCE BY YEAR AND CUMULATIVE CASES REPORTED THROUGH DECEMBER, 1995 BY APPLICABLE DEFINITION NEW JERSEY, 1980-1993**

| YEAR | NUMBER OF CASES PRE-1993 DEFINITION | NUMBER OF CASES 1993 DEFINITION | CUMULATIVE CASES |
|---|---|---|---|
| PRIOR TO 1983 | 100 | 1 | 101 |
| 1983 | 188 | 1 | 290 |
| 1984 | 355 | 3 | 648 |
| 1985 | 793 | 5 | 1,446 |
| 1986 | 1,266 | 3 | 2,715 |
| 1987 | 1,806 | 15 | 4,536 |
| 1988 | 1,947 | 44 | 6,527 |
| 1989 | 2,427 | 126 | 9,080 |
| 1990 | 2,361 | 214 | 11,655 |
| 1991 | 2,435 | 357 | 14,447 |
| 1992 | 2,506 | 955 | 17,908 |
| 1993 | 2,428 | 2,235 | 22,571 |

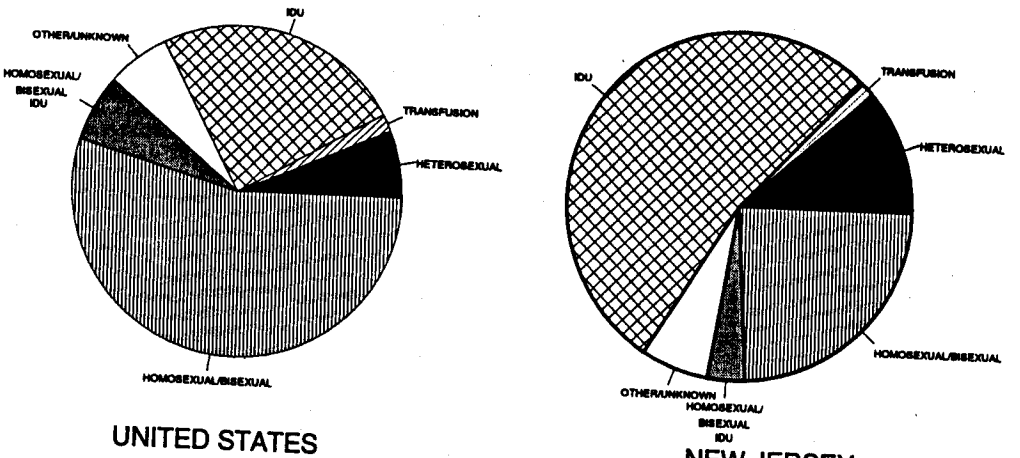
SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
DIVISION OF AIDS PREVENTION AND CONTROL

**TABLE C2. DISTRIBUTION OF CLASSIFICATION OF AIDS CASES IDENTIFIED THROUGH EXPANDED 1993 DEFINITION REPORTED THROUGH DECEMBER, 1995 NEW JERSEY, 1993**

| CLASSIFICATION | NUMBER | PERCENT |
|---|---|---|
| PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS* | 99 | 4.4 |
| RECURRENT PNEUMONIA * | 76 | 3.4 |
| CERVICAL CANCER | 12 | 0.5 |
| CD4+ T-LYMPHOCYTE COUNT | 2,048 | 91.6 |
| TOTAL | 2,235 | 100.0 |

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
DIVISION OF AIDS PREVENTION AND CONTROL
*TWO CASES OF AIDS IDENTIFIED UNDER THE 1993 DEFINITION HAD BOTH PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AND RECURRENT PNEUMONIA AND ARE SHOWN IN THIS TABLE ONLY UNDER PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

**FIGURE C2. MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF AIDS IN ADULTS/ADOLESCENTS UNITED STATES AND NEW JERSEY, 1993**




SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
DIVISION OF AIDS PREVENTION AND CONTROL
NOTE: THESE DATA ARE CUMULATIVE, FOR ALL CASES DIAGNOSED THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1993

The distribution of means of transmission of New Jersey's AIDS cases differs considerably from the risk factors associated with the transmission of AIDS among all cases in the nation as a whole (Figure C2 and Table C3). Nationally, of all cases reported through December 31, 1993, 24.5 percent of adult and adolescent AIDS cases were injecting-drug users, while 53.0 percent of New Jersey's cases reported they were injecting-drug users. In the country as a whole, 54.4 percent of AIDS cases were homosexual or bisexual males while in New Jersey only 23.9 percent of AIDS cases reported this means of transmission. The proportion of New Jersey's AIDS cases attributed to heterosexual transmission is much higher than in the nation as a whole (11.8% and 6.5%, respectively) (Division of AIDS Prevention and Control, 1994; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1994).

**TABLE C3. AIDS TRANSMISSION CATEGORIES IN ADOLESCENTS* AND ADULTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND NEW JERSEY CASES REPORTED THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1993**

| CATEGORIES | NEW JERSEY | UNITED STATES |
|---|---|---|
| Homosexual/Bisexual | 23.9% | 54.4% |
| Intravenous Drug Users | 53.0% | 24.5% |
| Homosexual/Bisexual/ Intravenous Drug Users | 3.4% | 6.6% |
| Hemophiliac | 0.6% | 0.9% |
| Heterosexual | 11.8% | 6.5% |
| Blood Transfusion | 1.5% | 1.7% |
| Other/Unreported/Not Identified | 5.7% | 5.4% |
| Total | 100.0% | 100.0% |

*ALL PATIENTS 13 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER AT THE TIME OF DIAGNOSIS
SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
DIVISION OF AIDS PREVENTION AND CONTROL

New Jersey continued to have a higher percentage of its AIDS cases diagnosed in children under five years of age than did the nation as a whole, although the gap may be narrowing (Martin, R.M., and Baron, M.L., 1995). Through the end of 1993, children under five accounted for 1.8 percent and 1.2 percent of total cases in New Jersey and the U.S., respectively (Division of AIDS Prevention and Control, 1994; CDC, 1994) (Table C4).

In both New Jersey and the nation as a whole, 30 through 39 year olds continue to be the most frequently diagnosed age group in cumulative cases diagnosed through the end of 1993. Almost half of all New Jersey's ever-diagnosed cases (49.5%) were in this age group when diagnosed. In both the state and the United States as a whole, about 88 percent of AIDS cases have been diagnosed in persons between 20 and 49 years of age (Table C4).

| TABLE C4. AIDS CASES BY AGE AT DIAGNOSIS<br>NEW JERSEY AND THE UNITED STATES<br>CUMULATIVE CASES REPORTED THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1993 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NEW JERSEY | | UNITED STATES | |
| AGE GROUP | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT |
| UNDER 5 | 351 | 1.8 | 4,221 | 1.2 |
| 5-12 | 102 | 0.5 | 1,007 | 0.3 |
| 13-19 | 75 | 0.4 | 1,554 | 0.4 |
| 20-29 | 3,252 | 16.3 | 68,483 | 19.0 |
| 30-39 | 9,842 | 49.5 | 164,487 | 45.5 |
| 40-49 | 4,542 | 22.8 | 85,150 | 23.6 |
| 50 & OVER | 1,728 | 8.7 | 36,260 | 10.0 |
| UNKNOWN | 7 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL | 19,899 | 100.0 | 361,164 | 100.0 |
| SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES<br>DIVISION OF AIDS PREVENTION AND CONTROL | | | | |

New Jersey continues to have a higher percentage of female AIDS cases than in the nation as a whole. The cumulative cases diagnosed in New Jersey through the end of 1993 include 24.8 percent who were females, compared to 13.0 percent of female cases in the U.S (Division of AIDS Prevention and Control, 1994; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1994).

New Jersey also differs from the rest of the nation in the racial and ethnic composition of its AIDS cases (Table C5). More than half of New Jersey's adult and adolescent cases (53.9%) have been diagnosed among non-Hispanic blacks, while about half of the nation's non-pediatric cases (50.6%) were diagnosed in non-Hispanic whites. By the end of 1993, more than two-thirds of New Jersey's AIDS cases (68.6%) were Hispanic or non-Hispanic blacks, while for the same time period, fewer than half (48.4%) of the nation's cases were either Hispanic or non-Hispanic blacks.

Each of New Jersey's counties had cases of AIDS reported in 1993 (Table C10). However, two counties, Essex and Hudson account for nearly half (48.4%) of the cases diagnosed in 1993, and reported through the end of 1995 (Division of AIDS Prevention and Control, 1996b).

## TABLE C5. AIDS CASES IN ADOLESCENTS AND ADULTS* BY SEX AND RACE/ETHNICITY
## NEW JERSEY AND THE UNITED STATES
## CUMULATIVE CASES REPORTED THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1993

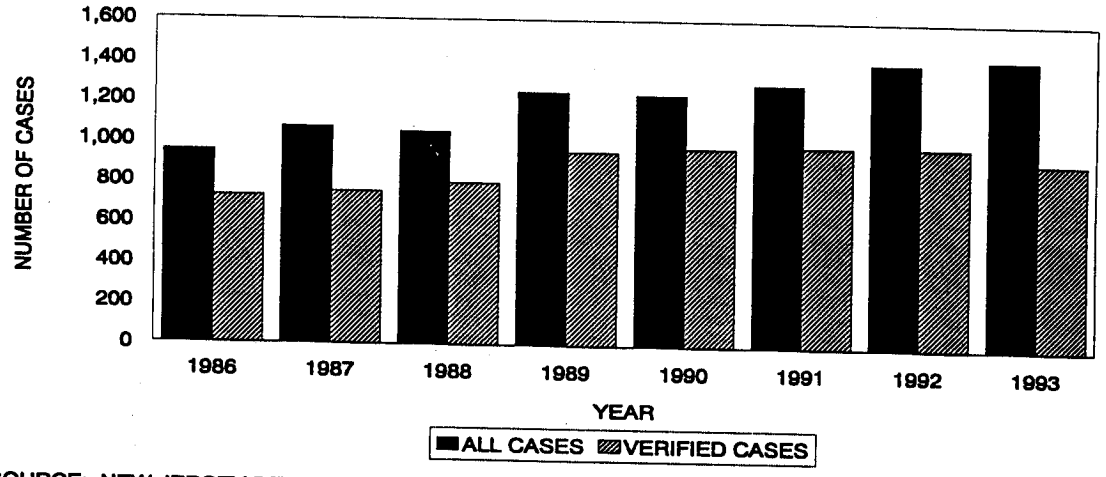
| RACIAL/ETHNIC CLASSIFICATION | NEW JERSEY | | | | | | UNITED STATES | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MALES | | FEMALES | | TOTAL | | MALES | | FEMALES | | TOTAL | |
| | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT |
| WHITE NON-HISPANIC | 5,020 | 34.0 | 980 | 20.9 | 6,000 | 30.9 | 169,080 | 54.3 | 11,050 | 24.9 | 180,130 | 50.6 |
| BLACK NON-HISPANIC | 7,378 | 50.0 | 3,112 | 66.2 | 10,490 | 53.9 | 88,192 | 28.3 | 23,810 | 53.7 | 112,002 | 31.5 |
| HISPANIC | 2,274 | 15.4 | 587 | 12.5 | 2,861 | 14.7 | 50,942 | 16.3 | 9,066 | 20.4 | 60,008 | 16.9 |
| OTHER/ UNKNOWN | 75 | 0.5 | 20 | 0.4 | 95 | 0.5 | 3,364 | 1.1 | 431 | 1.0 | 3,795 | 1.1 |
| TOTAL | 14,747 | 100.0 | 4,699 | 100.0 | 19,446 | 100.0 | 311,578 | 100.0 | 44,357 | 100.0 | 355,935 | 100.0 |

*ALL PATIENTS 13 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER AT THE TIME OF DIAGNOSIS
SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
DIVISION OF AIDS PREVENTION AND CONTROL

## Tuberculosis

Between 1986 and 1990, the number of new verified tuberculosis cases 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. In 1991 and 1992, the number of cases stabilized and in 1993 fell 7.3 percent to 912 (Table C6 and Figure C3.) It should be noted that some individuals reported here as having tuberculosis are also diagnosed as having AIDS, under the revised 1993 definition.

**FIGURE C3. TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE NEW JERSEY, 1986 - 1993**




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

Total cases of tuberculosis include verified cases plus any additional cases which do not meet the revised stricter CDC definition. In 1993, there were a total of 1,422 new cases, an increase of 23 cases over the 1992 incidence. There were 57 deaths from tuberculosis in 1993, virtually unchanged from the 55 from this cause in 1992. The death rate remained unchanged at 0.7 deaths per 100,000 population (Table C6).

Children under 15 accounted for approximately 7.3 percent of active cases of tuberculosis in 1993. Of the cases under 15, 51 percent were male. Cases in this age group represent recent transmission. Persons aged 25 through 44 continued to account for almost half (48.1%) of all verified cases of tuberculosis in 1993 (Table C11). About three of every five verified cases were male (60.7%) and almost half were black (45.3%). The modal age group for black males with verified tuberculosis diagnosed in 1993 was 35 through 44 years; for black females the mode was 25 through 34 years. For white males, the distribution of cases by age was bimodal: 35 through 44 and 65 and over. In white females, the most frequent age group at diagnosis was 65 and over. These distributions of frequency by age remain the same in blacks as in the previous year however, the modal age group in both male and female whites in 1992 was 25 through 34 of active cases.

**TABLE C6. TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY NEW JERSEY, 1986 - 1993**

| 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 |
| 1992 | 1,399 | 17.9 | 984 | 12.6 | 55 | 0.7 |
| 1993 | 1,422 | 18.1 | 912 | 11.6 | 57 | 0.7 |

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

Every county reported verified cases of tuberculosis in 1993 (Table C12), although five counties reported five or fewer cases. Three counties (Essex, Hudson and Passaic) together accounted for more than half of the verified cases (53.2%). There were 25 verified cases of tuberculosis among transients and 34 in residents of institutions. Of the 34 in institutions, 18 were in correctional facilities, 2 were in mental health facilities and the remaining 14 were in other institutions (Communicable Disease Control Services, 1995).

## Sexually Transmitted Diseases

The total number of reported cases of syphilis reported in New Jersey, which had been declining since 1991, continued to decline in 1993 but at a slower pace. The reported incidence decreased by 40 cases from 2,682 cases in 1992 to 2,642 in 1993 (Table C7). While reported cases of primary and secondary and early latent stage syphilis declined over 1992 figures, late syphilis and congenital syphilis both rose (31.2% and 52.7%, respectively). Table C13 provides a distribution of reported cases of gonorrhea and syphilis by type by broad age groups. Table C8 presents greater age detail for primary and secondary syphilis and gonorrhea cases. In 1993, the age groups most frequently reported with primary and secondary syphilis were persons 25 through 29 and 30 through 34 years. The case rate was highest among 25 through 29 year olds. The gonorrhea incidence rate was highest among 15 through 19 year olds.

**TABLE C7. INCIDENCE OF SYPHILIS BY STAGE AND GONORRHEA NEW JERSEY, 1984-1993**

| | SYPHILIS | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL CASES* | | PRIMARY & SECONDARY | | EARLY LATENT | | GONORRHEA | |
| YEAR | NUMBER | RATE** | NUMBER | RATE** | NUMBER | RATE** | NUMBER | RATE** |
| 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 | 4394 | 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 |
| 1992 | 2,682 | 34.3 | 601 | 7.7 | 779 | 10.0 | 6,960 | 89.0 |
| 1993 | 2,642 | 33.6 | 328 | 4.2 | 582 | 7.4 | 6,456 | 82.1 |

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

TABLE C8. NUMBER AND RATE OF PRIMARY/SECONDARY SYPHILIS AND GONORRHEA CASES BY DETAILED AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1993

| AGE GROUP | PRIMARY/SECONDARY SYPHILIS | | GONORRHEA | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CASES | RATE* | CASES | RATE* |
| UNDER 5 | 0 | 0.0 | 20 | 3.4 |
| 5-9 | 0 | 0.0 | 8 | 1.5 |
| 10-14 | 2 | 0.4 | 133 | 26.2 |
| 15-19 | 25 | 5.2 | 1,908 | 393.5 |
| 20-24 | 51 | 10.0 | 1,855 | 363.1 |
| 25-29 | 75 | 12.7 | 981 | 165.7 |
| 30-34 | 71 | 10.1 | 623 | 89.0 |
| 35-39 | 49 | 7.3 | 336 | 49.8 |
| 40-44 | 22 | 3.7 | 156 | 26.2 |
| 45-54 | 20 | 2.1 | 101 | 10.8 |
| 55-64 | 9 | 1.3 | 26 | 3.8 |
| 65+ | 4 | 0.4 | 22 | 2.1 |
| NOT STATED | 0 | N/A | 287 | N/A |
| TOTAL | 328 | 4.2 | 6,456 | 82.1 |

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

Every county reported cases of syphilis in 1993 (Table C14). Crude syphilis incidence rates higher than the state rate were found in Essex, Camden, Passaic, Hudson, Mercer, Salem, Cumberland and Union Counties, in order of decreasing rate. These eight counties accounted for 2,213 cases or 83.8 percent of the total reported cases. Essex County alone accounted for 30.6 percent of all cases. As in 1992, individuals in institutions or the military at the time of diagnosis of a sexually transmitted disease were assigned to their last known addresses.

There were 6,456 cases of gonorrhea reported in 1993, a decline of 504 cases from the 1992 incidence figure. The annual incidence of gonorrhea has decreased steadily over the past ten years; the reported incidence in 1993 (6,456) is about one-third the number of cases reported ten years earlier, in 1984 (20,351).

By county, the highest crude gonorrhea rates were found in Essex, Mercer, Camden, Cumberland, Salem and Atlantic Counties, in descending order by rate. These six counties were responsible for 65.5 percent of the total cases statewide. Essex County alone reported 2,018 or 31.3 percent of the total.

There were slight increases in the age-specific gonorrhea rates among age groups under 15 years. The rates for age groups 15 years and over were each lower in 1993 than in 1992. The rate for 15 through 19 year olds continued to be higher than that for any other age group in 1993 (393.5 per 100,000), even though it was 6.1 percent lower than the comparable 1992 rate.

## Other Reportable Diseases

Under New Jersey laws that require reporting of cases of a number of communicable diseases to the Department of Health and Senior Services, one or more cases of 33 different communicable diseases were reported in 1993. A small number of reportable diseases had major increases in reported incidence in 1993 compared to 1992 levels. Among these were shigellosis (an increase of 82 cases or 31.1%), Lyme disease (98 additional cases or 14.2% higher), and salmonellosis (126 more cases or an 11.6% increase) (Table C9). There were 30 fewer measles cases in 1993 than in 1992; this represented a 71.4 percent reduction in the 42 cases reported in 1992. Also, there were 106 fewer cases of hepatitis B in 1992 for a reduction of 20.7 percent over the previous year's level (Table C15). In 1993, there were 47 New Jersey resident deaths from hepatitis B, an increase of 23 over the 1992 figure. There were also 2 deaths in 1993 from hepatitis A and 20 deaths from non A, non B hepatitis, as well as 14 deaths from unspecified viral hepatitis (Center for Health Statistics, 1995c).

**TABLE C9. REPORTED CASES OF SELECTED VACCINE-PREVENTABLE AND OTHER COMMUNICABLE DISEASES NEW JERSEY, 1988 - 1993**

| DISEASE | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ambiasis | 115 | 39 | 21 | 32 | 23 | 16 |
| Campylobacterosis | 571 | 422 | 612 | 582 | 573 | 595 |
| Giardiasis | 639 | 465 | 440 | 447 | 577 | 615 |
| Hepatitis A | 320 | 469 | 437 | 307 | 311 | 295 |
| Hepatitis B | 497 | 597 | 525 | 442 | 513 | 407 |
| Hepatitis, Non A or B | 21 | 37 | 45 | 104 | 97 | 98 |
| Legionellosis | 40 | 40 | 52 | 36 | 32 | 33 |
| Lyme disease | 550 | 680 | 1,066 | 915 | 688 | 786 |
| Measles(Rubeola) | 405 | 462 | 473 | 1,138 | 42 | 12 |
| Mumps | 57 | 214 | 143 | 43 | 14 | 18 |
| Salmonellosis | 2,391 | 1,854 | 1,870 | 2,016 | 1,083 | 1,209 |
| Shigellosis | 332 | 182 | 331 | 380 | 264 | 346 |
| Typhoid Fever | 16 | 33 | 25 | 19 | 25 | 18 |
| Yersiniosis | 76 | 49 | 31 | 43 | 62 | 43 |

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

Distribution of reported cases of communicable diseases is presented by county of residence, age, month of onset and race/ethnicity in Tables C16 through C19.

**TABLE C10. AIDS INCIDENCE BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE**
**NEW JERSEY, 1993**
**CASES REPORTED THROUGH DECEMBER 31,1995**

| COUNTY | NUMBER OF CASES | RATE* |
|---|---|---|
| ATLANTIC | 150 | 64.9 |
| BERGEN | 187 | 22.3 |
| BURLINGTON | 62 | 15.7 |
| CAMDEN | 148 | 29.2 |
| CAPE MAY | 18 | 18.5 |
| CUMBERLAND | 45 | 32.4 |
| ESSEX | 1,539 | 199.8 |
| GLOUCESTER | 22 | 9.2 |
| HUDSON | 718 | 130.0 |
| HUNTERDON | 24 | 21.1 |
| MERCER | 144 | 43.8 |
| MIDDLESEX | 256 | 37.2 |
| MONMOUTH | 227 | 39.7 |
| MORRIS | 102 | 23.6 |
| OCEAN | 85 | 18.9 |
| PASSAIC | 334 | 72.7 |
| SALEM | 12 | 18.4 |
| SOMERSET | 61 | 23.8 |
| SUSSEX | 13 | 9.5 |
| UNION | 347 | 70.1 |
| WARREN | 12 | 12.7 |
| INCARCERATED | 155 | N/A |
| UNKNOWN | 2 | N/A |
| TOTAL | 4,663 | 59.3 |

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

## TABLE C11. VERIFIED TUBERCULOSIS CASES BY AGE, SEX AND RACE
## NEW JERSEY, 1993

| | TOTAL | | | | | | WHITE | | | | BLACK | | | | OTHER | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | | MALE | | FEMALE | | MALE | | FEMALE | | MALE | | FEMALE | | MALE | | FEMALE | |
| AGE | NO. | % | NO. | % | NO. | % | NO. | % | NO. | % | NO. | % | NO. | % | NO. | % | NO. | % |
| 0-4 | 30 | 3.3 | 13 | 2.3 | 17 | 4.7 | 5 | 2.1 | 8 | 5.8 | 7 | 2.7 | 8 | 5.1 | 1 | 1.6 | 1 | 1.6 |
| 5-9 | 24 | 2.6 | 13 | 2.3 | 11 | 3.1 | 4 | 1.7 | 4 | 2.9 | 9 | 3.5 | 6 | 3.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 1.6 |
| 10-14 | 13 | 1.4 | 8 | 1.4 | 5 | 1.4 | 2 | 0.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 1.6 | 4 | 2.5 | 2 | 3.1 | 1 | 1.6 |
| 15-19 | 20 | 2.2 | 11 | 2.0 | 9 | 2.5 | 4 | 1.7 | 4 | 2.9 | 6 | 2.3 | 2 | 1.3 | 1 | 1.6 | 3 | 4.7 |
| 20-24 | 63 | 6.9 | 32 | 5.8 | 31 | 8.7 | 17 | 7.3 | 10 | 7.3 | 10 | 3.9 | 11 | 7.0 | 5 | 7.8 | 10 | 15.6 |
| 25-34 | 210 | 23.0 | 113 | 20.4 | 97 | 27.1 | 50 | 21.4 | 25 | 18.2 | 48 | 18.8 | 49 | 31.2 | 15 | 23.4 | 23 | 35.9 |
| 35-44 | 229 | 25.1 | 154 | 27.8 | 75 | 20.9 | 52 | 22.2 | 23 | 16.8 | 91 | 35.5 | 39 | 24.8 | 11 | 17.2 | 13 | 20.3 |
| 45-54 | 112 | 12.3 | 77 | 13.9 | 35 | 9.8 | 30 | 12.8 | 15 | 10.9 | 41 | 16.0 | 16 | 10.2 | 6 | 9.4 | 4 | 6.3 |
| 55-64 | 72 | 7.9 | 47 | 8.5 | 25 | 7.0 | 18 | 7.7 | 12 | 8.8 | 20 | 7.8 | 8 | 5.1 | 9 | 14.1 | 5 | 7.8 |
| 65+ | 139 | 15.2 | 86 | 15.5 | 53 | 14.8 | 52 | 22.2 | 36 | 26.3 | 20 | 7.8 | 14 | 8.9 | 14 | 21.9 | 3 | 4.7 |
| TOTAL | 912 | 100.0 | 554 | 100.0 | 358 | 100.0 | 234 | 100.0 | 137 | 100.0 | 256 | 100.0 | 157 | 100.0 | 64 | 100.0 | 64 | 100.0 |

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

**TABLE C12. TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE BY COUNTY**
**NEW JERSEY, 1993**

| | VERIFIED CASES | | TOTAL CASES | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| COUNTY | NUMBER | RATE* | NUMBER | RATE* |
| ATLANTIC | 25 | 10.8 | 32 | 13.9 |
| BERGEN | 56 | 6.7 | 73 | 8.7 |
| BURLINGTON | 14 | 3.5 | 14 | 3.5 |
| CAMDEN | 31 | 6.1 | 39 | 7.7 |
| CAPE MAY | 5 | 5.1 | 9 | 9.3 |
| CUMBERLAND | 5 | 3.6 | 8 | 5.8 |
| ESSEX | 236 | 30.6 | 360 | 46.7 |
| GLOUCESTER | 11 | 4.6 | 15 | 6.3 |
| HUDSON | 137 | 24.8 | 318 | 57.6 |
| HUNTERDON | 1 | 0.9 | 1 | 0.9 |
| MERCER | 27 | 8.2 | 32 | 9.7 |
| MIDDLESEX | 63 | 9.2 | 88 | 12.8 |
| MONMOUTH | 34 | 5.9 | 43 | 7.5 |
| MORRIS | 15 | 3.5 | 37 | 8.6 |
| OCEAN | 12 | 2.7 | 20 | 4.4 |
| PASSAIC | 112 | 24.4 | 168 | 36.6 |
| SALEM | 4 | 6.1 | 4 | 6.1 |
| SOMERSET | 10 | 3.9 | 11 | 4.3 |
| SUSSEX | 10 | 7.3 | 17 | 12.5 |
| UNION | 43 | 8.7 | 52 | 10.5 |
| WARREN | 2 | 2.1 | 2 | 2.1 |
| MILITARY | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |
| INSTITUTION | 34 | N/A | 53 | N/A |
| TRANSIENT | 25 | N/A | 26 | N/A |
| TOTAL | 912 | 11.6 | 1,422 | 18.1 |

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

## TABLE C13. NUMBER AND RATE OF GONORRHEA AND SYPHILIS CASES BY TYPE AND AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1993

| AGE GROUP | TOTAL SYPHILIS | | PRIMARY & SECONDARY | | EARLY LATENT | | LATE & LATE LATENT | | CONGENITAL | | GONORRHEA | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NUMBER | RATE | NUMBER | RATE | NUMBER | RATE | NUMBER | RATE | NUMBER | RATE | NUMBER | RATE |
| UNDER 5 | 171 | 29.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 | 168 | 28.9 | 20 | 3.4 |
| 5 - 9 | 1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 8 | 1.5 |
| 10-14 | 10 | 2.0 | 2 | 0.4 | 3 | 0.6 | 5 | 1.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 133 | 26.2 |
| 15-19 | 125 | 25.8 | 25 | 5.2 | 46 | 9.5 | 54 | 11.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,908 | 393.5 |
| 20-24 | 388 | 75.9 | 51 | 10.0 | 138 | 27.0 | 199 | 39.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,855 | 363.5 |
| 25-44 | 1,437 | 56.1 | 217 | 8.5 | 331 | 12.9 | 889 | 34.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,096 | 81.8 |
| 45-64 | 339 | 21.0 | 29 | 1.8 | 55 | 3.4 | 255 | 15.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 127 | 7.9 |
| 65 & OVER | 146 | 13.6 | 4 | 0.4 | 4 | 0.4 | 138 | 12.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 22 | 2.1 |
| NOT STATED | 25 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 2 | N/A | 23 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 287 | N/A |
| TOTAL | 2,642 | 33.6 | 328 | 4.2 | 582 | 7.4 | 1,564 | 19.9 | 168 | 2.1 | 6,456 | 82.1 |

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

## TABLE C14. INCIDENCE OF SYPHILIS AND GONORRHEA BY COUNTY NEW JERSEY, 1993

| COUNTY | SYPHILIS | | | | | | GONORRHEA | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL CASES | | CONGENITAL | PRIMARY & SECONDARY | EARLY LATENT | LATE & LATE LATENT | | |
| | NUMBER | RATE | | | | | NUMBER | RATE |
| ATLANTIC | 54 | 23.4 | 0 | 4 | 14 | 36 | 237 | 102.6 |
| BERGEN | 96 | 11.5 | 3 | 12 | 8 | 73 | 163 | 19.5 |
| BURLINGTON | 71 | 18.0 | 2 | 6 | 12 | 51 | 219 | 55.5 |
| CAMDEN | 398 | 78.5 | 5 | 21 | 16 | 356 | 892 | 176.0 |
| CAPE MAY | 6 | 6.2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 29 | 29.8 |
| CUMBERLAND | 53 | 38.1 | 0 | 18 | 24 | 11 | 242 | 174.1 |
| ESSEX | 809 | 105.0 | 97 | 137 | 233 | 342 | 2,018 | 261.9 |
| GLOUCESTER | 17 | 7.1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 70 | 29.4 |
| HUDSON | 296 | 53.6 | 9 | 28 | 72 | 187 | 373 | 67.5 |
| HUNTERDON | 11 | 9.7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 13 | 11.4 |
| MERCER | 154 | 46.9 | 5 | 27 | 45 | 77 | 748 | 227.7 |
| MIDDLESEX | 84 | 12.2 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 54 | 204 | 29.7 |
| MONMOUTH | 37 | 6.5 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 20 | 254 | 44.4 |
| MORRIS | 10 | 2.3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 53 | 12.2 |
| OCEAN | 24 | 5.3 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 13 | 55 | 12.2 |
| PASSAIC | 306 | 66.6 | 23 | 30 | 60 | 193 | 330 | 71.8 |
| SALEM | 28 | 43.0 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 10 | 90 | 138.2 |
| SOMERSET | 14 | 5.5 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 44 | 17.2 |
| SUSSEX | 2 | 1.5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2.9 |
| UNION | 169 | 34.2 | 5 | 24 | 48 | 92 | 402 | 81.3 |
| WARREN | 3 | 3.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 16 | 16.9 |
| TOTAL | 2,642 | 33.6 | 168 | 328 | 582 | 1,564 | 6,456 | 82.1 |

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

**TABLE C15. NUMBER AND RATE OF VIRAL HEPATITIS CASES BY TYPE NEW JERSEY, 1984-1993**

| YEAR | TYPE A/INFECTIOUS | | TYPE B/SERUM | | TYPE NON-A/NON-B | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NUMBER | RATE* | NUMBER | RATE* | NUMBER | RATE* |
| 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 | 259 | 3.4 | 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 |
| 1992 | 311 | 4.0 | 513 | 6.6 | 97 | 1.2 |
| 1993 | 295 | 3.8 | 407 | 5.2 | 98 | 1.2 |

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

## TABLE C16. REPORTABLE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY COUNTY
## NEW JERSEY, 1993

| DISEASE | ATLANTIC | BERGEN | BURLING-TON | CAMDEN | CAPE MAY | CUMBER-LAND | ESSEX | GLOU-CESTER | HUDSON | HUN-TERDON | MERCER | MIDDLE-SEX |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMEBIASIS | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| BOTULISM, INFANT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BRUCELLOSIS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CAMPLOBACTERIOSIS | 22 | 66 | 26 | 43 | 5 | 10 | 39 | 7 | 20 | 15 | 24 | 58 |
| CHOLERA, NON-01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CRUTZFELDT-JAKOB DISEASE | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GIARDIASIS | 16 | 35 | 51 | 52 | 3 | 12 | 31 | 23 | 9 | 22 | 35 | 49 |
| HEMOLYTIC UREMIC SYN | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| H.INFLUENZAE | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| HEMORRHAGIC COLITIS | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| HEPATITIS A | 5 | 54 | 5 | 14 | 2 | 15 | 32 | 3 | 30 | 3 | 19 | 22 |
| HEPATITIS B | 10 | 25 | 15 | 41 | 4 | 5 | 120 | 8 | 14 | 3 | 17 | 27 |
| HEPATITIS NONA/NONB | 4 | 3 | 17 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| KAWASAKI DISEASE | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| LEGIONELLOSIS | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 11 |
| LEPROSY | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LEPTOSPIROSIS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| LISTERIOSIS | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| LYME DISEASE | 29 | 11 | 49 | 12 | 1 | 18 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 204 | 33 | 24 |
| MALARIA | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| MEASLES, IMPORTED | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| MEASLES, INDIGENOUS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| MUMPS | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| PERTUSSIS | 7 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| PSITTACOSIS | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ROCKY MT SPT'D FEVER | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RUBELLA | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| SALMONELLOSIS | 61 | 99 | 60 | 78 | 13 | 17 | 147 | 23 | 54 | 8 | 64 | 113 |
| SCOMBROID POISONING | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| SHIGELLOSIS | 22 | 10 | 37 | 13 | 13 | 38 | 42 | 6 | 13 | 0 | 10 | 39 |
| STREPTOCOCCUS, GROUP B | 0 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| TYPHOID FEVER | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| YERSINIOSIS | 3 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 188 | 354 | 278 | 314 | 49 | 122 | 485 | 91 | 174 | 271 | 234 | 381 |

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

## TABLE C16. REPORTABLE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY COUNTY (CONT'D)
NEW JERSEY, 1993

| DISEASE | MONMOUTH | MORRIS | OCEAN | PASSAIC | SALEM | SOMERSET | SUSSEX | UNION | WARREN | UNKNOWN | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMEBIASIS | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 16 |
| BOTULISM,INFANT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| BRUCELLOSIS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS | 49 | 26 | 41 | 28 | 7 | 26 | 33 | 23 | 23 | 4 | 595 |
| CHOLERA, NON-01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| CRUTZFELDT-JAKOB DISEASE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| GIARDIASIS | 64 | 62 | 38 | 23 | 5 | 21 | 33 | 20 | 7 | 4 | 615 |
| HEMOLYTIC UREMIC SYN | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| H. INFLUENZAE | 0 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 |
| HEMORRHAGIC COLITIS | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| HEPATITIS A | 28 | 10 | 21 | 13 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 295 |
| HEPATITIS B | 29 | 12 | 16 | 43 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 407 |
| HEPATITIS NON-A/NON-B | 4 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 98 |
| KAWASAKI DIS | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 29 |
| LEGIONELLOSIS | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 33 |
| LEPROSY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| LEPTOSPIROSIS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| LISTERIOSIS | 4 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| LYME DISEASE | 76 | 104 | 107 | 3 | 7 | 51 | 19 | 12 | 8 | 1 | 786 |
| MALARIA | 0 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 51 |
| MEASLES, IMPORTED | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| MEASLES, INDIGENOUS | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 49 |
| MUMPS | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| PERTUSSIS | 12 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 86 |
| PSITTACOSIS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| ROCKY MT SPTD FEVER | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| RUBELLA | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| SALMONELLOSIS | 102 | 80 | 78 | 75 | 6 | 23 | 48 | 50 | 7 | 3 | 1,209 |
| SCOMBROID POISONING | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| SHIGELLOSIS | 21 | 9 | 8 | 29 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 28 | 346 |
| STREPTOCOCCUS,GROUP B | 3 | 4 | 23 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 83 |
| TYPHOID FEVER | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| YERSINIOSIS | 0 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 43 |
| TOTAL | 408 | 337 | 385 | 260 | 39 | 156 | 150 | 143 | 56 | 40 | 4,915 |

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

## TABLE C17. REPORTABLE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY AGE
## NEW JERSEY, 1993

| DISEASE | 0-2 | 3-5 | 6-10 | 11-20 | 21-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | 51-60 | 61-70 | OVER 70 | NOT STATED | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMEBIASIS | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 16 |
| BOTULISM, INFANT | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| BRUCELLOSIS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| CAMPLOBACTERIOSIS | 42 | 31 | 17 | 50 | 141 | 110 | 80 | 39 | 36 | 31 | 18 | 595 |
| CHOLERA, NON-01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| CRUTZFELDT-JAKOB DISEASE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| GIARDIASIS | 43 | 78 | 52 | 25 | 83 | 151 | 54 | 39 | 26 | 13 | 51 | 615 |
| HEMOLYTIC UREMIC SYN | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 14 |
| H.INFLUENZAE | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 3 | 27 |
| HEMORRHAGIC COLITIS | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 11 |
| HEPATITIS A | 2 | 8 | 22 | 45 | 63 | 60 | 26 | 24 | 18 | 22 | 5 | 295 |
| HEPATITIS B | 2 | 2 | 1 | 38 | 120 | 117 | 60 | 27 | 17 | 20 | 3 | 407 |
| HEPATITIS NONA/NONB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 19 | 41 | 16 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 98 |
| KAWASAKI DISEASE | 5 | 15 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 29 |
| LEGIONELLOSIS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 1 | 33 |
| LEPROSY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| LEPTOSPIROSIS | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| LISTERIOSIS | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 6 | 31 |
| LYME DISEASE | 11 | 40 | 92 | 95 | 66 | 121 | 126 | 86 | 71 | 67 | 11 | 786 |
| MALARIA | 2 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 14 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 51 |
| MEASLES, IMPORTED | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| MEASLES, INDIGENOUS | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION | 9 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 49 |
| MUMPS | 1 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| PERTUSSIS | 63 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 86 |
| PSITTACOSIS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| ROCKY MT SPT'D FEVER | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| RUBELLA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| SALMONELLOSIS | 179 | 118 | 78 | 132 | 171 | 132 | 109 | 66 | 50 | 101 | 73 | 1,209 |
| SCOMBROID POISONING | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| SHIGELLOSIS | 29 | 72 | 54 | 22 | 54 | 42 | 28 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 24 | 346 |
| STREPTOCOCCUS, GROUP B | 8 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 16 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 83 |
| TYPHOID FEVER | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 18 |
| YERSINIOSIS | 12 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 43 |
| TOTAL | 430 | 387 | 360 | 450 | 782 | 825 | 527 | 316 | 258 | 326 | 254 | 4,915 |

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

## TABLE C18. REPORTABLE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY MONTH OF ONSET
## NEW JERSEY, 1993

| DISEASE | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMEBIASIS | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 16 |
| BOTULISM, INFANT | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| BRUCELLOSIS | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| CAMPLOBACTERIOSIS | 22 | 32 | 29 | 23 | 46 | 48 | 78 | 107 | 52 | 57 | 53 | 48 | 595 |
| CHOLERA, NON-01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| CRUTZFELDT-JAKOB DISEASE | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| GIARDIASIS | 25 | 29 | 54 | 24 | 43 | 29 | 28 | 70 | 69 | 100 | 70 | 74 | 615 |
| HEMOLYTIC UREMIC SYN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 14 |
| H.INFLUENZAE | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 27 |
| HEMORRHAGIC COLITIS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 11 |
| HEPATITIS A | 32 | 33 | 30 | 14 | 30 | 22 | 19 | 29 | 11 | 19 | 23 | 33 | 295 |
| HEPATITIS B | 39 | 24 | 43 | 26 | 49 | 37 | 40 | 34 | 30 | 26 | 19 | 40 | 407 |
| HEPATITIS NONA/NONB | 9 | 7 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 11 | 98 |
| KAWASAKI DISEASE | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 29 |
| LEGIONELLOSIS | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 33 |
| LEPROSY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| LEPTOSPIROSIS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| LISTERIOSIS | 0 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 31 |
| LYME DISEASE | 11 | 11 | 16 | 13 | 31 | 95 | 207 | 157 | 63 | 75 | 60 | 47 | 786 |
| MALARIA | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 51 |
| MEASLES, IMPORTED | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| MEASLES, INDIGENOUS | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION | 7 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 49 |
| MUMPS | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 18 |
| PERTUSSIS | 8 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 16 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 86 |
| PSITTACOSIS | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| ROCKY MT SPT'D FEVER | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| RUBELLA | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| SALMONELLOSIS | 75 | 65 | 104 | 52 | 113 | 72 | 117 | 183 | 120 | 112 | 97 | 99 | 1,209 |
| SCOMBROID POISONING | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| SHIGELLOSIS | 24 | 25 | 24 | 14 | 24 | 21 | 23 | 61 | 26 | 31 | 32 | 41 | 346 |
| STREPTOCOCCUS GROUP B | 1 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 16 | 83 |
| TYPHOID FEVER | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 18 |
| YERSINIOSIS | 4 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 43 |
| TOTAL | 272 | 258 | 353 | 209 | 387 | 378 | 570 | 722 | 431 | 470 | 408 | 457 | 4,915 |

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

## TABLE C19. REPORTABLE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY RACE/ETHNICITY NEW JERSEY, 1993

| DISEASE | NON-HISPANIC | | | HISPANIC | NOT STATED | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | WHITE | BLACK | OTHER | | | |
| AMEBIASIS | 9 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 16 |
| BOTULISM, INFANT | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| BRUCELLOSIS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| CAMPLOBACTERIOSIS | 440 | 32 | 9 | 39 | 75 | 595 |
| CHOLERA, NON-01 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| CRUTZFELDT-JAKOB DISEASE | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| GIARDIASIS | 458 | 17 | 6 | 72 | 62 | 615 |
| HEMOLYTIC UREMIC SYN | 12 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 14 |
| H.INFLUENZAE | 12 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 27 |
| HEMORRHAGIC COLITIS | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 11 |
| HEPATITIS A | 163 | 32 | 35 | 34 | 31 | 295 |
| HEPATITIS B | 150 | 167 | 11 | 44 | 35 | 407 |
| HEPATITIS NONA/NONB | 52 | 35 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 98 |
| KAWASAKI DISEASE | 20 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 29 |
| LEGIONELLOSIS | 25 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 33 |
| LEPROSY | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| LEPTOSPIROSIS | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| LISTERIOSIS | 21 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 31 |
| LYME DISEASE | 686 | 16 | 4 | 10 | 70 | 786 |
| MALARIA | 8 | 19 | 12 | 1 | 11 | 51 |
| MEASLES, IMPORTED | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| MEASLES, INDIGENOUS | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 8 |
| MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION | 31 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 49 |
| MUMPS | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 18 |
| PERTUSSIS | 59 | 11 | 0 | 13 | 3 | 86 |
| PSITTACOSIS | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| ROCKY MT SPT'D FEVER | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| RUBELLA | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 15 |
| SALMONELLOSIS | 726 | 190 | 34 | 124 | 135 | 1,209 |
| SCOMBROID POISONING | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| SHIGELLOSIS | 147 | 98 | 7 | 65 | 29 | 346 |
| STREPTOCOCCUS, GROUP B | 37 | 29 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 83 |
| TYPHOID FEVER | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 18 |
| YERSINIOSIS | 20 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 43 |
| TOTAL | 3,124 | 691 | 137 | 446 | 517 | 4,915 |

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

# HEALTH STATUS

# 1993

## INTRODUCTION

In October, 1993, the United States Public Health Service published Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives, which contained the details of where health professionals and other interested individuals wanted the country's population to be in terms of health outcomes and related behavior by the Year 2000. The Year 2000 targets were expressed in a comprehensive series of measurable objectives. In June, 1991, 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 sources of the data used to assess the status in 1993 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 type of data.

## NEW JERSEY YEAR 2000 HEALTH OBJECTIVES

In October, 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 11 priority areas of public health. In early 1996, an assessment of progress toward meeting New Jersey's Year 2000 health objectives, entitled Update Healthy New Jersey 2000: A Public Health Agenda for the 1990s was published. This report was the culmination of a review process which entailed some limited revision of objectives and Year 2000 targets. A few objectives were added, some, primarily those without a current or projected data source, were deleted and a number were revised. The result was an unduplicated total of 121 health objectives for New Jersey: 68 primary objectives and 53 sub-objectives targeting high-risk sub-groups of the population.

An assessment of the current status of a selected subset of the New Jersey Year 2000 health objectives is presented in this section, limited to those objectives whose measurement is based on data included in this report. Five 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. The objectives presented in this report are revised in keeping with Update Healthy New Jersey 2000 and are organized in the priority areas used in this latter report.

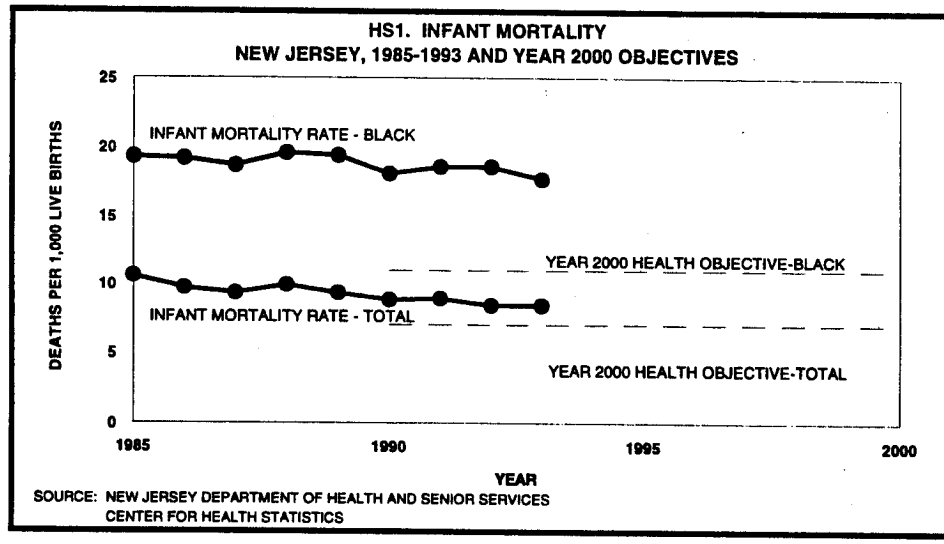
The following list categorizes the selected objectives into those which, given current trends, appear achievable by the Year 2000, those whose achievement seems unlikely, and another group of objectives whose trend lines are such that status in the Year 2000 is not possible to predict. These categorizations are based on a few data points. It is very likely that various unforeseen factors will have an impact on the outcomes and that program efforts developed and implemented in the early years of the decade will have an 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 RATE - TOTAL | X | | |
| INFANT MORTALITY RATE - BLACK | | X | |
| LOW BIRTH WEIGHT - TOTAL | | X | |
| LOW BIRTH WEIGHT - BLACK | | X | |
| VERY LOW BIRTH WEIGHT - TOTAL | | | X |
| VERY LOW BIRTH WEIGHT - BLACK | | X | |
| NO PRENATAL CARE - TOTAL | | | X |
| NO PRENATAL CARE - BLACK | | X | |
| EARLY PRENATAL CARE - TOTAL | | X | |
| EARLY PRENATAL CARE - BLACK | | X | |
| EARLY PRENATAL CARE - HISPANIC | | X | |

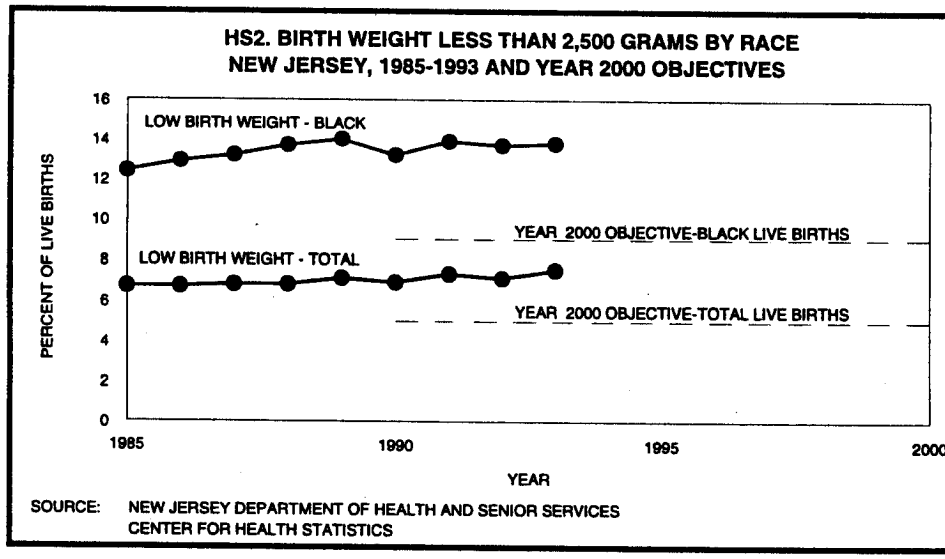
| OBJECTIVE | LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED | NOT LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED | UNCERTAIN |
|---|---|---|---|
| BIRTHS TO FEMALES 10-14 - TOTAL | | X | |
| BIRTHS TO FEMALES 10-14 - MINORITY | | X | |
| BIRTHS TO FEMALES 15-19 - TOTAL | | X | |
| BIRTHS TO FEMALES 15-19 - MINORITY | | X | |
| MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES - 15-19 | | | X |
| SUICIDES - 15-19 | | | X |
| HOMICIDES - 15-19 | | | X |
| BREAST CANCER DEATHS - TOTAL, AGE-ADJUSTED | X | | |
| BREAST CANCER DEATHS - WOMEN 50-64 | X | | |
| BREAST CANCER DEATHS - WOMEN 65 AND OVER | | X | |
| LUNG CANCER DEATHS - TOTAL, AGE-ADJUSTED | X | | |
| LUNG CANCER DEATHS - MINORITY MALES, AGE-ADJUSTED | X | | |
| COLORECTAL CANCER DEATHS - TOTAL, AGE-ADJUSTED | X | | |
| CERVICAL CANCER DEATHS - TOTAL, AGE-ADJUSTED | | X | |
| CERVICAL CANCER DEATHS - MINORITY, AGE-ADJUSTED | | X | |
| CERVICAL CANCER DEATHS - WOMEN 65 AND OVER | | X | |
| CORONARY HEART DISEASE DEATHS-TOTAL, AGE-ADJUSTED | X | | |
| CORONARY HEART DISEASE DEATHS-MINORITY, AGE-ADJ. | | | X |
| CORONARY HEART DISEASE DEATHS - TOTAL 45-64 | X | | |
| CORONARY HEART DISEASE DEATHS - MINORITY 45-64 | X | | |
| STROKE DEATHS - TOTAL, AGE-ADJUSTED | X | | |
| STROKE DEATHS - MINORITY, AGE-ADJUSTED | X | | |
| STROKE DEATHS - TOTAL 45-64 | X | | |
| STROKE DEATHS - MINORITY 45-64 | X | | |
| STROKE DEATHS - TOTAL 65 AND OVER | X | | |
| AIDS DEATHS - TOTAL, AGE-ADJUSTED | | X | |
| AIDS DEATHS - ALL RACES, 25-44 | | X | |
| PRIMARY & SECONDARY SYPHILIS INCIDENCE - TOTAL | X | | |
| PRIMARY & SECONDARY SYPHILIS INCIDENCE - MINORITY | | | X |
| GONORRHEA INCIDENCE - TOTAL | X | | |
| MEASLES INCIDENCE - TOTAL | | | X |

| OBJECTIVE | LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED | NOT LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED | UNCERTAIN |
|---|---|---|---|
| VERIFIED TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE - TOTAL | | | X |
| VERIFIED TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE - MINORITY | | | X |
| LYME DISEASE INCIDENCE - TOTAL | | X | |
| MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES - TOTAL, AGE-ADJUSTED | X | | |
| MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES - ALL RACES, 15-24 | X | | |
| MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES - ALL RACES , 70 AND OVER | | X | |
| HOMICIDE DEATHS - MINORITY MALES, 15-44 | | | X |
| HOMICIDE DEATHS - MINORITY FEMALES, 15-44 | X | | |
| SUICIDES - ALL RACES, 15-24 | X | | |
| SUICIDES - WHITE MALES, 65 AND OVER | | | X |
| CIRRHOSIS DEATHS - TOTAL, AGE-ADJUSTED | X | | |
| CIRRHOSIS DEATHS - MINORITY MALES, AGE-ADJUSTED | X | | |
| DRUG-RELATED DEATHS - TOTAL | | X | |

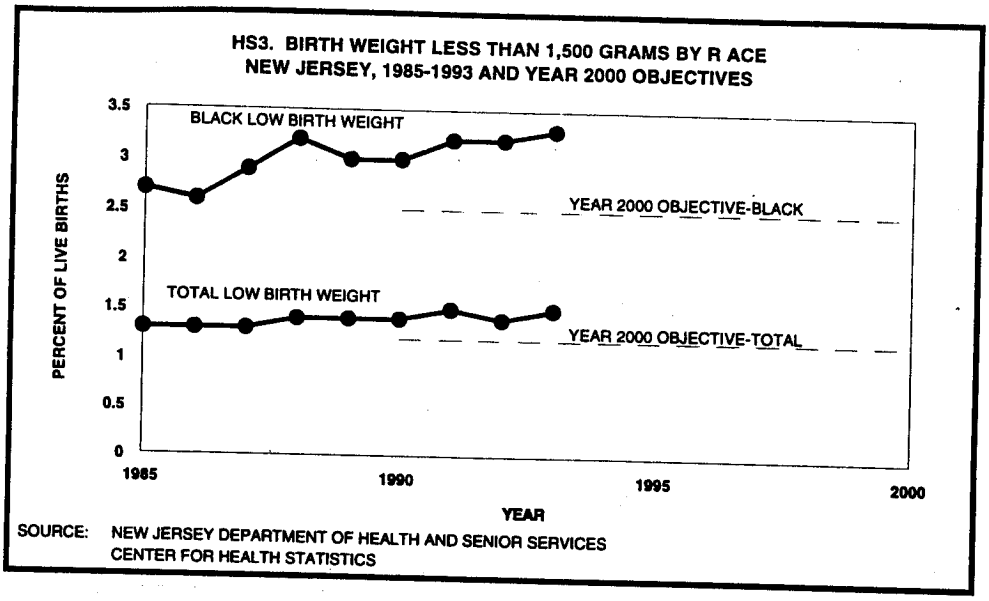
## PRIORITY AREA
## IMPROVE INFANT, CHILD HEALTH AND MATERNAL OUTCOMES



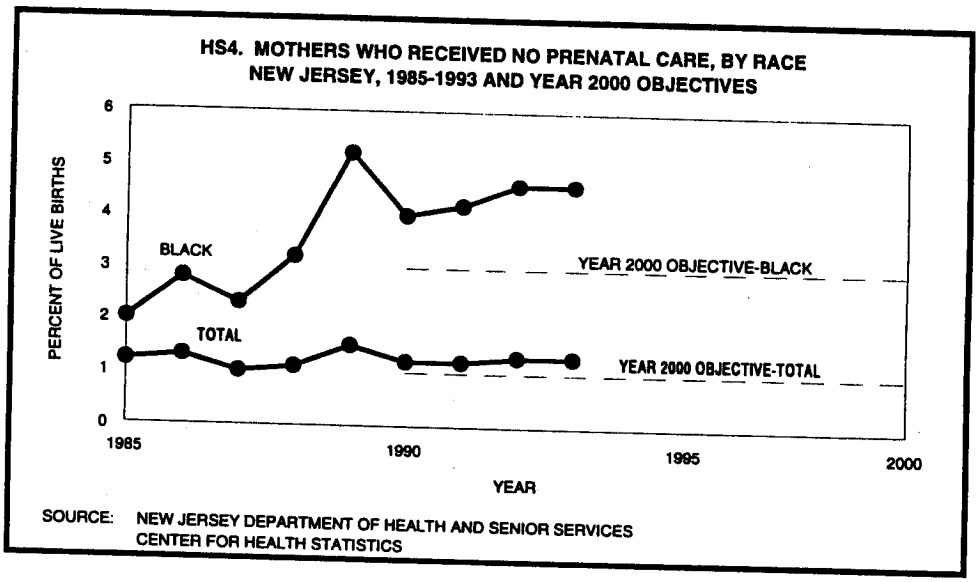

The total infant mortality rate was basically stable in 1992 and 1993, after declining steadily since 1982. Despite the slowing rate of decline, it still appears likely that the total infant mortality rate will meet the Year 2000 objective. The black infant mortality rate, which had increased during the 1990 through 1992 period, declined in 1993. However, the black infant mortality rate remains 2.8 times the white rate and, in the absence of major improvements, will not meet the Year 2000 target.




Percentages of both total and black low birth weight babies have been increasing over the time period 1985 through 1993. This trend has occurred in spite of the decline in total infant mortality over the same period. This is unexpected, as infant mortality is usually correlated with low birth weight. These findings are thought to be a result of technological advancements in caring for underweight infants in neonatal intensive care units. Decreasing the percentage of low birth weight babies is related to the degree to which women obtain early, adequate prenatal care. If present trends in the pattern of late or no entry into the prenatal care system continue, these objectives related to low birth weight will probably not be met.

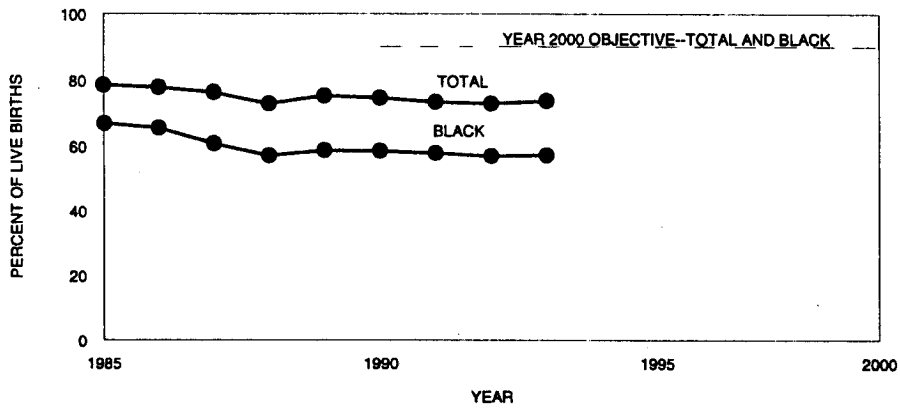



The percentages of black babies and babies of all races born at very low birth weights (less than 1,500 grams) were each higher in 1993 than in 1985. The likelihood of meeting the objective for babies of all races is not certain, however the percentage of very low birth weight black babies is not likely to decline to the target level by the Year 2000, given the current trend.



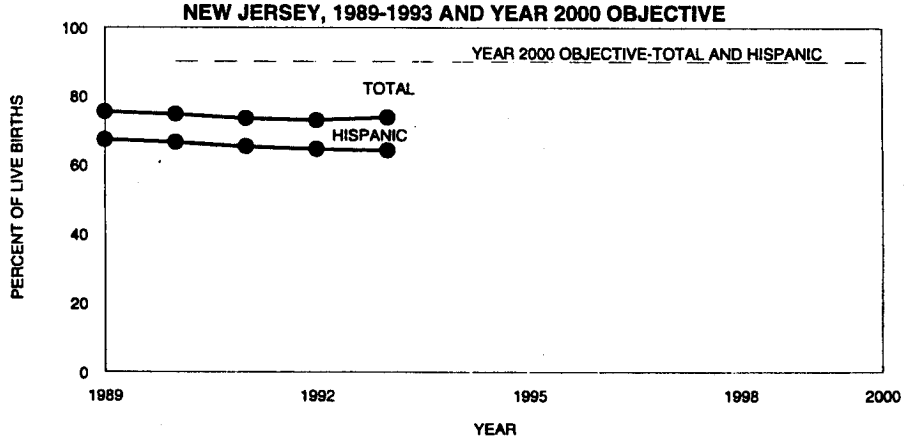

The percent of mothers of all races who received no prenatal care remained virtually unchanged over the past nine years, while the percent of black mothers for whom no prenatal care was reported has more than doubled. At current trends, it appears unlikely that the Year 2000 objective for black mothers will be met and uncertain that the objective for mothers of all races can be achieved.

**HS5. MOTHERS WHO RECEIVED PRENATAL CARE IN THE FIRST TRIMESTER BY RACE**
**NEW JERSEY, 1985-1993 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVE**




SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

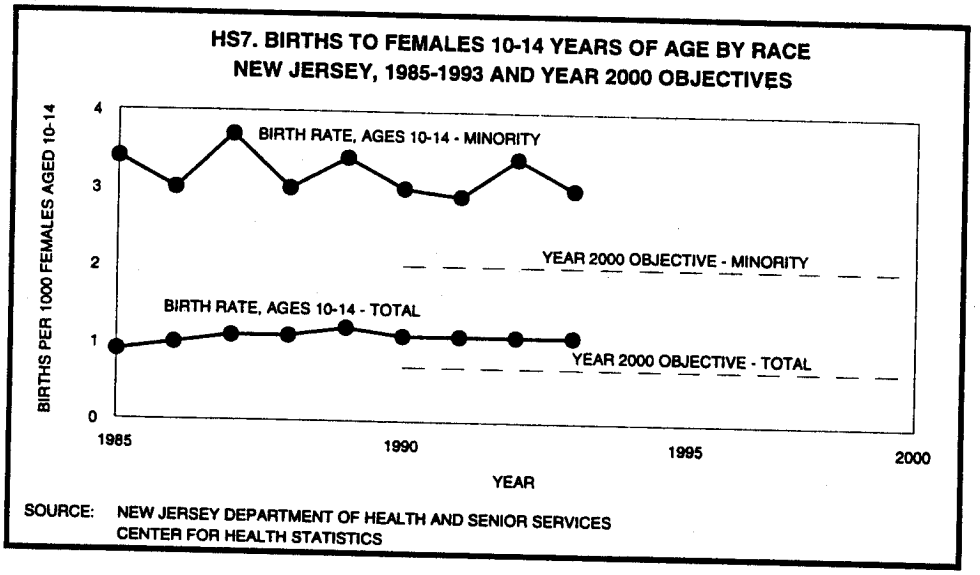
**HS6. MOTHERS WHO RECEIVED PRENATAL CARE IN THE FIRST TRIMESTER BY ETHNICITY**
**NEW JERSEY, 1989-1993 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVE**



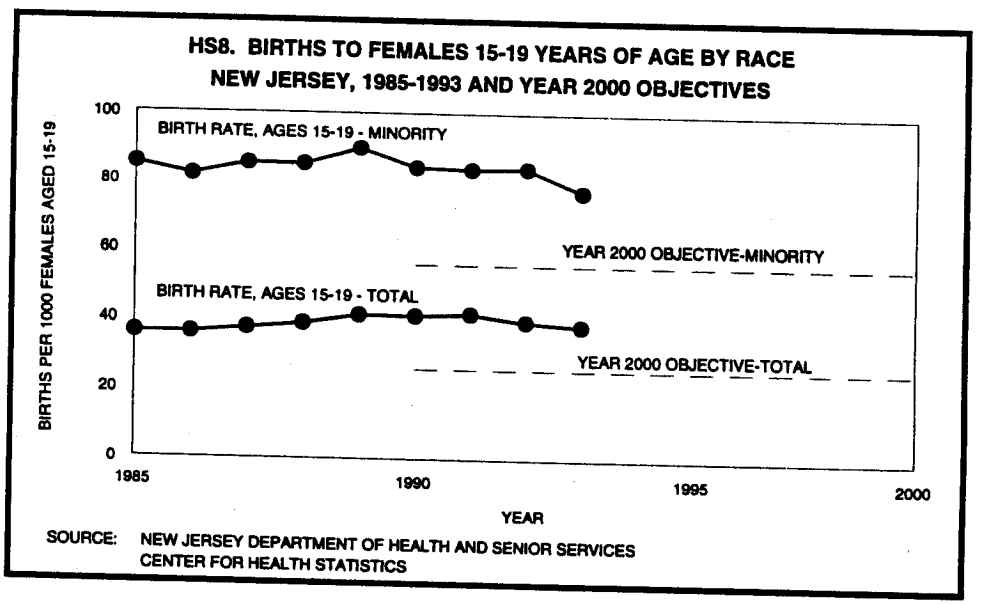

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

The percentages of all race and black mothers who received early prenatal care have exhibited similar downward trends since 1985 (Figure HS5). The same declining trend can be seen in early prenatal care levels reported by Hispanic mothers of any race (Figure HS6). Analysis of data on entry into prenatal care is complicated by the relatively large amount of missing data, however, it appears unlikely that the objectives for early prenatal care will be met for any race or ethnic group or by the total population by the Year 2000.

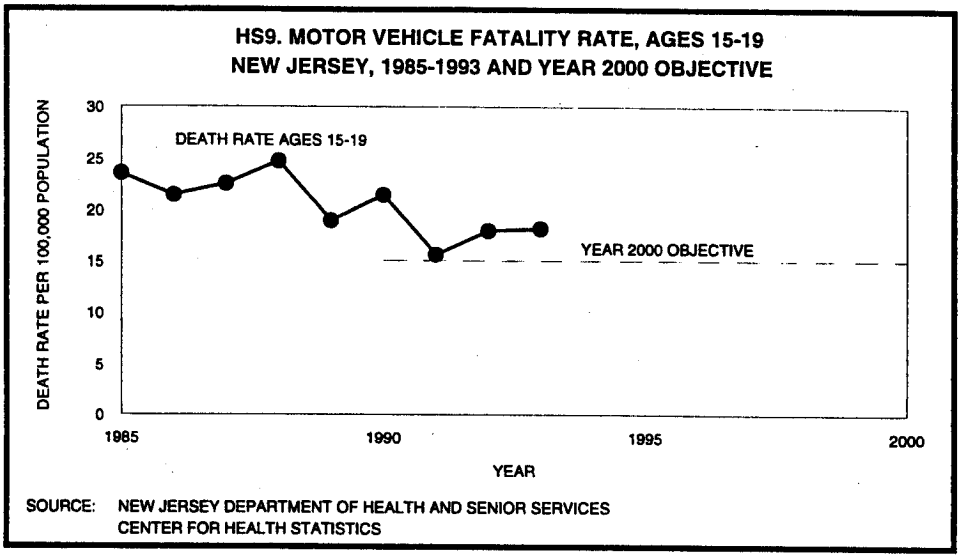
## PRIORITY AREA
## IMPROVE THE HEALTH OF ADOLESCENTS



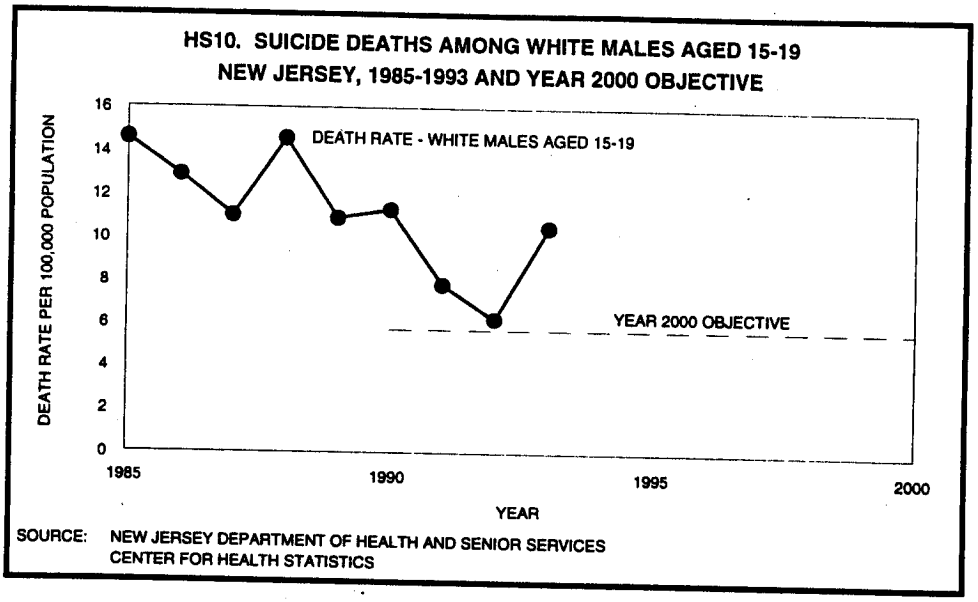

Teenage mothers have higher rates of low birth weight babies than mothers in other age groups. No progress has been made in lowering the fertility rates of either minority or total females in the 10 through 14 age groups. These trends appear to be stable, and if they continue in the same patterns for the remainder of the decade, the objectives will not be met.



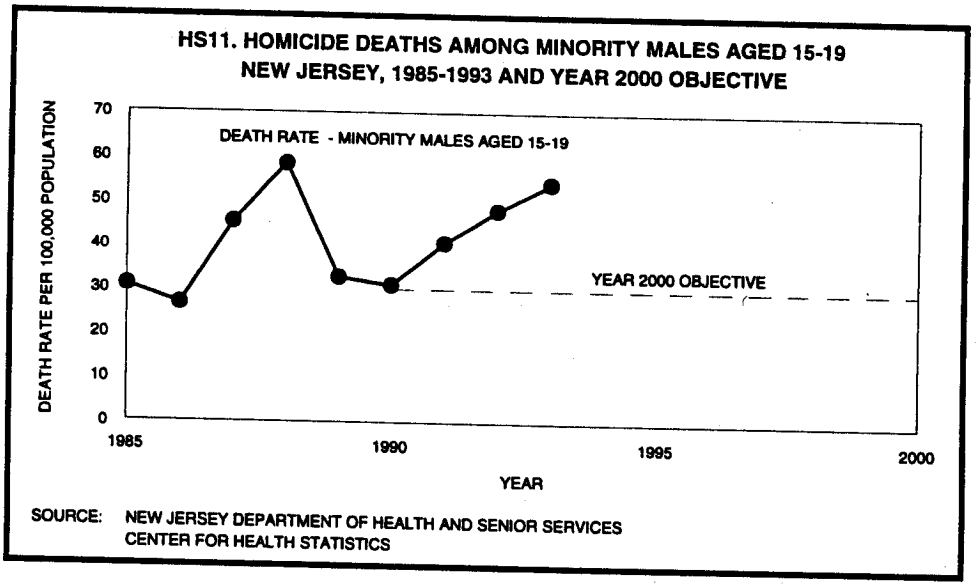

Fertility rates among 15 through 19 year old females are considerably higher than in 10 through 14 year olds, but also show little progress toward meeting the target level. The rates among both minority and total females 15 through 19 have declined slightly during the most recent years of the nine-year period since 1985. However, the minimal rate of decline in both rates makes it unlikely that these objectives will be reached by the Year 2000.




Although there has been substantial fluctuation in the death rate from motor vehicle injuries in 15 through 19 year olds over the period, the general trend has been a declining one over the past nine years. The objective was essentially achieved in 1991, however the rate has increased in the two years since. Because of the degree of fluctuation in this rate, it is uncertain at this point whether the Year 2000 objective will be met.



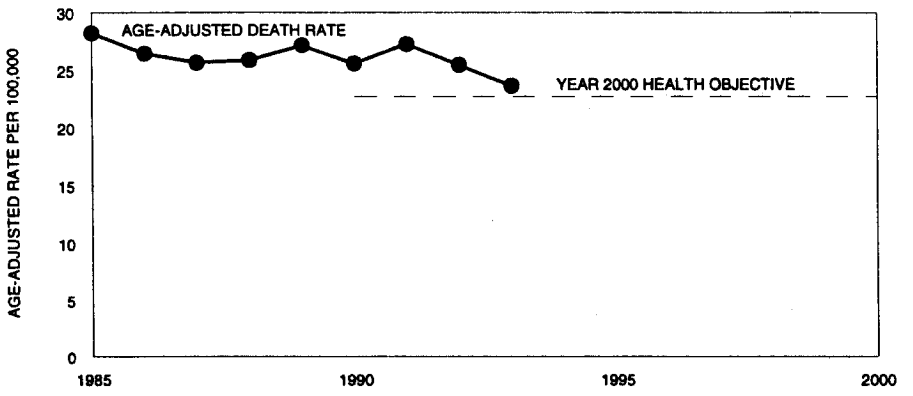

The suicide death rate among white males has declined dramatically in recent years and essentially met the Year 2000 target in 1992. Because the annual number of deaths is small, the death rate tends to fluctuate, thus the current level may not be maintained for the rest of the decade. At this point, it is uncertain that the Year 2000 objective will be met.




The homicide death rate among 15 through 19 year old minority males varies widely from year to year in New Jersey, because of relatively small numbers of deaths. The death rate essentially met the Year 2000 objective in 1990, but has since increased to a level well above the target. Due to the fluctuation in this rate, it is not certain that the objective will be met by the Year 2000.

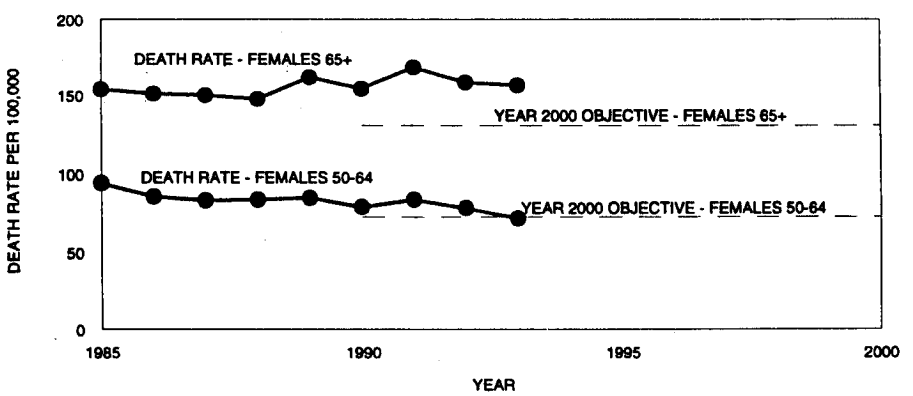
## PRIORITY AREA
## PREVENT, DETECT AND CONTROL CANCER

**HS12. AGE-ADJUSTED FEMALE BREAST CANCER DEATH RATE**
**NEW JERSEY, 1985-1993 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVE**



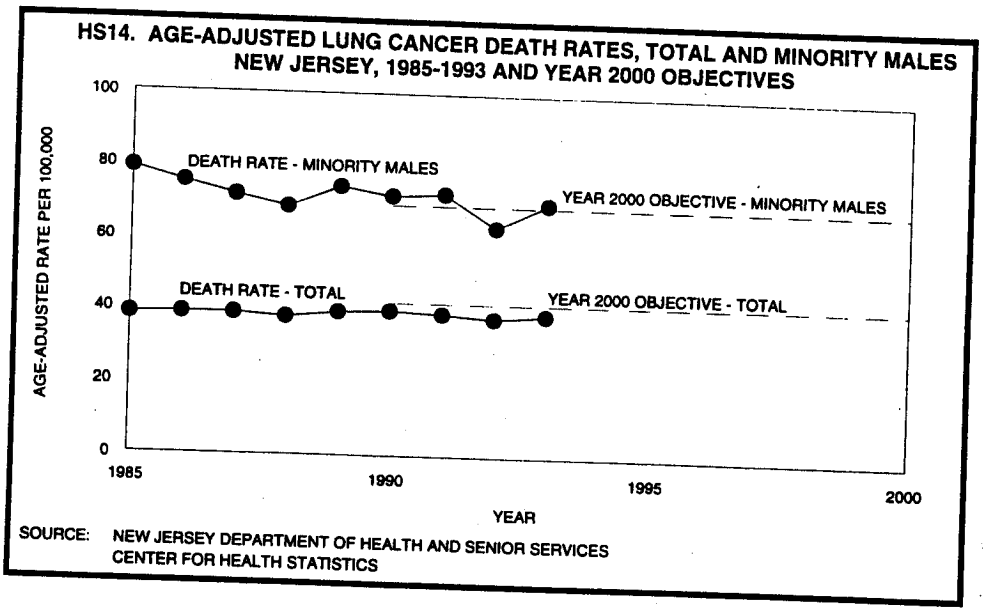

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

**HS13. FEMALE BREAST CANCER DEATH RATES BY AGE**
**NEW JERSEY, 1985-1993 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVES**

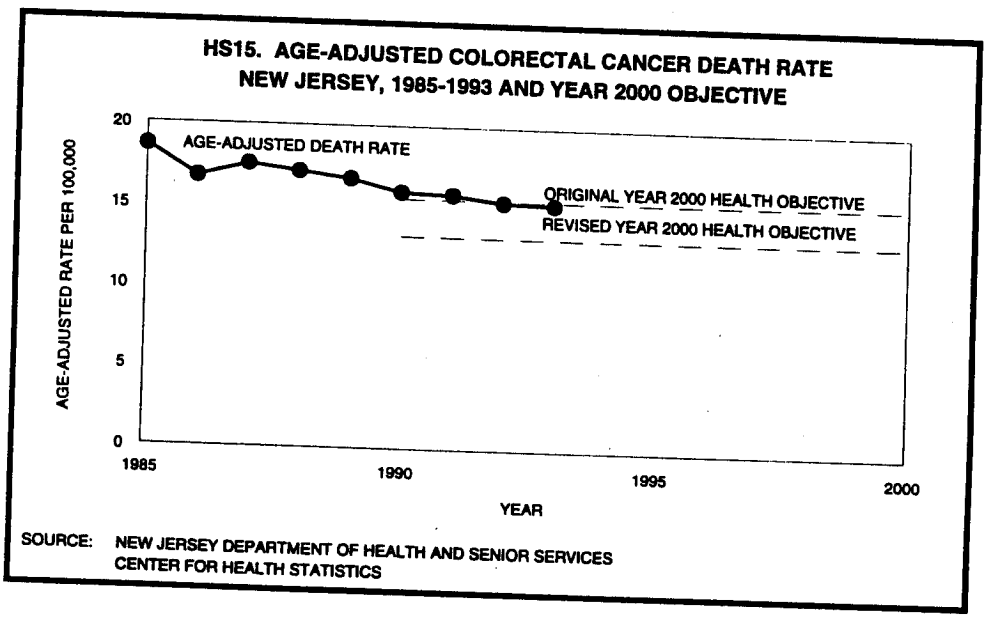



SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

The total female breast cancer death rate has declined since 1985 and in 1993 approached the Year 2000 target. If current trends continue, it is likely that the Year 2000 objective will be met. The likelihood of achievement differs by age group, however. The death rate for females 50 through 64 years old met the Year 2000 target in 1993, but the breast cancer death rate for females 65 and over was higher in 1993 than it was in 1985.

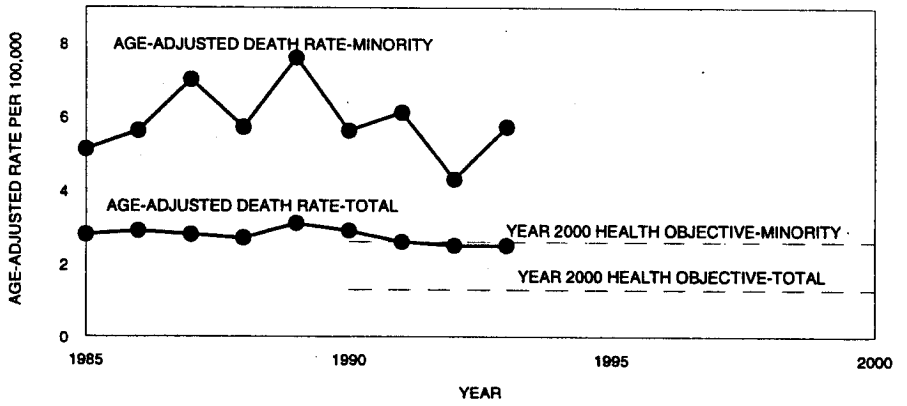



Because the average time span for development of lung cancer is lengthy (more than a decade), health objectives for this condition for the Year 2000 were directed toward slowing the rate of increase in the death rate. Although the lung cancer death rate for minority males continues to be substantially higher than the total rate, the trend in the minority male rate has been dramatically downward and the gap has narrowed. The Year 2000 objective has essentially been met for this subgroup. The total lung cancer death rate has remained basically unchanged during recent years, but still has met the Year 2000 objective for the entire period by not increasing.



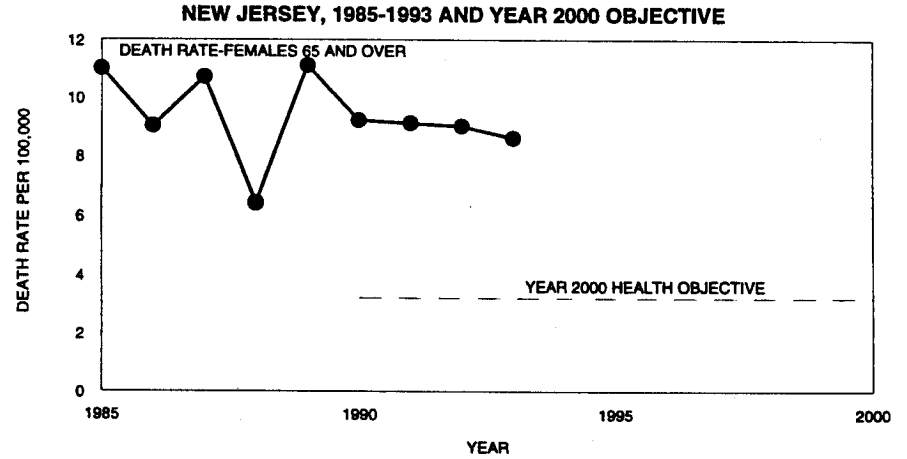

Age-adjusted death rates from colorectal cancer have steadily declined in recent years. The original Year 2000 objective for this condition was met very early in the decade. This led to a downward revision in the target in order to promote further decrease in the death rate. The trend in death rate appears to be on target for achieving the revised objective by the Year 2000.

**HS16. AGE-ADJUSTED CERVICAL CANCER DEATH RATES NEW JERSEY, 1985-1993 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVES**




SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

**HS17. CERVICAL CANCER DEATH RATE, FEMALES 65 AND OVER NEW JERSEY, 1985-1993 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVE**

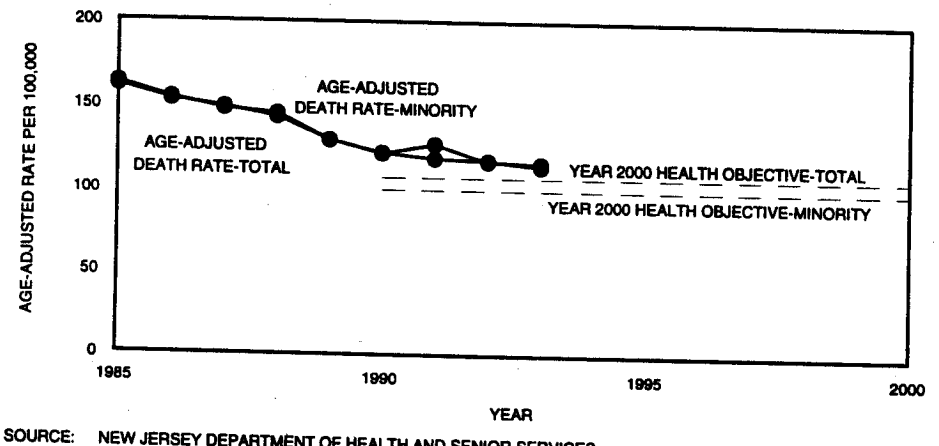



SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

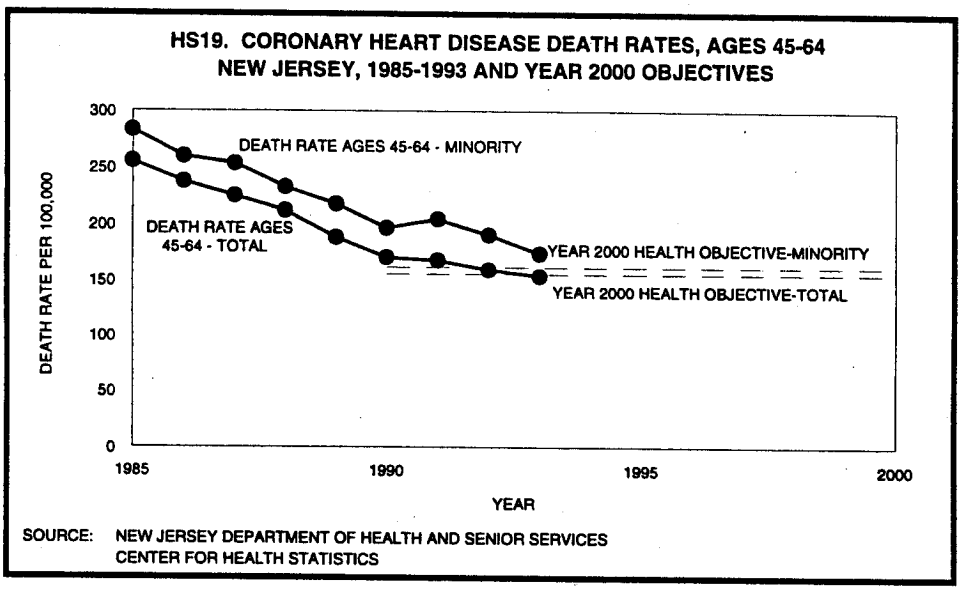
In the country as a whole, cervical cancer deaths declined dramatically throughout the 1970s and 1980s. This decline is thought to be due primarily to the widespread use of the Pap test for early detection of cervical cancer (National Center for Health Statistics, 1994). Although the state has also experienced a decline in cervical cancer mortality since the early 1970s, the death rate appears to have basically stabilized since 1985 in the total, minority and over 65 populations. Death rates from this cause remain generally twice as high in minority women as in the total population and are considerably higher in the elderly population than in either total or minority women. It appears unlikely that the Year 2000 objective will be met by any of these populations.

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

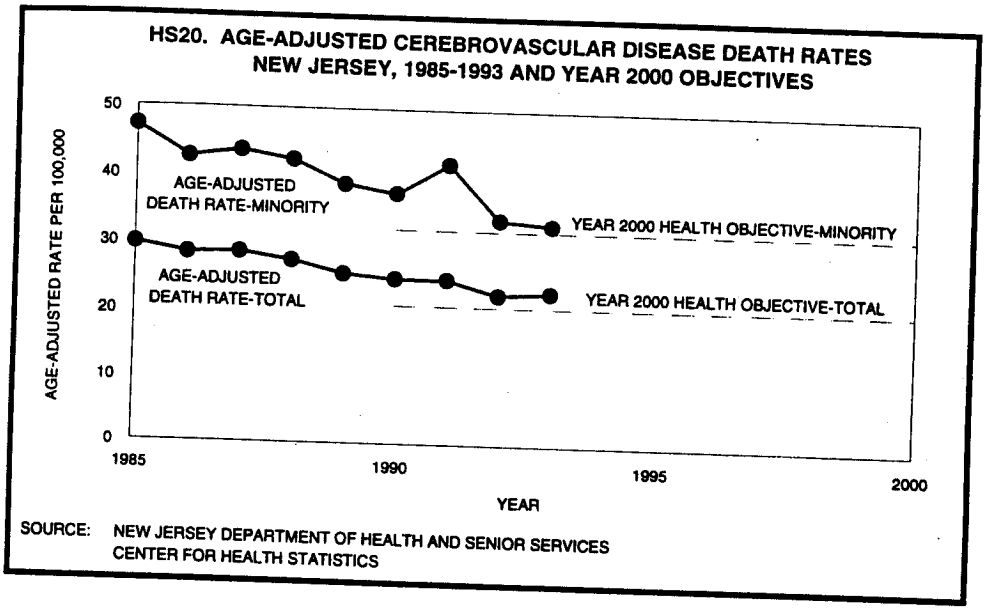
**HS18. AGE-ADJUSTED CORONARY HEART DISEASE DEATH RATES NEW JERSEY, 1985-1993 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVES**

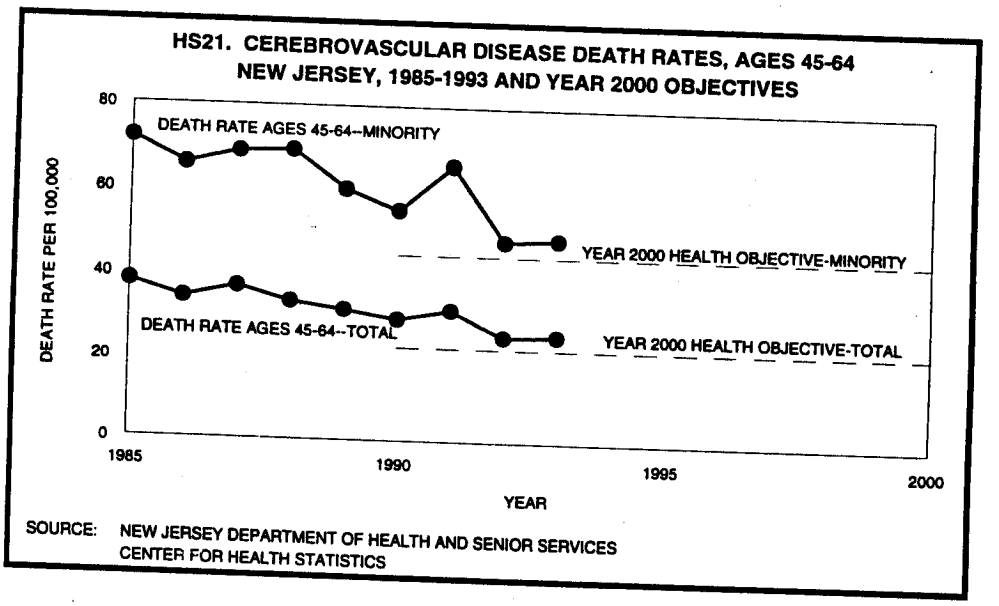



SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

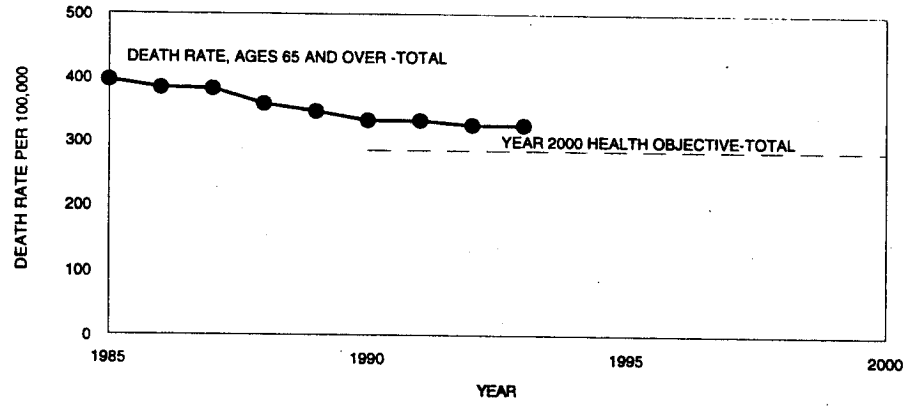



The death rate from coronary heart disease (CHD) has been decreasing in New Jersey and in the nation for more than 20 years. However, CHD remains the leading cause of death both in the state and in the country. The age-adjusted death rates for coronary heart disease for minorities and the total population are similar and are decreasing at about the same rate. Despite the decline in both total and minority age-adjusted death rates from CHD, it is uncertain that the objective for the minority population will be reached, since it was set at a lower level. Death rates from CHD among 45 through 64 year olds differ for minority and total populations. Although minority death rates from this cause are higher than in the total population, the pattern of decline in the rate is similar in both groups and it appears that the Year 2000 targets will be achieved for both populations.


HS20. AGE-ADJUSTED CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE DEATH RATES
NEW JERSEY, 1985-1993 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVES
AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000
50
40
30
20
10
0
AGE-ADJUSTED
DEATH RATE-MINORITY
YEAR 2000 HEALTH OBJECTIVE-MINORITY
AGE-ADJUSTED
DEATH RATE-TOTAL
YEAR 2000 HEALTH OBJECTIVE-TOTAL
1985
1990
1995
2000
YEAR
SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS


HS21. CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE DEATH RATES, AGES 45-64
NEW JERSEY, 1985-1993 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVES
DEATH RATE PER 100,000
80
60
40
20
0
DEATH RATE AGES 45-64--MINORITY
YEAR 2000 HEALTH OBJECTIVE-MINORITY
DEATH RATE AGES 45-64--TOTAL
YEAR 2000 HEALTH OBJECTIVE-TOTAL
1985
1990
1995
2000
YEAR
SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

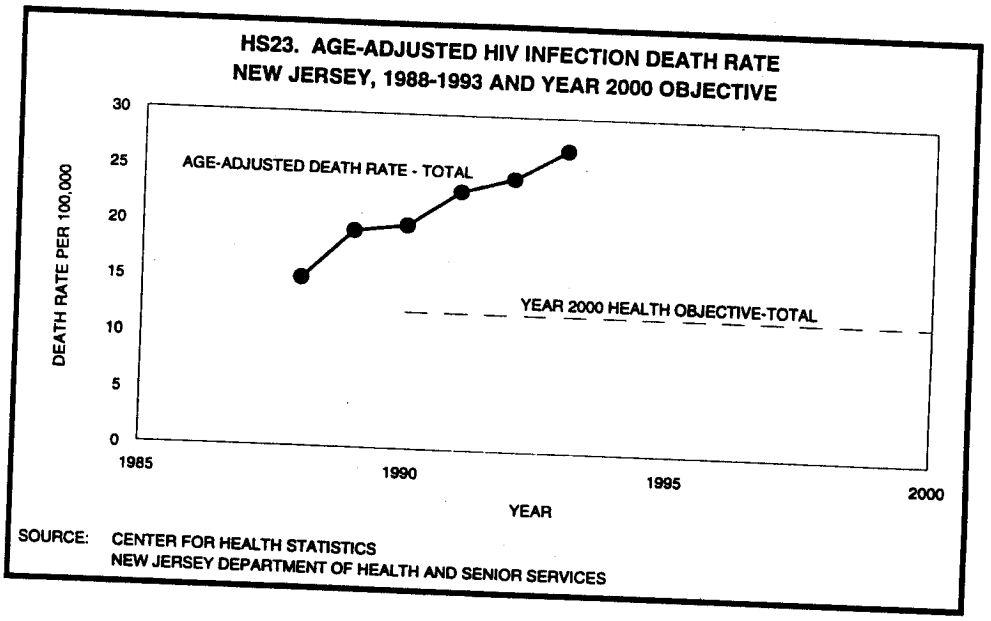
HS22. CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE DEATH RATES, AGES 65 AND OVER
NEW JERSEY, 1985-1993 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVE

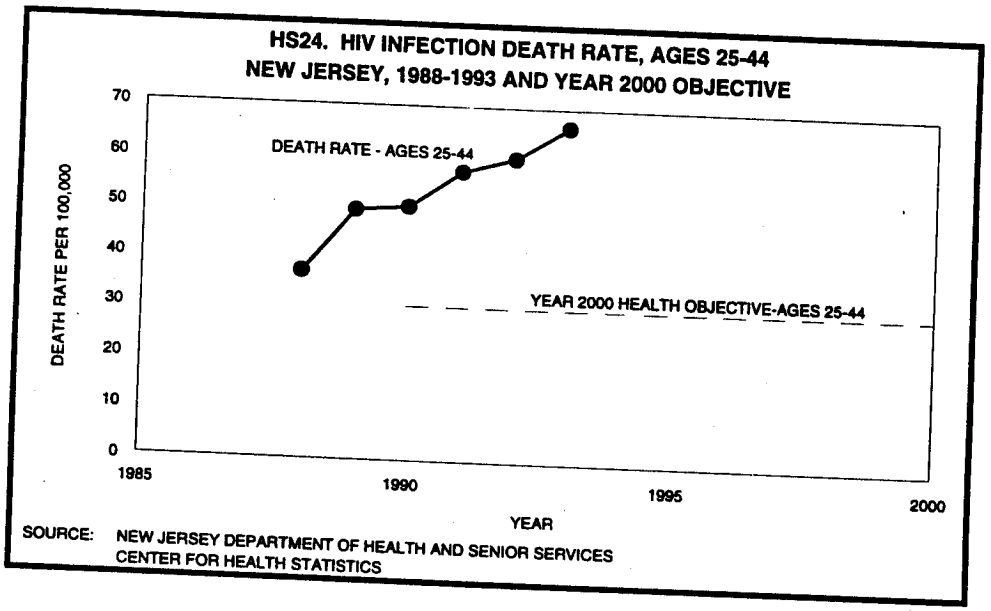



SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

The long-term trend in cerebrovascular disease death rates has been a pattern of decrease, but these rates differ dramatically by race and age. When adjusted for age, total minority death rates are considerably higher than total age-adjusted rates for all races. In the age group 45 through 64, minority rates are about twice the rate in the total population. Stroke mortality rates among persons 65 and over are more than ten times as high as in the total population 45 through 64 years of age. Despite the long-term decline in the stroke death rate in all of the high-risk groups, the rate of decrease appears to have slowed in recent years. Achievement of the Year 2000 objectives is attainable if the death rates from stroke continue to exhibit the same rate of decline as in the 1985-1990 period.

## PRIORITY AREA
## PREVENT AND CONTROL AIDS AND HIV INFECTION

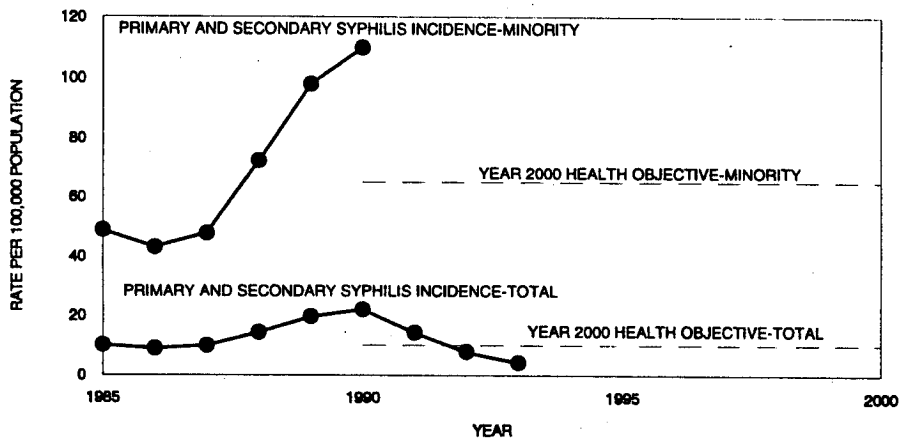



Because of the long lag time (from two years to several decades) for development of AIDS after infection with HIV, it is difficult to set objectives for the mortality rate that can be achieved within a decade. Many individuals who will die of AIDS during this decade were infected in the prior decade. The sharply rising death rates in the target populations (all ages and 25 through 44 years) reflect infection rates in the 1980s, for the most part. The success of current efforts to prevent the transmission of AIDS will be measured in the Year 2000 and beyond. The development of improved treatment methods which extend the life span of persons infected with HIV will be necessary to change the mortality rate trend to a declining one. In the absence of any such development, the objectives most likely will not be met.

## PRIORITY AREA
## PREVENT AND CONTROL SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

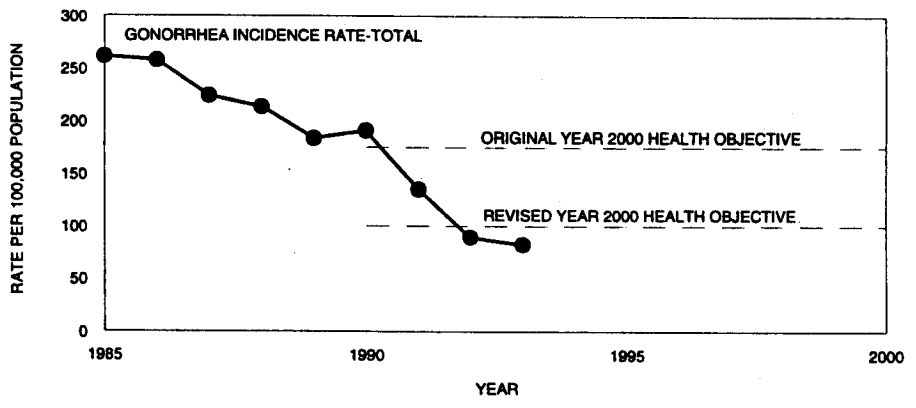
**HS25. PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SYPHILIS INCIDENCE RATES NEW JERSEY, 1985-1993 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVES**




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

The incidence of primary and secondary syphilis in New Jersey increased sharply between 1985 and 1990, especially in the minority population which, in 1990, had a rate approximately five times that in the total population. In 1991, CDC changed its reporting requirements regarding race and Hispanic ethnicity, making the definition of "minority" no longer consistent with the definition in use prior to 1991. Because of this change, incidence of syphilis in the minority population is no longer reported here. The incidence rate in the total population has declined since 1990 and has now met the Year 2000 objective.

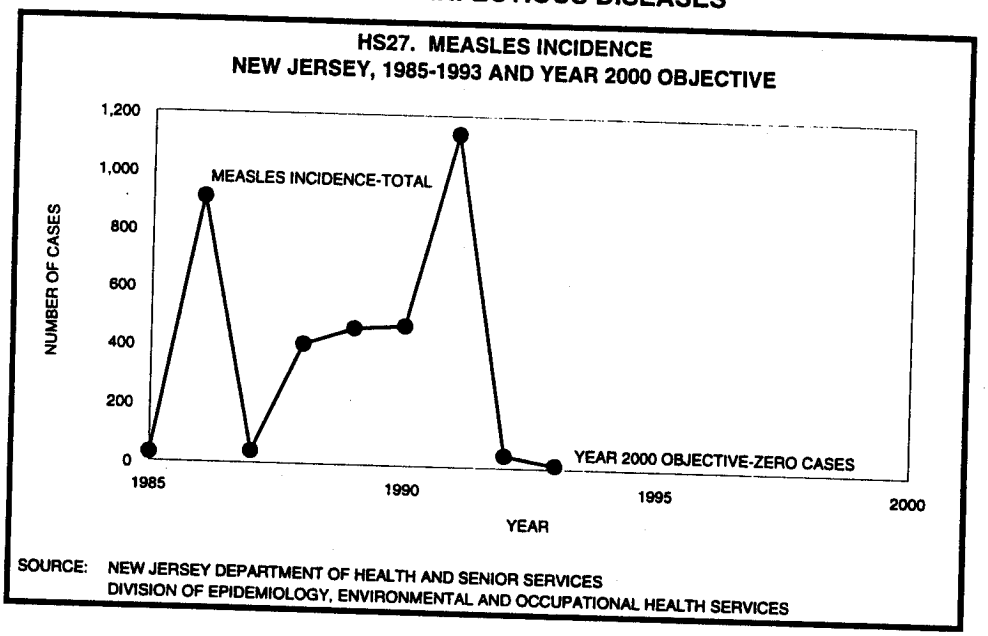
**HS26. GONORRHEA INCIDENCE RATE NEW JERSEY, 1985-1993 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVE**



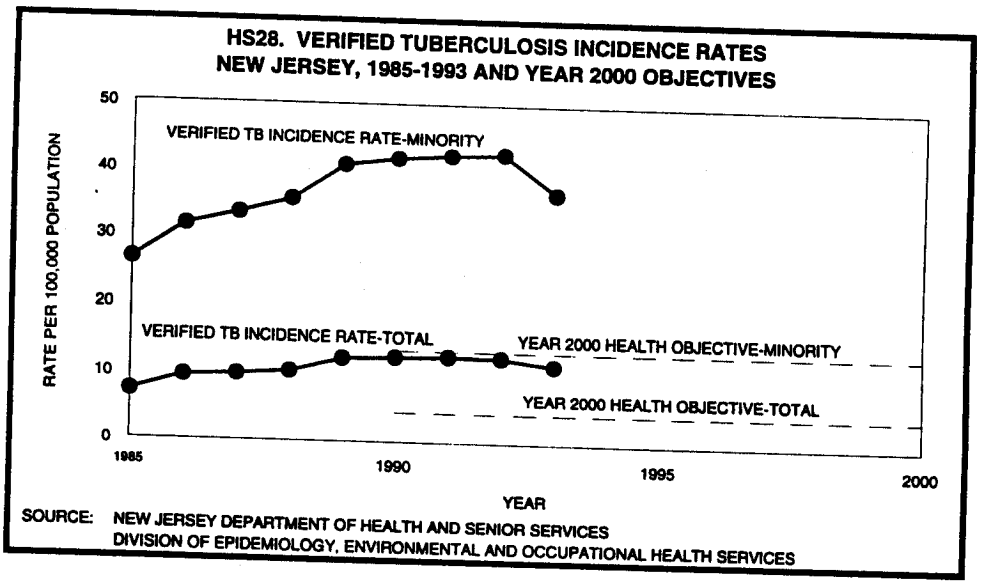

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, ENVIRONMENTAL AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

A decline in the number of reported cases of gonorrhea has continued for more than a decade and the number of cases reported in 1993 was less than one-third the number reported ten years earlier. Reported cases of gonorrhea are declining nationwide, however, the decrease in New Jersey exceeds the rate of decrease in the country as a whole. The state met and exceeded the original Year 2000 objective in 1991, leading to the setting of a more ambitious target, which was itself met in 1992 and 1993.

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

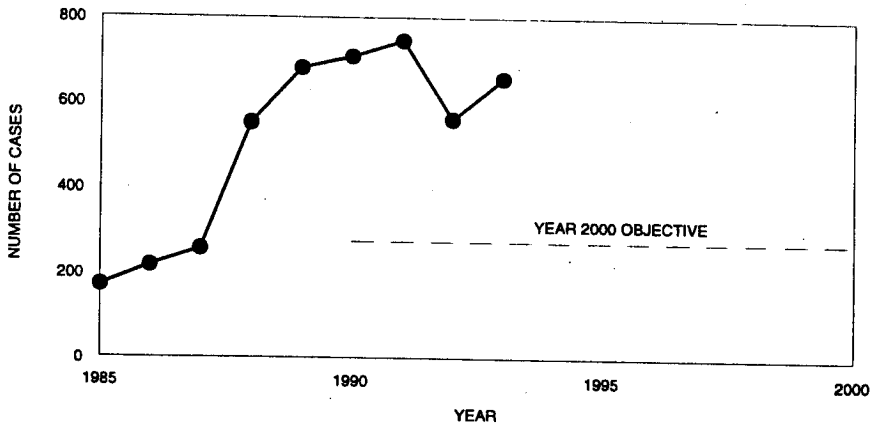



The incidence of measles (rubeola) has reached epidemic proportions twice within the past nine years, in 1986 and 1991. It will be possible to reach the Year 2000 objective only if the level of immunization reaches the Year 2000 target. Although reported cases were at a low level in 1992 and 1993, the likelihood of reaching the Year 2000 objective of zero cases of measles is uncertain.




Both the total and minority tuberculosis incidence rates rose steadily from 1985 until the early 1990s. However, both rates declined in 1993. More years of data are needed to confirm whether this is a change in the trend of the rate. The rate of tuberculosis in the minority population remains more than three times the rate in the total population and it is uncertain at this point whether either of the objectives will be met by the Year 2000.

HS29. LYME DISEASE (WITH RASH)
NEW JERSEY, 1985-1993 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVE

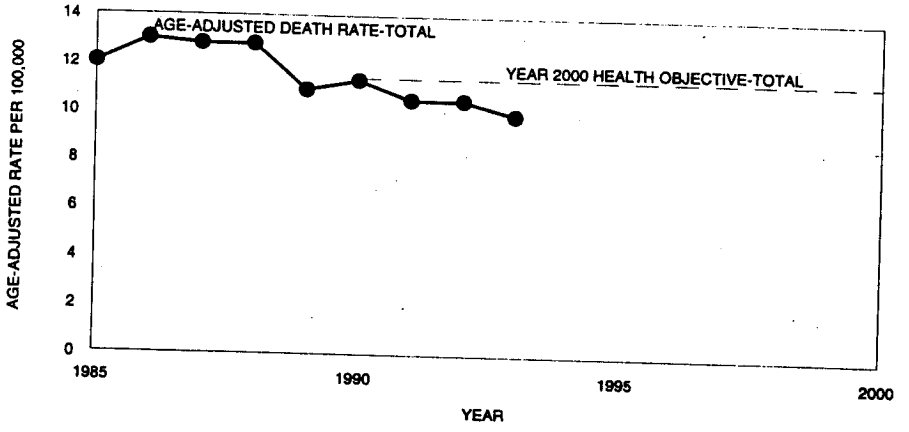



SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, ENVIRONMENTAL AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

As with other infectious diseases, the incidence of Lyme disease has fluctuated. However, the reported incidence remains well above the target level, and, in the absence of major education and control programs, it is unlikely that the Year 2000 objective will be met.

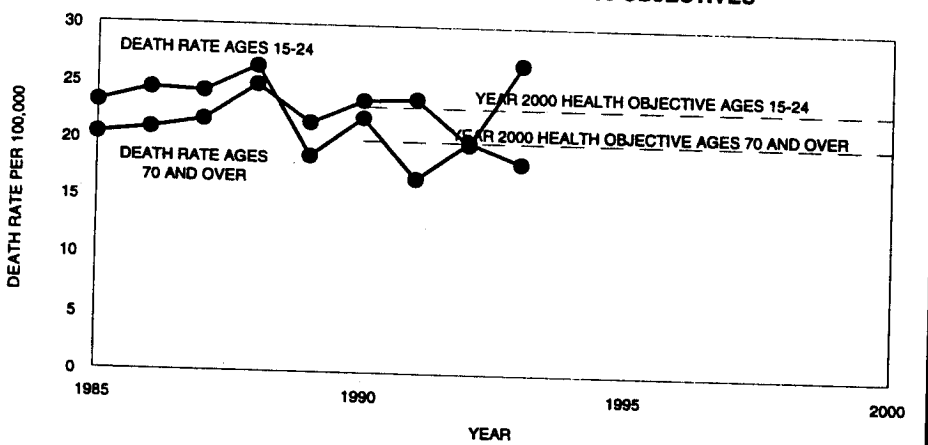
## PRIORITY AREA
## PREVENT AND CONTROL INJURIES

### HS30. AGE-ADJUSTED MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITY RATE NEW JERSEY, 1985-1993 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVE



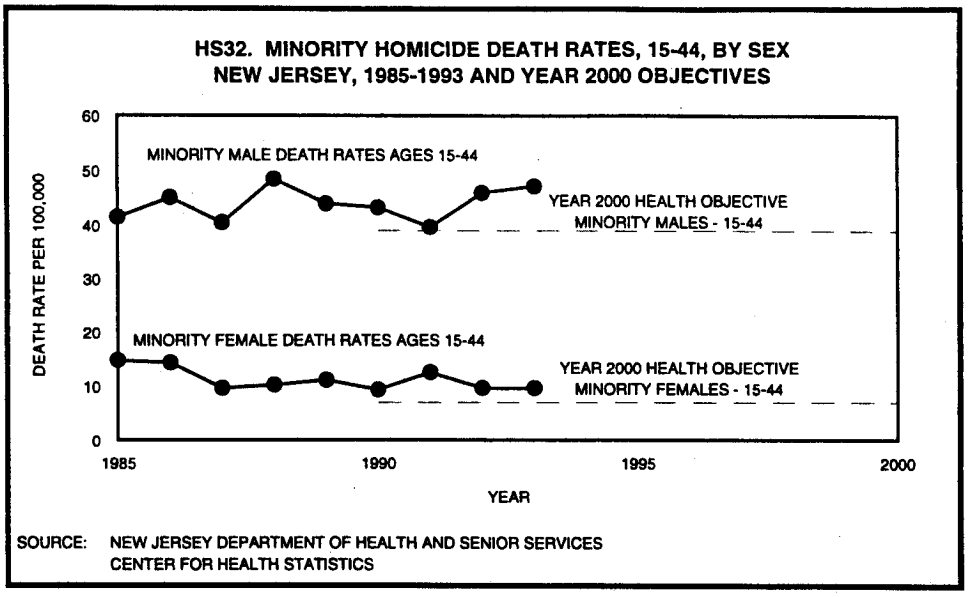

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

### HS31. MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITY RATES BY AGE NEW JERSEY, 1985-1993 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVES

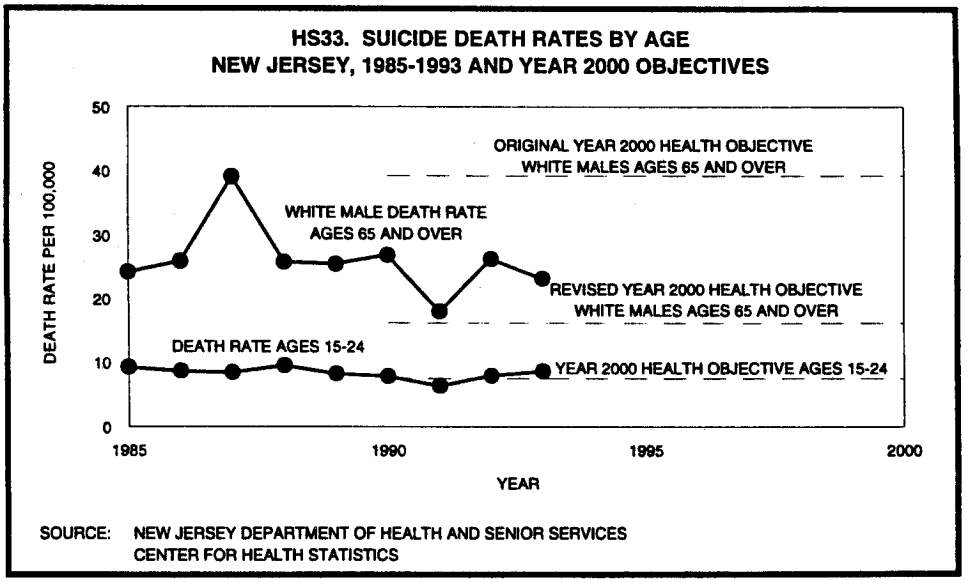



SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

The age-adjusted motor vehicle-related fatality rate for the total population has declined in recent years and has met and exceeded the Year 2000 objective. Higher death rates are found in the young (15 through 24 years) and elderly (70 years and older) age groups. Positive findings are that the fatality rates among 15 through 24 year olds have decreased over the period and have now met and exceeded the Year 2000 targets. The fatality rate in the elderly population has been higher than in 15 through 24 year olds since 1989 and, if current trends continue, is not expected to reach the Year 2000 objective.

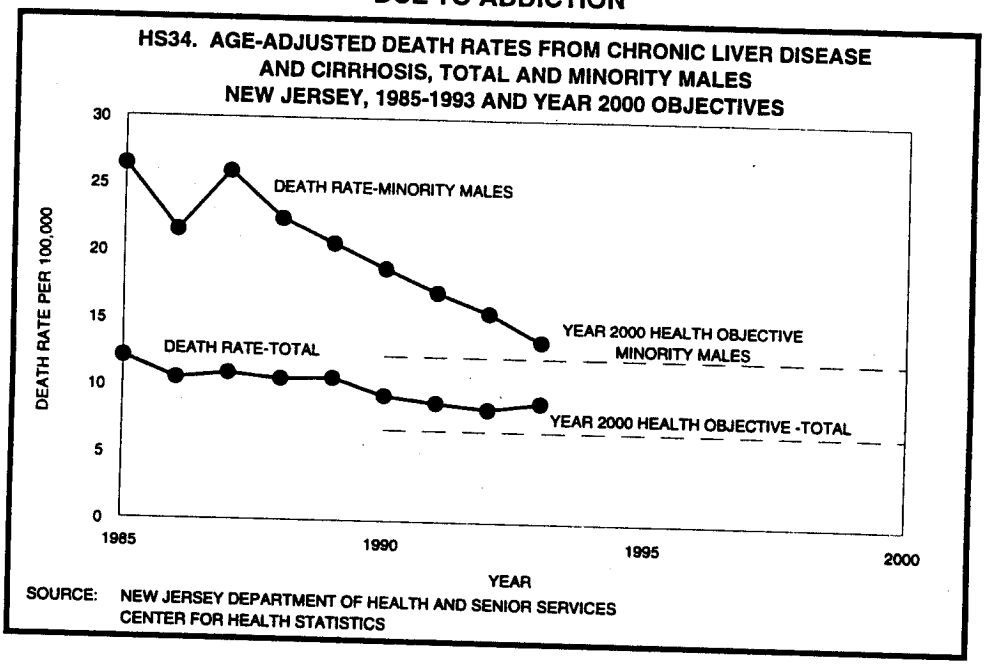



The homicide death rate among minority males aged 15 through 44 has fluctuated widely and increased in 1992 and 1993 after essentially meeting the Year 2000 target in 1991. With no clear downward trend, it is uncertain that the objective will be met by the Year 2000. The homicide death rate among minority females in this age group has shown a decreasing pattern during the past nine years and may achieve the Year 2000 objective.

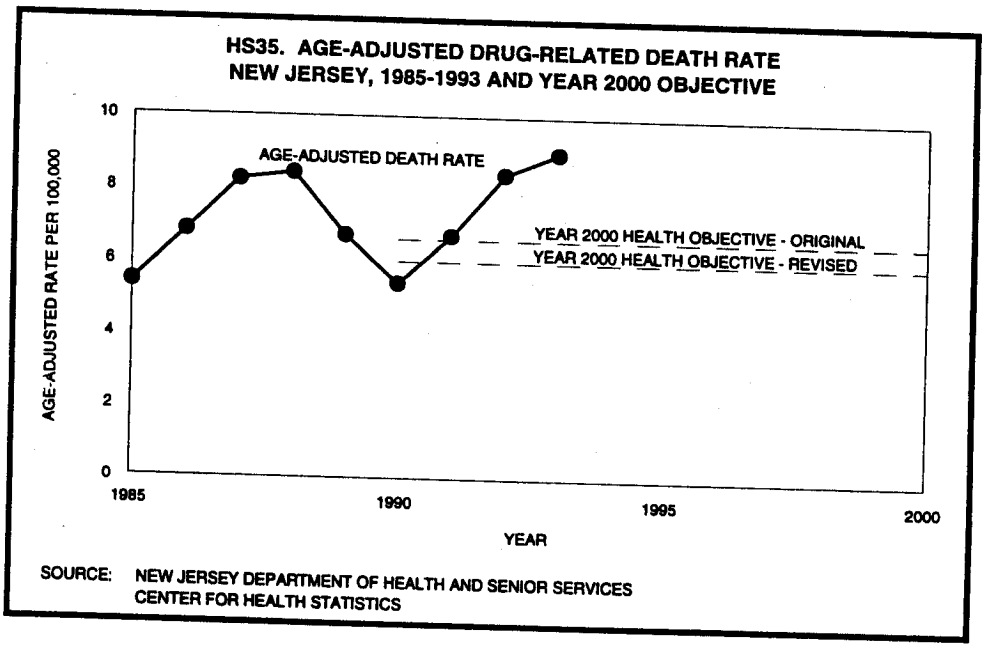



The death rate from suicide among white males 65 years and over was so far below the original Year 2000 objective set in 1991, that a more ambitious target was set. Because of the major year-to-year variations in this rate, it is uncertain that the revised target will be met. Although the suicide death rate in 15 through 24 year olds increased in 1992 and 1993 after meeting the Year 2000 target, the overall trend in recent years has been downward and it appears that the Year 2000 target can be met.

## REDUCE THE RATES OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY DUE TO ADDICTION




The age-adjusted death rate for chronic liver disease and cirrhosis declined in both the total and minority male populations over the period 1985 through 1993, but decreased more dramatically among minority males than in the population as a whole. If current trends continue, it appears likely that both of these objectives can be met by the Year 2000.




The age-adjusted rate from deaths related to drugs fell below the revised Year 2000 objective in 1990, but has increased in each of the three years since to a level greatly exceeding the Year 2000 target. The drug-related death rate may be expected to fluctuate from year to year, as it is related to the availability and purity of drugs on the street. At this point in the decade, however, it appears unlikely that the Year 2000 objective for drug-related deaths will be met.

# POPULATION

## 1993

## ESTIMATES

The estimates for July 1, 1993, presented in this report for New Jersey's population by age and sex and for the total population of each of the state's counties were prepared by the Population Division of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The state estimates were provided by age group (under 1, 1-4, 5-9,.....,80-84 and 85 and over) and sex (male and female), while the county estimates were provided only for the total population. Data users can purchase New Jersey population estimates for 1990 through 1995 by single year of age and sex from the Census Bureau by referring to these product numbers: PPL-44 (for paper listing) or PE-38 (for diskettes).

The state estimates were developed using a cohort-component method in which each component of population change - births, deaths, domestic migration, and international migration - is estimated separately for each birth cohort by sex. The equation expressing the relationship between these components and the population estimate at the end of the period, $P_1$ is:

$P_1 = P_0 + B - D + NDM + NMA$, where
$P_0$ = population at the beginning of the period
B = births during the period
D = deaths during the period
NDM = net domestic migration during the period
NMA = net migration from abroad during the period

The population at the beginning of the period was developed by use of the ratio method to make the April 1, 1990 census data consistent with July 1, 1990 national estimates by age and sex and consistent with the July 1, 1990 state population estimates. The ratio method is a technique for adjusting data to a predetermined total. It consists of multiplying each element of the data by the ratio formed by dividing the predetermined total by the sum of the estimates. The process was repeated for the estimates for 1991, 1992 and 1993.

The birth and death data used in developing these estimates were based on information supplied by the National Center for Health Statistics and estimates of births and deaths for counties developed by member agencies of the Federal/State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates. The New Jersey member of this program is the Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research in the New Jersey Department of Labor (NJDOL). Estimates of detailed demographic characteristics from the birth and death files were prepared by the Population Division of the U.S. Census Bureau.

Internal migration values were developed using a variant of the administrative records method. Two basic files were used in the application of this method: an annual extract of tax returns provided by the Internal Revenue Service and a 20 percent sample of information on the Social Security Administration Application File.

International migration is an aggregation of four separate components: 1)alien immigration, refugees, and net undocumented migration; 2) legal emigrants; 3) net movement between Puerto Rico and the mainland; and 4) net movement of federal civilian citizens. Files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service,

unpublished reports of the Office of Refugee Resettlement, and net undocumented immigration files developed as part of the national estimates program were used to develop estimates of international migration.

After the preliminary estimates were developed using the cohort-component method, the ratio method was used to make these estimates consistent with previously published state and national estimates. A special rounding routine was applied which rounded individual estimates to integers, while maintaining their consistency with state and national controls.

The state estimates by race (white, black and other races) were developed by Center for Health Statistics staff using a methodology provided by the Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research in NJDOL. This methodology involved adding births and subtracting deaths that occurred during the period July 1, 1990 through June 30, 1991, to the population estimates by age, race and sex for July 1, 1990, then adjusting the population by one year to arrive at a survival population. When the resulting figures were compared to the previously-developed population estimates for July 1, 1991, the difference yielded an estimate of net migration for the period. This procedure was repeated for July 1, 1991 through June 30, 1992 to produce an estimate of migration for that year. The average of the net migration rates for the two periods was used to estimate the net migration for July 1, 1992 through June 30, 1993. When the births and deaths for July 1, 1992 through June 30, 1993 and the estimates of migration were applied to the existing estimates for July 1, 1992 (adjusted to age the population one year), the resulting figures served as preliminary estimates of the July 1, 1993 population by age, race and sex. These estimates were controlled to the July 1, 1993 estimates by age and sex developed by the U.S. Census Bureau. The resulting estimates are displayed in Table P1. Total population estimates for each of the state's counties on July 1, 1993 are shown in Table P2.

The estimates given in Table P1 are not official state estimates. Official population estimates of age, race and sex for New Jersey and each of the counties are expected to be released by the U.S. Bureau of the Census later in calendar year 1996. Upon their release, copies of these estimates can be obtained by New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services, Local Advisory Board and local health department staff by contacting the Center for Health Statistics. Other users may obtain these estimates by contacting the Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, NJDOL.

The estimates presented in this report are unrounded, however these estimates are not considered accurate to the last digit.

## TABLE P1. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
## NEW JERSEY, JULY 1, 1993

| AGE GROUP | TOTAL | WHITE | | | BLACK | | | OTHER | | | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE |
| UNDER 1 | 113,739 | 44,216 | 42,459 | 86,675 | 10,727 | 10,490 | 21,217 | 3,004 | 2,843 | 5,847 | 57,947 | 55,792 |
| 1-4 | 467,186 | 184,758 | 175,545 | 360,303 | 43,190 | 41,874 | 85,064 | 11,232 | 10,587 | 21,819 | 239,180 | 228,006 |
| 5-9 | 526,809 | 208,617 | 198,673 | 407,290 | 46,788 | 44,990 | 91,778 | 14,261 | 13,480 | 27,741 | 269,666 | 257,143 |
| 10-14 | 507,018 | 198,565 | 187,588 | 386,153 | 46,590 | 44,875 | 91,465 | 14,792 | 14,608 | 29,400 | 259,947 | 247,071 |
| 15-19 | 484,842 | 191,168 | 180,638 | 371,806 | 44,144 | 42,716 | 86,860 | 13,222 | 12,954 | 26,176 | 248,534 | 236,308 |
| 20-24 | 510,875 | 200,246 | 193,490 | 393,736 | 45,372 | 46,318 | 91,690 | 12,281 | 13,168 | 25,449 | 257,899 | 252,976 |
| 25-29 | 591,945 | 234,684 | 229,954 | 464,638 | 47,593 | 50,419 | 98,012 | 13,910 | 15,385 | 29,295 | 296,187 | 295,758 |
| 30-34 | 700,319 | 279,485 | 279,306 | 558,791 | 49,305 | 54,331 | 103,636 | 17,872 | 20,020 | 37,892 | 346,662 | 353,657 |
| 35-39 | 674,899 | 271,090 | 273,736 | 544,826 | 43,718 | 49,047 | 92,765 | 17,875 | 19,433 | 37,308 | 332,683 | 342,216 |
| 40-44 | 595,149 | 237,489 | 246,099 | 483,588 | 35,590 | 43,362 | 78,952 | 15,639 | 16,970 | 32,609 | 288,718 | 306,431 |
| 45-49 | 516,916 | 210,517 | 219,201 | 429,718 | 27,234 | 34,153 | 61,387 | 12,949 | 12,862 | 25,811 | 250,700 | 266,216 |
| 50-54 | 417,026 | 169,441 | 177,095 | 346,536 | 23,356 | 29,265 | 52,621 | 9,247 | 8,622 | 17,869 | 202,044 | 214,982 |
| 55-59 | 343,219 | 138,756 | 149,404 | 288,160 | 18,922 | 23,715 | 42,637 | 6,411 | 6,011 | 12,422 | 164,089 | 179,130 |
| 60-64 | 337,676 | 138,561 | 153,167 | 291,728 | 16,342 | 20,721 | 37,063 | 4,120 | 4,765 | 8,885 | 159,023 | 178,653 |
| 65-69 | 329,978 | 130,902 | 161,694 | 292,596 | 13,184 | 17,454 | 30,638 | 2,800 | 3,944 | 6,744 | 146,886 | 183,092 |
| 70-74 | 285,686 | 110,084 | 148,173 | 258,257 | 8,946 | 13,544 | 22,490 | 2,108 | 2,831 | 4,939 | 121,138 | 164,548 |
| 75-79 | 214,264 | 77,033 | 119,022 | 196,055 | 5,541 | 9,581 | 15,122 | 1,306 | 1,781 | 3,087 | 83,880 | 130,384 |
| 80-84 | 136,092 | 43,714 | 82,031 | 125,745 | 2,777 | 6,041 | 8,818 | 665 | 864 | 1,529 | 47,156 | 88,936 |
| 85+ | 105,599 | 26,297 | 71,802 | 98,099 | 1,823 | 4,737 | 6,560 | 347 | 593 | 940 | 28,467 | 77,132 |
| TOTAL | 7,859,237 | 3,095,623 | 3,289,077 | 6,384,700 | 531,142 | 587,633 | 1,118,775 | 174,041 | 181,721 | 355,762 | 3,800,806 | 4,058,431 |

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES, CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

| TABLE P2. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY COUNTY NEW JERSEY, JULY 1, 1993 | |
|---|---|
| COUNTY | POPULATION ESTIMATE |
| ATLANTIC | 231,034 |
| BERGEN | 837,806 |
| BURLINGTON | 394,717 |
| CAMDEN | 506,699 |
| CAPE MAY | 97,264 |
| CUMBERLAND | 139,019 |
| ESSEX | 770,387 |
| GLOUCESTER | 238,388 |
| HUDSON | 552,462 |
| HUNTERDON | 113,774 |
| MERCER | 328,506 |
| MIDDLESEX | 687,501 |
| MONMOUTH | 572,383 |
| MORRIS | 432,722 |
| OCEAN | 450,392 |
| PASSAIC | 459,500 |
| SALEM | 65,117 |
| SOMERSET | 255,871 |
| SUSSEX | 136,514 |
| UNION | 494,748 |
| WARREN | 94,433 |
| TOTAL | 7,859,237 |

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

# 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 is 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 time or relating to corrections or revisions made since the data were processed for this report are not included. Birth and death computer files are periodically updated by Bureau of Vital Statistics and Center for Health Statistics staff based on correction reports received from local registrars and from quarterly data quality control analyses conducted by the Center for Health Statistics. This report incorporates data from the most recently updated files and, thus, data for the current year presented in future reports of vital events may differ slightly from numbers presented in this report.

### Marriages and Divorces

Information on marriages in this report was obtained from marriage certificates issued in New Jersey. Marriage certificates are filed with the State Registrar. Divorce and annulment statistics were provided by the New Jersey Superior Court, Chancery Division. Marriages are recorded by the place of issuance of the certificate and divorces and annulments are recorded by place of judgment. Marriages, divorces and annulments of New Jersey residents which occur outside the State are not included in this report, while marriages and divorces of out-of-state residents occurring in New Jersey are included.

### 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 for 1993 which are presented in this report and used to calculate health rates are provisional estimates developed by Center for Health Statistics staff using a methodology provided by the Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research of the New Jersey Department of Labor (NJDOL). Estimates were developed only for the state by age, race and sex categories. Official 1993 population estimates for New Jersey and its counties distributed by age, race and sex will be developed by the U.S. Census Bureau at a later date and will be available through the Center for Health Statistics and through the Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research of NJDOL. These official state estimates for 1993 will be revised in future years by the Census Bureau, as a series of estimates for the decade is developed. The

current set of estimates developed by the Center for Health Statistics and presented in this report is not considered accurate to the last digit.

## 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 New Jersey residents in other states 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 has been recorded on the certificates is not precisely known, but this issue is generally a problem only for certain minor civil divisions. For this reason, municipality data are not presented in this report.

## 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, 1994). The completeness of reporting by residence is dependent on the effective functioning of the interstate data 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 of New Jersey residents occurring 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 about missing or conflicting information is carried out by staff of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the New Jersey Department of Health. This process is augmented by the data quality control analyses performed by the Center for Health Statistics using all of the NCHS edit criteria.

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 NCHS. Multiple cause-of-death coding of New Jersey death records is performed by NCHS staff.

## Racial and Ethnic Classification

Racial designations used in this report are white, black and other races, which includes all racial groups other than white or black. The reporting of ethnicity is limited to Hispanic and non-Hispanic categories. These classifications are based on self-reports, or in the case of death records, on reports from respondents, usually family members, or from persons responsible for preparing the death certificates. The race and ethnicity of an infant are not reported on the birth certificate and are classified for statistical purposes as the race and ethnicity of the mother.

A racial group (white, black or a detailed list of eight other races and an unknown race category) and an ethnicity (Hispanic or non-Hispanic) are reported for each individual for whom a vital record is filed. Thus persons who are identified as Hispanic have also been included in any analysis of data by race, in one of the racial groups or in the race not stated category, if a racial group is not reported.

In the Health Status chapter of this report, the minority population includes all races other than white. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity are allocated to the racial groups reported for the individuals.

## Natality

## Definitions

**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 10 is optimal and a low score (usually considered to be less than 7) is considered an indication of potential health problems and raises concerns about the subsequent health and survival of the infant.

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

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

**Low Birth Weight** -- birth weight of less than 2,500 grams or approximately 5 pounds, 8 ounces. 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 for data years after 1988 by the response to the birth certificate item, "Mother married? (At birth, conception, or any time between)".

**Medical Risk Factors for This Pregnancy** (Ventura, S.J. et al., 1995):

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

Cardiac Disease - Disease of the heart.

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

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

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

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 (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 30mm 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 pounds, 14 ounces).

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 tenth 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 12 weeks of pregnancy, the second trimester encompasses the thirteenth through twenty-fourth weeks and the third trimester is the period after the twenty-fourth week through delivery.

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

**Mortality**

**Cause of Death Classification** -- a system of specification of the diseases and/or injuries which led to death and the sequential order of their occurrence. The version of the system currently in use is the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (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 20 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 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes".

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

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

**Postneonatal Mortality** -- 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, usually 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 two through six weeks of infection. Both treponemal and nontreponemal antibodies appear one through four weeks after the lesion has formed. Even without treatment, the lesion usually resolves within two months.

**Secondary Syphilis** -- occurs within six weeks of 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 through 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 Mycobacterium 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 extra pulmonary tuberculosis, the patient must show signs of clinical improvement while taking tuberculosis medication (K. Shilkret, personal communication, 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 the 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 population in which the denominator population is not at risk of the events included in the numerator. An example of a ratio 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. Direct 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** -- Direct Method-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 100,000 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 20 or more weeks gestation per 1,000 resident live births plus fetal deaths of 20 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 per 1,000 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 27 days of life per 1,000 live births.

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

**Postneonatal Death Rate** -- the number of residents 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, Unintentional Injuries, for purposes of ranking leading causes of death. As of the publication of New Jersey Health Statistics, 1992, a minor change was 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 ranking of infant deaths are based on the NCHS List of 61 Selected Causes of Infant Death (NCHS, 1995).

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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<br>New Jersey Department of Health<br>and Senior Services<br>(609) 984-6702 |
| Copies of Vital Records | Bureau of Vital Statistics<br>New Jersey Department of Health<br>and Senior Services<br>(609) 292-4087 |
| Reportable Communicable Diseases | Communicable Disease Control Service<br>New Jersey Department of Health<br>and Senior Services<br>(609) 588-7500 |
| Tuberculosis Morbidity | Communicable Disease Control Service<br>New Jersey Department of Health<br>and Senior Services<br>(609) 588-7522 |
| Sexually Transmitted Diseases | Communicable Disease Control Service<br>New Jersey Department of Health<br>and Senior Services<br>(609) 588-7526 |
| AIDS Morbidity | Division of Aids, Prevention and Control<br>New Jersey Department of Health<br>and Senior Services<br>(609) 984-5940 |
| Population Estimates | Center for Health Statistics<br>New Jersey Department of Health<br>and Senior Services<br>(609) 984-6702 |
| Census Data - Department of Health and Senior Services Staff | Center for Health Statistics<br>New Jersey Department of Health<br>and Senior Services<br>(609) 984-6702 |
| Individuals outside the Department of Health and Senior Services | State Data Center<br>New Jersey Department of Labor<br>(609) 292-0076 |

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