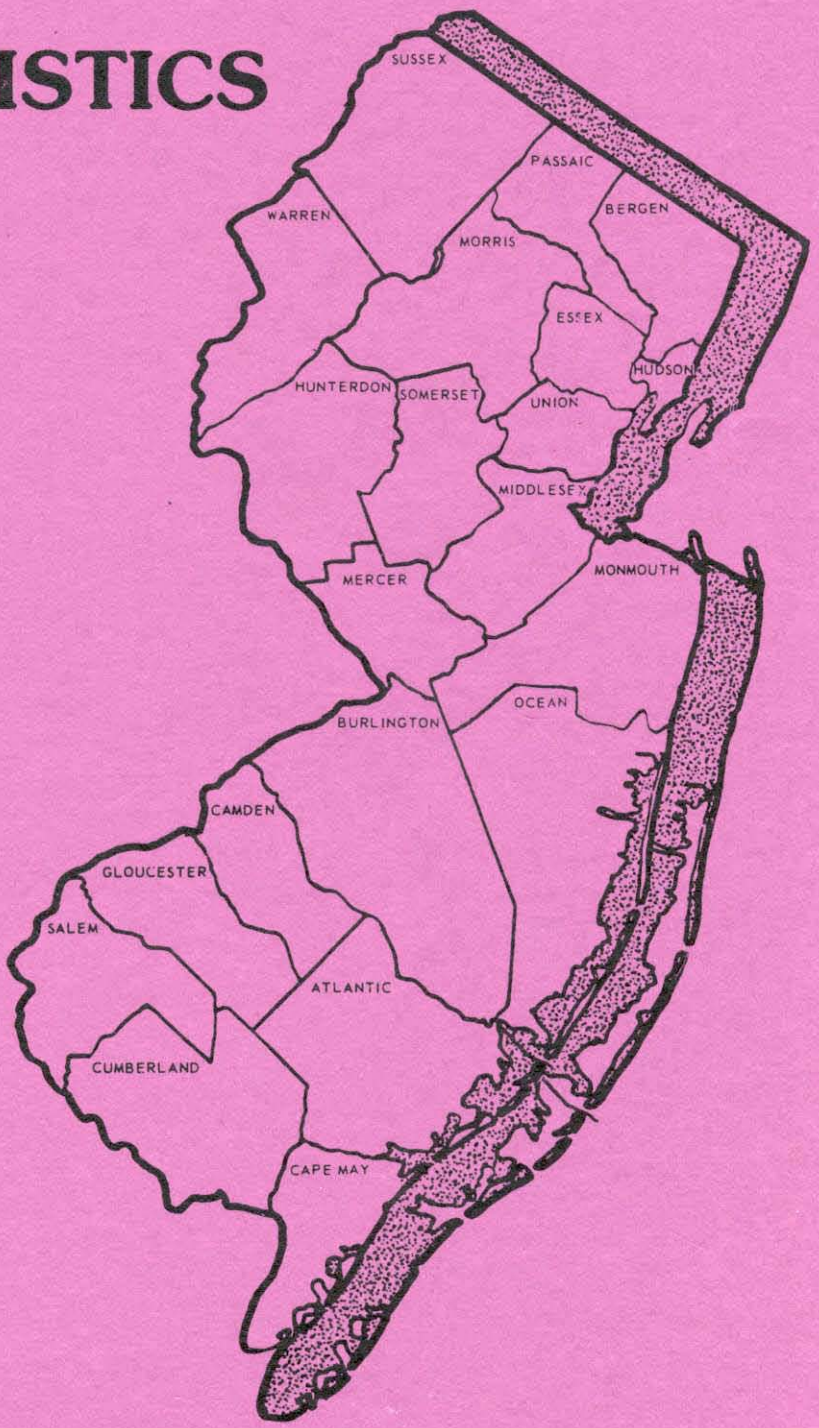
NEW JERSEY
HEALTH STATISTICS
1994



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT of HEALTH and SENIOR SERVICES

Center for Health Statistics

Christine Todd Whitman
Governor

Len Fishman
Commissioner of Health

NEW JERSEY HEALTH STATISTICS

1994

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NEW JERSEY
HEALTH STATISTICS
1994

PREFACE

This report presents selected New Jersey vital and health statistics for the calendar year 1994. The report includes statistics on natality, mortality, marriages, divorces and morbidity, in addition to population estimates for the State and each county, distributed by age, race and sex, as well as estimates of the State's Hispanic population distributed by age, race and sex. Except where 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 included in this 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. 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:

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

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HIGHLIGHTS

NEW JERSEY HEALTH STATISTICS 1994

Natality

- The number of births to New Jersey residents declined for the fourth consecutive year.
- Total fertility continued to increase in 1994, but still remained under the replacement level. The total black fertility rate exceeded the population replacement rate, while the white rate was below the replacement rate.
- In 1994, more than one in five deliveries to women who had had a previous cesarean section delivery were vaginal deliveries.
- Almost 60 percent of births were to females 25 through 34 years of age. However, one in six births was to a female aged 35 and over and one in twelve was to a teenage mother. In Cumberland County, approximately one in five newborns was born to a female under the age of 20.
- There were 17,763 births to Hispanic women, of any race, living in New Jersey. Half of these births occurred in three of the state's counties. More than forty percent of Hispanic mothers reported Puerto Rico as their country of origin.
- More than one-fourth of the live births (27.7%) were to women who reported they were not married. Most teenage mothers (88.2%) were not married.
- Fewer than 3 of 4 women (73%) who delivered in 1994 began prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy. Teenage mothers had the lowest percentage of first trimester onset of prenatal care of any age group.
- The most frequently reported medical risk factors among women who delivered in 1994 were pregnancy-associated hypertension, diabetes, and anemia, in that order.
- More than 7 percent of live births were considered to be of low birth weight, weighing less than 2,500 grams (approximately 5 lbs. 8 ozs.) and 1.5 percent were in the very low birth weight category (less than 1,500 grams or 3 lbs. 5 ozs).
- The percentage of births to black mothers in the low birth weight category was about 2.3 times the percentage of low birth weight births to white mothers.
- Low birth weight was also found to be associated with mother's age, marital status, number of previous pregnancy terminations and onset of prenatal care.
- In 1994, almost 30 percent of women who received no prenatal care delivered a low birth weight baby.

Mortality

- The number of deaths and the crude death rate decreased in 1994 from 1993 levels.
- New Jersey's crude death rate is higher than that of the country as a whole; however, when the effect of age is eliminated through age-adjustment, New Jersey's death rate is slightly lower than that of the U.S.
- Death rates declined or were stable in every age group but two over the past year. Death rates in five though 14 and 25 through 44 year olds increased between 1993 and 1994.

- Diseases of the heart, malignant neoplasms (cancer), and cerebrovascular diseases (stroke) accounted for almost two of every three deaths of state residents in 1994.

- On an average day in 1994, 64 New Jerseyans died from diseases of the heart; 51 from cancer; 12 from stroke; seven each from COPD and HIV infection; six each from pneumonia/influenza, diabetes and unintentional injury; 3 each from septicemia and nephritis/nephrosis, and 33 from all other causes.

- Mortality risks other than those that are age-related are highest for black males and lowest for white females. Age-adjusted death rates are two to three times as high for black males as for white females, regardless of the standard population used.

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

- When the effect of age is taken into account through age adjustment, the cancer death rate is essentially the same as ten years ago; however, the cancer death rate in the population 65 and over was higher than it was in 1985.

- The only cancer site showing a major increase in death rate over the decade is cancer of the urinary organs.

- Among cancer sites showing major declines in death rates over the decade are lip, oral cavity, and pharynx; and colon and rectum.

- Age-specific death rates from stroke have decreased substantially from levels ten years prior in New Jerseyans 45 years of age and over.

- Deaths from COPD have increased over the decade; most of the increase has been in the population 65 and over.

- HIV infection became the fifth leading cause of death among New Jerseyans in 1994 and remained the leading cause of death in persons 25 through 44 years of age.

- There were 179 fewer motor vehicle fatalities in 1994 than in 1985. Death rates have declined in every age group. The highest death rate, among those age groups with substantial numbers of deaths, was among 65 through 84 year olds, followed closely by the rate among 15 through 24 year olds.

- For non-motor vehicle related unintentional injuries, the highest death rate was among the elderly. These deaths were due primarily to falls and choking on food and other objects. The highest number of deaths was among 25 through 44 year olds and those were due mostly to drug poisoning.

- Years of Potential Life Lost before age 65 (YPLL) is a measure of premature or early death. In 1994, the YPLL rate for blacks was almost three times the white rate and the male rate was almost twice the rate for females.

- The leading cause of premature death among New Jersey residents was cancer.

- HIV infection is the second leading cause of early death among the total population and the leading cause of YPLL among blacks and among males.

- The rate of premature death of blacks due to HIV infection was almost seven times the white rate and the homicide YPLL rate was more than six times as high in blacks as in whites.

- Among the leading causes of YPLL among state residents, black rates were higher than white rates for all causes except suicide.

- Among the leading causes of YPLL, male rates were higher than female rates for all causes except cancer and congenital anomalies.

- The infant mortality rate continued a gradual decline. The rate in 1994 was the lowest ever recorded for the state.
- The black infant mortality rate was 2.8 times the white rate, representing a slight narrowing of the gap between the two rates.
- Congenital anomalies (birth defects) remained the leading cause of infant death and the leading cause of death within the first 27 days of life.
- Sudden infant death syndrome was the leading cause of death in infants 28 days of age to one year.

Marriage and Divorce

- There were fewer marriages in the state in 1994 than in any year since 1977.
- The median ages at first marriage of brides and grooms continued to increase.

Morbidity

- New Jersey continued to rank fifth in the nation in terms of cumulative reported AIDS cases.
- New Jersey's AIDS cases differ in demographic characteristics and method of transmission from those in the rest of the country:
  - Over half of New Jersey's cases are heterosexual injecting drug users, while the majority of the nation's cases are homosexual or bisexual males who are not injecting drug users.
  - The proportion of the state's AIDS cases which are attributed to heterosexual transmission is higher than in the country as a whole.
  - The proportion of New Jersey's AIDS cases who are female is higher than the proportion in the U.S.
  - More than half of New Jersey's reported AIDS cases are found among non-Hispanic black residents, while fewer than one-third of the nation's cases are non-Hispanic blacks.
- Essex and Hudson Counties together accounted for more than 40 percent of all the AIDS cases diagnosed in New Jersey in 1994.
- The incidence of verified tuberculosis has declined during each of the past two years.
- Syphilis and gonorrhea incidence rates continue to decline dramatically. The number of gonorrhea cases was about one-fourth the number reported ten years earlier.
- The incidence of hepatitis, non-A, non-B, Lyme disease and measles increased over 1993 levels.

Health Status

- With continuation of current trends, it appears likely that the state will meet Healthy New Jersey 2000 objectives related to infant mortality (total population), breast cancer deaths (total female population and females aged 50 through 64), lung and bronchus cancer deaths, colorectal cancer deaths, coronary heart disease deaths , stroke deaths, primary and secondary syphilis incidence (total population), gonorrhea incidence, motor vehicle fatalities (total population and populations aged 15 through 24 and 70 and over), homicides (minority males and females 15 through 44 years), suicides (white males 15 through 19 years and total 15 through 24 year population), and cirrhosis deaths.

- In the absence of any improvements in current trends, it is unlikely that Healthy New Jersey 2000 objectives will be met in the areas of infant mortality (black population), low birth weight, very low birth weight, prenatal care, births to females under 15 and 15 through 19, breast cancer deaths (female population 65 and over), cervical cancer deaths, HIV infection deaths, and Lyme disease incidence.

- It is not possible to predict whether Healthy New Jersey 2000 objectives will be met for an additional 10 objectives or sub-objectives measured through the use of vital statistics or communicable disease data.

NATALITY

1994

INTRODUCTION

This chapter on natality encompasses births to New Jersey residents during the calendar year 1994. 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.

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 1994, the number of New Jersey resident births was 117,684, a decrease of 157 births, or 0.1 percent, from the number of births in 1993 (Martin, R.M., et al., 1996). This was the fourth consecutive year in which the number of births to New Jersey residents declined following a long trend of increasing numbers of births which began in the mid-1970s and continued through the 1980s. The rate of decrease in the annual number of births was the lowest of the four-year decline, however, and may indicate a stabilization in the number of births per year. Between 1993 and 1994, the number of births in the United States decreased 1.2 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., 1996).

Birth Rate

The birth rate in New Jersey in 1994 was 14.9 per 1,000 population, a 0.7 percent decrease from the 1993 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 (Table N8). 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 (Figure N1).

Birth rates in New Jersey vary considerably by county (Table N9 and Figure N2). In 1994, the county with the highest birth rate per 1,000 county-specific population was Passaic County (17.7) and the lowest birth rate was in Salem County (12.3). In addition to Passaic County, the following seven counties had birth rates higher than the statewide rate in 1994: Essex (17.1), Atlantic (16.8), Hudson (16.5), Somerset (16.4), Union (15.4), Cumberland (15.2), and Camden (15.0).

FIGURE N1. BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION NEW JERSEY AND THE UNITED STATES, 1975-1994

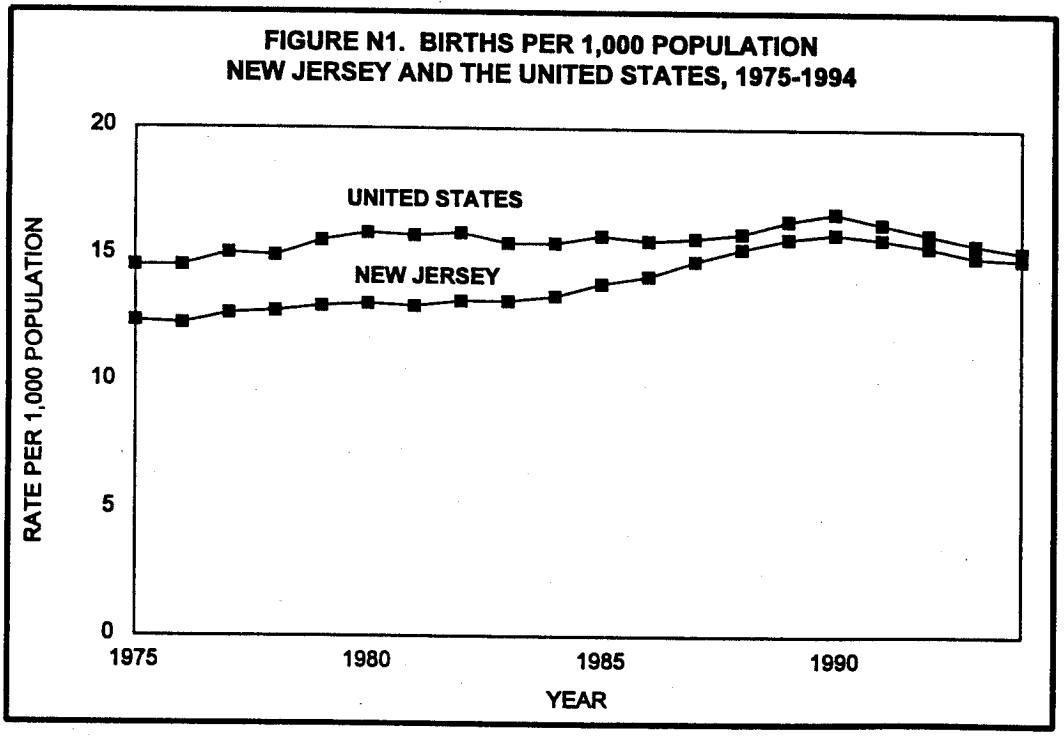
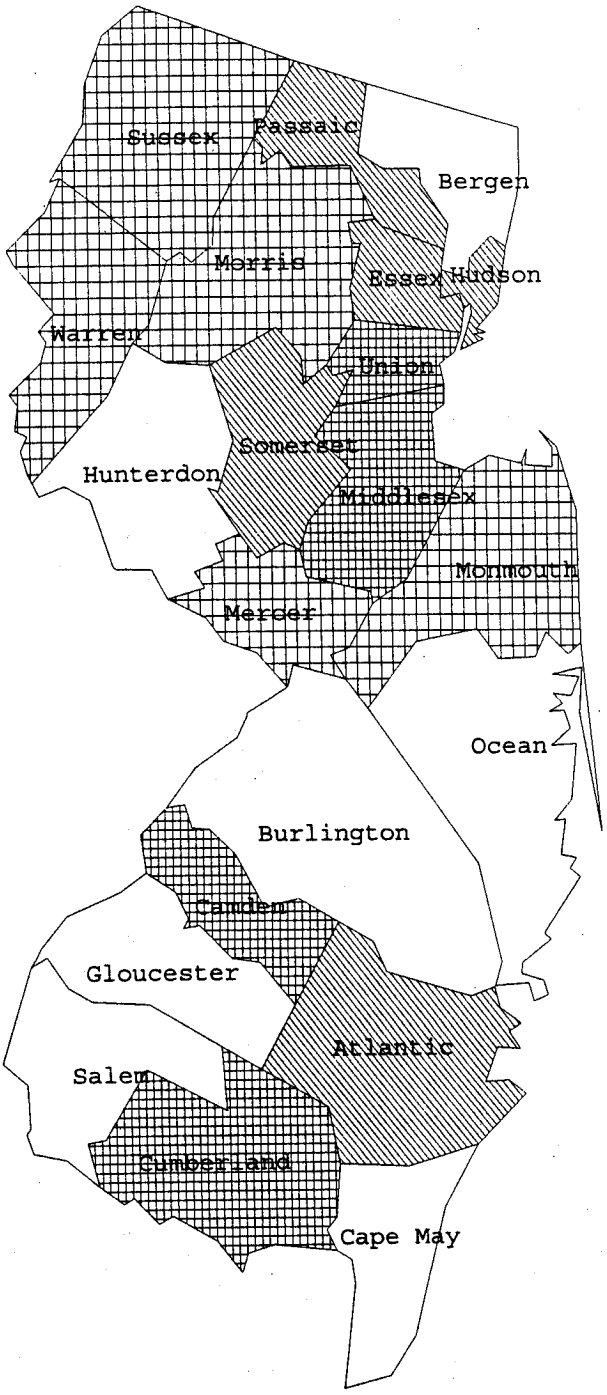


FIGURE N2. BIRTH RATES BY COUNTY
NEW JERSEY, 1994



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 1994 the general fertility rate for New Jersey was 66.0 births per 1,000 females aged 15 through 44 (Table N1). This is a 0.2 percent increase over the 1993 rate, despite the decrease in births over the period. This occurred because of a decrease in the estimated number of females in the child-bearing years. The general fertility rate for the United States was 66.7 in 1994, which is slightly above the New Jersey rate (Ventura, S.J., et al., 1996).

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 1994 than in 1970: 10 through 14, 30 through 34, and 35 through 39. In 1994, the fertility rate for women aged 40 through 44 was also slightly higher. All other age groups had lower fertility rates in 1994 than in 1970 with the greatest decrease occurring in the 20 through 24 group (a 47.7% 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 1994, the total fertility rate was 1,977.0, a 1.1 percent increase from the 1993 rate. 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 slightly below the population replacement rate.

TABLE N1. GENERAL FERTILITY, TOTAL FERTILITY, AND AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES NEW JERSEY, 1970, 1980, 1990, AND 1994

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
1994	66.0	1977.0	1.1	39.2	80.9	117.1	103.4	45.3	8.1	0.3

TABLE N1A. GENERAL FERTILITY, TOTAL FERTILITY, AND AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES MOTHERS OF WHITE AND BLACK RACES NEW JERSEY, 1994

MOTHER'S RACE	GENERAL FERTILITY RATE	TOTAL FERTILITY RATE	AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES BY AGE OF MOTHER							
			10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
WHITE	61.5	1825.0	0.6	26.5	67.4	113.2	104.3	45.0	7.7	0.3
BLACK	79.1	2377.0	3.8	98.3	137.8	115.7	78.0	34.2	7.3	0.3

Fertility rates differ for black and white females (Table N1A). In 1994, the general fertility rate for black females was 28.6 percent higher than for white females, a narrowing of the gap that existed in 1993. This was due to a slight increase in the white fertility rate and a 1.1 percent decline in the black rate. The fertility patterns continued to differ 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 30.2 percent. The total fertility rate for black women continued to exceed the population replacement rate (by 12.7 percent), while the total fertility rate for white females remained below the population replacement rate (by 13.5 percent).

Sex and Plurality

In New Jersey in 1994, as is the usual case, more males were born than females. There were 1,045 males born for every 1,000 females, for births in which the sex of the infant was reported. There were three certificates for black newborns on which sex was not reported. By race, the male-female ratios were: 1.042 for whites, 1.054 for blacks, and 1.060 for races other than white or black (Table N2). For births to mothers of Hispanic origin (of any race), the ratio was 1.045. Resident births by sex and county are given in Table N10.

In 1994, 114,012 or 96.9 percent of births were single deliveries, 3,324 (2.8%) were part of a twin delivery, and 205 (0.2%) were part of a triplet or higher plurality delivery. Plurality was not stated on 143 birth certificates (0.1%) in 1994.

TABLE N2. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY RACE OF MOTHER AND SEX OF CHILD NEW JERSEY, 1994

RACE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE/FEMALE RATIO
WHITE	43,805	42,026	1.042
BLACK	11,642	11,043	1.054
OTHER	3,152	2,974	1.060
NOT STATED	1,531	1,508	1.015
TOTAL	60,130	57,551	1.045

Attendant at Birth

The majority of New Jersey women had their babies delivered by a Doctor of Medicine (107,018 births or 90.9%), while the remainder used Doctors of Osteopathy (5,539 births or 4.7%), certified nurse midwives (4,146 births or 3.5%), or other midwives (27 births). The remaining babies were delivered by another person or the attendant was not stated on the birth certificate (CHS, 1996a).

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 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 diminished, with a decline in the number of records with no stated method of delivery and few records with an inconsistent configuration of delivery methods in 1994. These two types of reporting problems were particularly evident in 1989 and 1990 files.

implementation of the new certificate. These problems appear to have diminished, with a decline in the number of records with no stated method of delivery and few records with an inconsistent configuration of delivery methods in 1994. These two types of reporting problems were particularly evident in 1989 and 1990 files.

In 1994, 72.4 percent of resident births were vaginal deliveries and 22.6 percent were cesarean sections. The remaining 5.0 percent of deliveries had no method stated (Table N3A). Of the 85,248 vaginal deliveries, 2,931 or 3.4 percent were vaginal deliveries of women who had had a previous cesarean section. Three of every five cesarean sections (61.4%) were first-time cesareans (primary cesareans) and the remaining 38.6 percent were repeat cesarean sections.

No clear trend is evident in the total cesarean delivery rate; this rate has been generally stable over the past five years (Table N3B) and stood at 22.6 percent of total births in 1994. 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 16.6 per 100 women who had not had a previous cesarean in 1994. More than one in five deliveries in 1994 to women who had had a previous cesarean were vaginal deliveries (22.2 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, 1994

METHOD OF DELIVERY	NUMBER OF BIRTHS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
TOTAL BIRTHS	117,684	100.0
TOTAL VAGINAL	85,248	72.4
WITHOUT PREVIOUS CESAREAN SECTION, NO OTHER METHOD	75,995	64.6
WITHOUT PREVIOUS CESAREAN SECTION AND WITH FORCEPS	2,484	2.1
WITHOUT PREVIOUS CESAREAN SECTION AND WITH VACUUM	3,694	3.1
WITHOUT PREVIOUS CESAREAN SECTION AND WITH FORCEPS AND VACUUM	144	0.1
AFTER PREVIOUS CESAREAN SECTION, NO OTHER METHOD	2,750	2.3
AFTER PREVIOUS CESAREAN SECTION WITH FORCEPS	91	0.1
AFTER PREVIOUS CESAREAN SECTION WITH VACUUM	80	0.1
AFTER PREVIOUS CESAREAN SECTION WITH FORCEPS AND VACUUM	10	0.0
TOTAL CESAREAN SECTIONS	26,607	22.6
PRIMARY CESAREAN SECTION, NO OTHER METHOD	16,293	13.8
PRIMARY CESAREAN SECTION WITH FORCEPS	10	0.0
PRIMARY CESAREAN SECTION WITH VACUUM	45	0.0
PRIMARY CESAREAN SECTION WITH FORCEPS AND VACUUM	2	0.0
REPEAT CESAREAN SECTIONS, NO OTHER METHOD	10,214	8.7
REPEAT CESAREAN SECTIONS WITH FORCEPS	7	0.0
REPEAT CESAREAN SECTIONS WITH VACUUM	35	0.0
REPEAT CESAREAN SECTIONS WITH FORCEPS AND VACUUM	1	0.0
NOT STATED	5,829	5.0

TABLE N3B. LIVE BIRTHS BY METHOD OF DELIVERY AND RATES OF CESAREAN DELIVERY, PRIMARY CESAREAN DELIVERY AND VAGINAL BIRTH AFTER PREVIOUS CESAREAN DELIVERY NEW JERSEY, 1989-1994

YEAR	ALL BIRTHS	BIRTHS BY METHOD OF DELIVERY							CESAREAN DELIVERY RATE		RATE OF VAGINAL BIRTH AFTER PREVIOUS CESAREAN[3]
		VAGINAL		CESAREAN				NOT STATED	TOTAL[1]	PRIMARY[2]	
		TOTAL	AFTER PREVIOUS CESAREAN	TOTAL	PRIMARY	REPEAT	NOT STATED				
1994	117,684	85,248	2,931	26,607	16,350	10,257	0	5,829	22.6	16.6	22.2
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

[1]PERCENT OF ALL LIVE BIRTHS BY CESAREAN DELIVERY.
[2]NUMBER OF PRIMARY CESAREANS PER 100 LIVE BIRTHS TO WOMEN WHO HAVE NOT HAD A PREVIOUS CESAREAN.
[3]NUMBER OF VAGINAL BIRTHS AFTER PREVIOUS CESAREAN DELIVERY PER 100 LIVE BIRTHS TO WOMEN WITH A PREVIOUS CESAREAN DELIVERY. (EXAMPLE: IN 1994, 13,188 DELIVERIES WERE TO WOMEN WHO WERE REPORTED TO HAVE HAD A PREVIOUS CESAREAN: 2,931 VAGINAL DELIVERIES AFTER AT LEAST ONE PREVIOUS CESAREAN AND 10,257 WHO HAD A REPEAT CESAREAN. WHEN THE BIRTHS DELIVERED VAGINALLY AFTER A PREVIOUS CESAREAN, 2,931, ARE DIVIDED BY THE TOTAL DELIVERIES TO WOMEN WHO HAD HAD A PREVIOUS CESAREAN, 13,188, AND THE RESULT MULTIPLIED BY 100, THE RATE OF VAGINAL BIRTH AFTER A PREVIOUS CESAREAN BECOMES 22.2 PER 100 LIVE BIRTHS TO WOMEN WITH A PREVIOUS CESAREAN).

MATERNAL CHARACTERISTICS

Age

The modal age group of New Jersey resident women giving birth in 1994 was 30 through 34. The modal group is that with the greatest number of births. The median age of mothers was 29.5 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 (36,485 births or 31.0%) and slightly less than thirty percent were to women aged 25 through 29 (33,099 births or 28.1%) (Table N11). In 1994, 15.7 percent of births were to women 35 years and older (18,523 births). This is a 6.1 percent increase over the 1993 percentage. The 9,615 births to women under 20 years of age accounted for 8.2 percent of the total number of births in 1994, a 3.8 percent increase from the previous year (Table N12).

Hispanic women giving birth in 1994 tended to be younger than New Jersey mothers overall. The modal age group for Hispanics was 25 through 29 (4,918 births or 27.7%) and the median age was 26.3 years. The age group with the second highest number of births was 20 through 24 (4,856 births or 27.3%) (Table N11A).

Births to resident women under the age of 20 vary considerably by county (Table N13). The county with the highest percentage of births to teenage mothers was Cumberland County (19.1%). The overall state percentage of births to teenagers was 8.2 percent in 1994, an increase from the 7.9 percent of births to teen mothers in 1993 (Table N12).

Race and Ethnicity

In 1994, there were 85,831 births to white women (72.9%), 22,688 to black women (19.3%), 1,142 to Filipino women (1.0%), 1,113 to Asian Indian women (0.9%), 887 to Chinese women (0.8%), 779 to Korean women (0.7%), 1,138 to other Asian/Pacific Islander women (1.0%), 462 to Native American women (0.4%), and 605 to women of other races (0.5%). Race of the mother was unknown or not stated on 3,039 birth certificates (2.6%). Mother's race by county of residence is presented in Table N14.

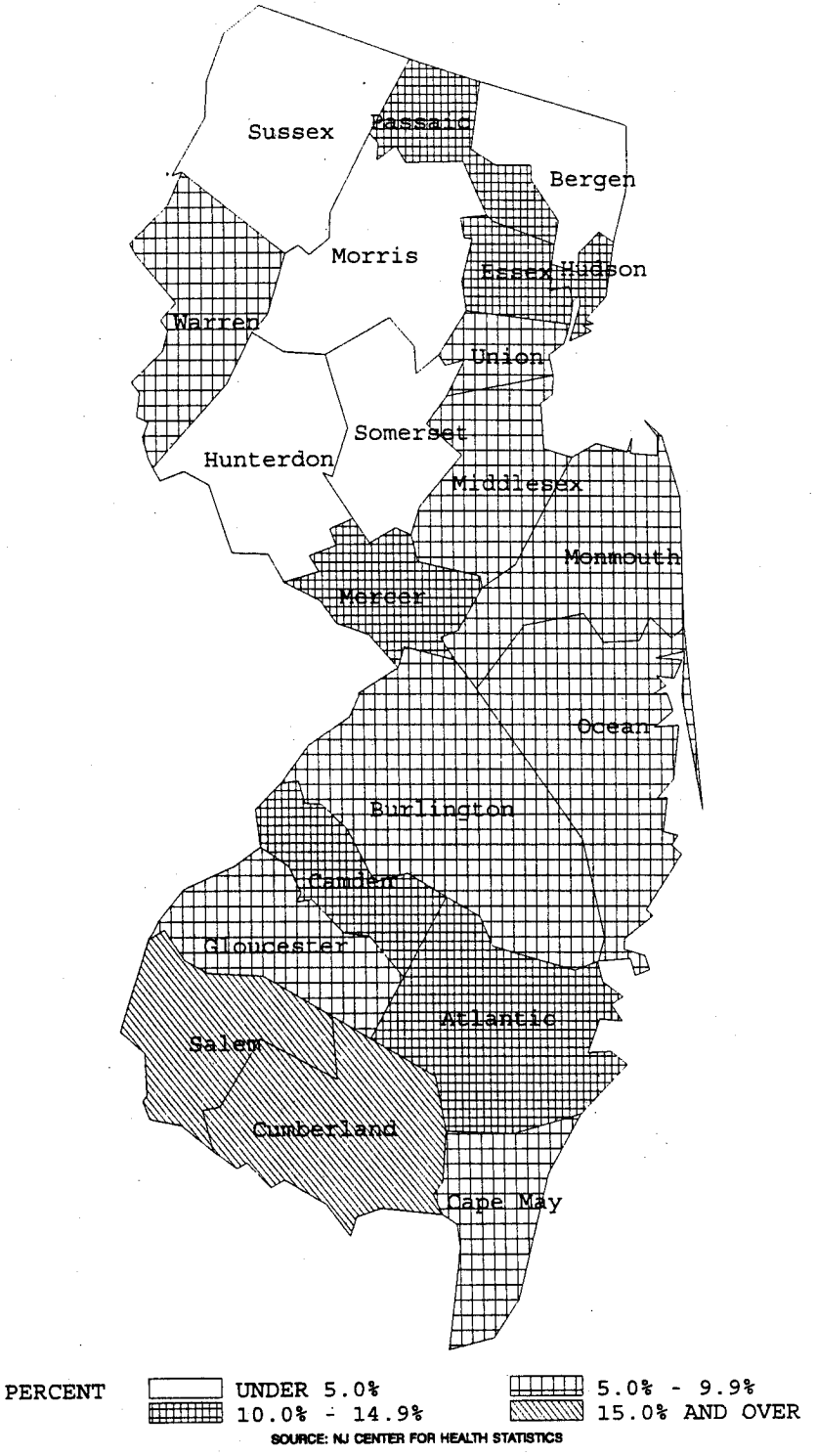
There were 17,763 births to women of Hispanic origin of any race in New Jersey in 1994. Of these women, 15,723 stated their race as white (88.5%), 1,361 stated their race as black (7.7%), and 572 stated their race as other than white or black (3.2%). Race was not stated on 107 birth certificates with mothers of Hispanic origin (0.6%) (Table 11A). There were 262 more births to Hispanic women in New Jersey in 1994 than there were in 1993 even though the total number of births in the state decreased. Approximately half (50.4%) of the births to Hispanic women were to residents of Hudson, Passaic, and Essex Counties (Table N15). In 1994, 43.5 percent of New Jersey's Hispanic mothers reported Puerto Rico as their country of origin; 40.7 percent were of Central or South American origin, 10.0 percent of Mexican origin, 4.7 percent of Cuban origin, and the remaining 1.1 percent of other or unknown Hispanic origin (Table N16).

Marital Status

In 1994, over one-quarter (27.7%) of New Jersey mothers were unmarried at the time of their child's birth, conception, or at any time between. Other than a slight decline in 1985, 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 67.2 percent of black mothers were unmarried, 19.0 percent of white mothers and 12.0 percent of other race mothers were not married. Despite the differences in the marital status of black and white mothers, the number of births to unmarried white females exceeded the number of births to unmarried black females (Table N18). Overall, 48.0 percent

FIGURE N3. PERCENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS TO TEENS BY COUNTY NEW JERSEY, 1994



of Hispanic mothers were not married, however this also varied substantially, by country of origin: 56.4 percent of Puerto Rican mothers, 52.2 percent of Mexican mothers, 41.6 percent of Central and South American mothers, and 19.3 percent of Cuban mothers were unmarried. Among mothers of other or unknown Hispanic origin, 32.3 percent were not married (CHS, 1996a).

Another variable related to marital status is age of the mother. Only 2.1 percent of mothers under the age of fifteen were married, while 91.2 percent of mothers aged 45 and over were married. Of all mothers under the age of 25, nearly two-thirds (66.2%) 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 THE MOTHER NEW JERSEY, 1994

AGE OF MOTHER	TOTAL BIRTHS	MARITAL STATUS*					
		MARRIED		NOT MARRIED		NOT STATED	
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
UNDER 15	285	6	2.1	279	97.9	0	0.0
15-19	9,330	1,125	12.1	8,198	87.9	7	0.1
20-24	19,896	8,812	44.3	11,063	55.6	21	0.1
25-34	69,584	58,393	83.9	10,993	15.8	198	0.3
35-44	18,421	16,263	88.3	2,083	11.3	75	0.4
45 AND OVER	102	93	91.2	9	8.8	0	0.0
NOT STATED	66	32	48.5	28	42.4	6	9.1
TOTAL	117,684	84,724	72.0	32,653	27.7	307	0.3

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

Prenatal Care

A total of 1,167,419 prenatal visits were reported by New Jersey women who delivered in 1994. That is an average of 11.3 visits by women who received prenatal care. The number of prenatal care visits was not stated on 10.7 percent of certificates in 1994 (CHS, 1996a).

Of all New Jersey residents delivering in 1994, 73.0 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 10.9 percent of birth certificates (Table N5).

Onset of prenatal care varied considerably by race, Hispanic ethnicity, and marital status. While 79.4 percent of white mothers and 71.7 percent of mothers of races other than white or black received prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy, only 58.4 percent of black mothers received care in the first trimester (Table N5). Among mothers of Hispanic origin, 65.1 percent began prenatal care in the first trimester (Table N5A), while 78.9 percent of non-Hispanic mothers sought early prenatal care. Prenatal care started in the first trimester for 80.1 percent of married mothers (CHS, 1996a) and 55.4 percent of unmarried mothers (Table N5B). Onset of prenatal care by county of residence is provided in Table N21.

Teenage mothers of any race, ethnicity, or marital status received first trimester prenatal care less often than their older counterparts. Overall, slightly more than half (51.2%) of mothers under the age of 20 obtained first trimester prenatal care (Table N5). By race, first trimester care was obtained by 56.5 percent of white teens, 46.3 percent of black teens, and 40.6 percent of other race teenage mothers. Additionally, 60.0 percent of married teenage mothers began prenatal care in the first trimester (CHS, 1996a) while 50.1 percent of unmarried teen mothers received prenatal care this early (Table N5B).

Percentages of mothers receiving no prenatal care also varied by age, race, Hispanic ethnicity, and marital status. While 4.6 percent of black mothers delivering in 1994 received no prenatal care, only 0.5 percent of white mothers and 0.2 percent of other race mothers did not receive any care (Table N5). Of Hispanic women (of any race) who delivered in 1994, 1.2 percent reported receiving no prenatal care (Table N5A) and 1.4 percent of non-Hispanic women reported no prenatal care (CHS, 1996a). The percentages of married and unmarried females who received no prenatal care also varied dramatically: 4.0 percent of unmarried mothers obtained no care (Table N5B) and 0.2 percent of married mothers did not receive prenatal care (CHS, 1996a). Teenage mothers failed to receive prenatal care more often than mothers aged 20 and over (2.7% vs. 1.1%). More than four percent of black teenage mothers received no prenatal care (4.3%) while 1.3 percent of white teenage mothers obtained no care (Table N5). Of 192 births to teenage mothers of races other than white or black, all reported receiving prenatal care other than 24 for whom entry into prenatal care was not stated. While 1.3 percent of Hispanic teenage mothers received no prenatal care (Table N5A), 3.3 percent of non-Hispanic teenage mothers had no prenatal care (CHS, 1996a). Of married teen mothers, 0.9 percent did not receive care (CHS, 1996a) while 2.9 percent of unmarried teenage mothers received no prenatal care (Table N5B).

Level of Education

Entry into prenatal care programs is also related to the mother's level of educational attainment. While only 53.7 percent of mothers with less than a high school education received first trimester prenatal care, 90.0 percent of mothers with a college degree received care in the first three months of pregnancy. Additionally, 4.0 percent of mothers without a high school diploma received no prenatal care. This compares with 0.1 percent of mothers with a college degree (Table N6).

TABLE N5. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY RACE AND AGE OF MOTHER AND ONSET OF PRENATAL CARE NEW JERSEY, 1994

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	4,911	2,773	56.5	1,376	28.0	349	7.1	65	1.3	348	7.1
20-24	12,600	8,552	67.9	2,415	19.2	546	4.3	150	1.2	937	7.4
25 & Over	68,290	56,780	83.1	4,627	6.8	876	1.3	200	0.3	5,807	8.5
Not Stated	30	17	56.7	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	33.3
Total	85,831	68,122	79.4	8,421	9.8	1,771	2.1	415	0.5	7,102	8.3
Black											
Under 20	4,432	2,051	46.3	1,416	31.9	367	8.3	190	4.3	408	9.2
20-24	6,246	3,442	55.1	1,513	24.2	351	5.6	300	4.8	640	10.2
25 & Over	11,996	7,752	64.6	1,984	16.5	512	4.3	560	4.7	1,188	9.9
Not Stated	14	4	28.6	2	14.3	0	0.0	4	28.6	4	28.6
Total	22,688	13,249	58.4	4,915	21.7	1,230	5.4	1,054	4.6	2,240	9.9
Other											
Under 20	192	78	40.6	69	35.9	21	10.9	0	0.0	24	12.5
20-24	798	459	57.5	163	20.4	51	6.4	5	0.6	120	15.0
25 & Over	5,130	3,852	75.1	604	11.8	151	2.9	9	0.2	514	10.0
Not Stated	6	2	33.3	2	33.3	0	0.0	1	16.7	1	16.7
Total	6,126	4,391	71.7	838	13.7	223	3.6	15	0.2	659	10.8
Not Stated											
Under 20	80	21	26.3	15	18.8	7	8.8	1	1.3	36	45.0
20-24	252	40	15.9	15	6.0	1	0.4	2	0.8	194	77.0
25 & Over	2,691	131	4.9	27	1.0	3	0.1	1	0.0	2,529	94.0
Not Stated	16	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.3	15	93.8
Total	3,039	192	6.3	57	1.9	11	0.4	5	0.2	2,774	91.3
All Races											
Under 20	9,615	4,923	51.2	2,876	29.9	744	7.7	256	2.7	816	8.5
20-24	19,896	12,493	62.8	4,106	20.6	949	4.8	457	2.3	1,891	9.5
25 & Over	88,107	68,515	77.8	7,242	8.2	1,542	1.8	770	0.9	10,038	11.4
Not Stated	66	23	34.8	7	10.6	0	0.0	6	9.1	30	45.5
Total	117,684	85,954	73.0	14,231	12.1	3,235	2.7	1,489	1.3	12,775	10.9

TABLE N5A. RESIDENT BIRTHS TO MOTHERS OF HISPANIC ORIGIN BY AGE OF MOTHER AND ONSET OF PRENATAL CARE NEW JERSEY, 1994

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	2,753	1,490	54.1	831	30.2	196	7.1	36	1.3	200	7.3
20-24	4,856	2,856	58.8	1,233	25.4	294	6.1	83	1.7	390	8.0
25 & Over	10,146	7,220	71.2	1,743	17.2	361	3.6	88	0.9	734	7.2
Not Stated	8	4	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	50.0
Total	17,763	11,570	65.1	3,807	21.4	851	4.8	207	1.2	1,328	7.5

TABLE N5B. RESIDENT BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED MOTHERS BY AGE OF MOTHER AND ONSET OF PRENATAL CARE NEW JERSEY, 1994

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	8,477	4,244	50.1	2,613	30.8	668	7.9	246	2.9	706	8.3
20-24	11,063	6,179	55.9	2,776	25.1	672	6.1	406	3.7	1,030	9.3
25 & Over	13,085	7,650	58.5	2,619	20.0	670	5.1	633	4.8	1,513	11.6
Not Stated	28	9	32.1	4	14.3	0	0.0	5	17.9	10	35.7
Total	32,653	18,082	55.4	8,012	24.5	2,010	6.2	1,290	4.0	3,259	10.0

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., 1996).

The most frequently reported medical risk factor among New Jersey residents delivering in 1994 was pregnancy-associated hypertension with a rate of 25.9 per 1,000 live births. By race, the rates of pregnancy-associated hypertension were 31.0 for blacks, 25.9 for whites, and 18.3 for other races (Table N22). The rate for mothers of Hispanic origin was 26.9 per 1,000 live births (Table N22A).

Diabetes was the second most frequently reported medical risk factor in 1994. Among New Jersey resident mothers, the rate of diabetes was 23.4 per 1,000 live births. Diabetes rates by race were 38.5 for mothers of races other than white or black, 25.2 for blacks, and 22.5 for whites (Table N22). Among Hispanic mothers, the rate of diabetes was 27.8 (Table N22A).

The third most frequently reported medical risk factor was anemia with a rate of 22.6 per 1,000 live births. Rates of anemia varied substantially by race: 56.2 for blacks, 15.1 for whites, and 11.9 for other races (Table N22). Anemia was reported for mothers of Hispanic origin at a rate of 33.1 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 reported most among black mothers with a rate of 56.2 per 1,000 live births. Second was sexually transmitted diseases other than genital herpes (51.0 per 1,000 live births). Pregnancy-associated hypertension was the third most frequent risk factor at a rate of 31.0 per 1,000 live births. The rates for these three medical risk factors for the entire state were 22.6, 18.3, and 25.9, 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 (33.1), sexually-transmitted diseases other than genital herpes (31.0), and diabetes (27.8). The New Jersey total rates for these three factors were 22.6, 18.3, and 23.4 per 1,000 live births, respectively (Table N22A).

Complications of Labor and/or Delivery

There were 76,839 births (65.3%) in 1994 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 (43.5), premature rupture of membrane, greater than 12 hours (32.8), and breech or malpresentation (34.6). Rates of complications of labor and/or delivery varied substantially by race. The rates of moderate or heavy meconium and of premature rupture of membrane were higher for black mothers than for white mothers or mothers of other races: 69.4 vs. 38.6 and 34.8, respectively, for heavy or moderate meconium and 37.1 vs. 33.0 and 29.4, respectively, for premature rupture of membrane. Black mothers also had a considerably higher rate of fetal distress: 37.5 per 1,000 live births versus 24.8 for white mothers and 25.3 for mothers of races other than white or black (Table N23).

Obstetric Procedures

In 1994, 93,372 New Jersey resident mothers (79.3%) had electronic fetal monitoring performed. By race, 81.7 percent of black, 81.3 percent of white, and 78.1 percent of other race mothers had this obstetric procedure performed. The second most frequently performed obstetric procedure was ultrasound: 60,272 births or 51.2 percent. This procedure was performed on 53.9 percent of white mothers, 49.1 percent of black mothers, and 44.3 percent of other race mothers (Table N24).

TABLE N6. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY MOTHER'S EDUCATION AND ONSET OF PRENATAL CARE NEW JERSEY, 1994

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	85,954	8,787	53.7	29,906	75.3	17,775	82.8	26,936	90.0	2,550	25.1
Second Trimester	14,231	4,515	27.6	5,648	14.2	2,105	9.8	1,411	4.7	552	5.4
Third Trimester	3,235	1,158	7.1	1,206	3.0	419	2.0	308	1.0	144	1.4
No Care	1,489	659	4.0	600	1.5	112	0.5	22	0.1	96	0.9
Not Stated	12,775	1,245	7.6	2,370	6.0	1,061	4.9	1,265	4.2	6,834	67.2
Total	117,684	16,364	100.0	39,730	100.0	21,472	100.0	29,942	100.0	10,176	100.0

NEWBORN HEALTH

Birth Weight

The modal weight group for babies born to New Jersey resident women in 1994 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 (35.4%) and an additional 28.1 percent of newborns weighed 3,500 to 3,999 grams (CHS, 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 8,718 live births in this category in 1994. This was 84 fewer low birth weight infants born to New Jersey residents than in 1993. Low birth weight newborns accounted for 7.4 percent of live births in 1994, a 1.3 percent decline from the 1993 percentage. Black mothers had a substantially higher percentage of low birth weight babies than did white mothers or other race mothers: 13.6 percent versus 6.0 percent and 7.5 percent, respectively (Table N7). The percentage for Hispanic mothers with low birth weight babies was slightly less than the percentage for the newborns of all New Jersey mothers: 7.3 percent. Unmarried mothers had low birth weight babies 11.6 percent of the time, while for married mothers this percentage was 5.8 (CHS, 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 1994, there were 1,807 births to New Jersey resident women in this weight category, accounting for 1.5 percent of total live births. This was an increase of 93 very low birth weight births over the 1993 number, however the percentage of very low weight newborns remained unchanged. Black mothers had a higher percentage of very low birth weight babies than did white or other race mothers: 3.4 percent versus 1.1 percent and 0.9 percent, respectively (Table N25). The percentage for Hispanic mothers was similar to the state rate: 1.4 percent. There were 868 very low births weight babies born to unmarried mothers in 1994, which is 2.7 percent of the total births to unmarried women, while married women had very low birth weight babies 1.1 percent of the time (CHS, 1996a).

TABLE N7. RESIDENT BIRTHS OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BY AGE AND RACE OF MOTHER NEW JERSEY, 1994

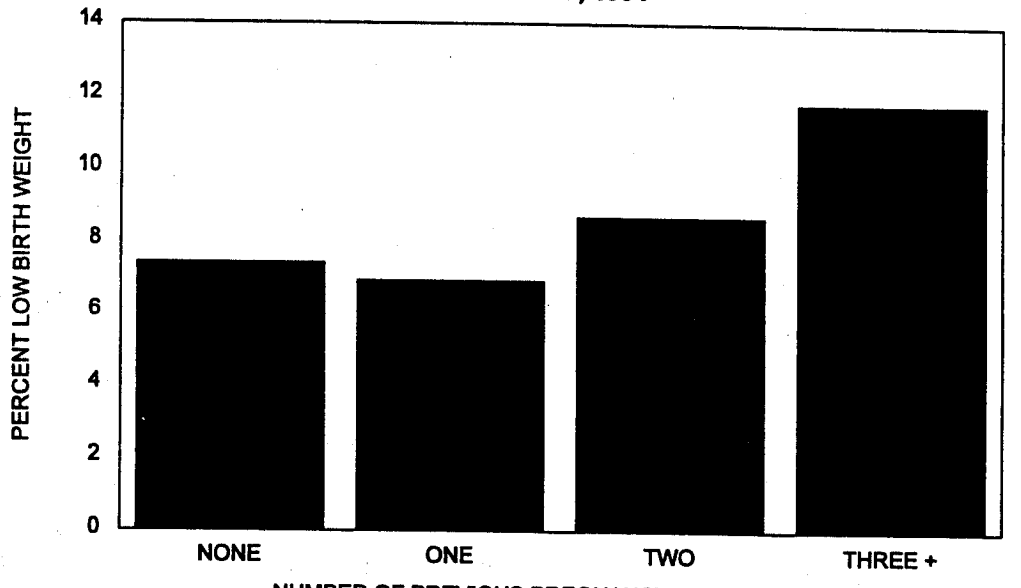
AGE OF MOTHER	BIRTH WEIGHT OF LESS THAN 2,500 GRAMS BY RACE									
	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK		OTHER		NOT STATED	
	NO.	%*	NO.	%*	NO.	%*	NO.	%*	NO.	%*
Under 15	35	12.3	13	11.9	21	12.5	1	20.0	0	0.0
15-19	965	10.3	412	8.6	531	12.5	15	8.0	7	9.1
20-24	1,654	8.3	777	6.2	789	12.6	77	9.6	11	4.4
25-29	2,259	6.8	1,327	5.4	768	13.6	156	7.7	8	1.1
30-34	2,370	6.5	1,601	5.5	623	14.6	134	6.5	12	1.0
35-39	1,157	7.3	823	6.5	270	15.7	59	6.4	5	0.8
40 & Over	258	9.8	170	8.4	69	20.6	15	11.5	4	2.9
Not Stated	20	30.3	5	16.7	11	78.6	1	16.7	3	18.8
Total	8,718	7.4	5,128	6.0	3,082	13.6	458	7.5	50	1.6

*Percent of all live births in the category.

Teenage mothers had a substantially higher percentage (10.4%) of low birth weight births than older women in 1994. White teen mothers had babies of low birth weight 8.7 percent of the time, while 12.5 percent of black teen mothers had low birth weight babies (Tables N7 and N11). Hispanic teens had a slightly lower percentage of low birth weight babies than non-Hispanic teens: 9.7 percent versus 10.5 percent, respectively (CHS, 1996a). Unmarried teenage mothers had a considerably higher percentage of low birth weight births than married mothers of the same age: 10.9 percent versus 6.8 percent, respectively (CHS, 1996a). Birth weight by age and race of the mother is provided 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 terminations have low birth weight rates below that of the entire population (7.4% and 6.9%, respectively), mothers with two previous terminations had low birth weight babies 8.7 percent of the time and mothers with three or more prior terminations had a low birth weight rate of 11.8 percent (Figure N4 and Table N27).

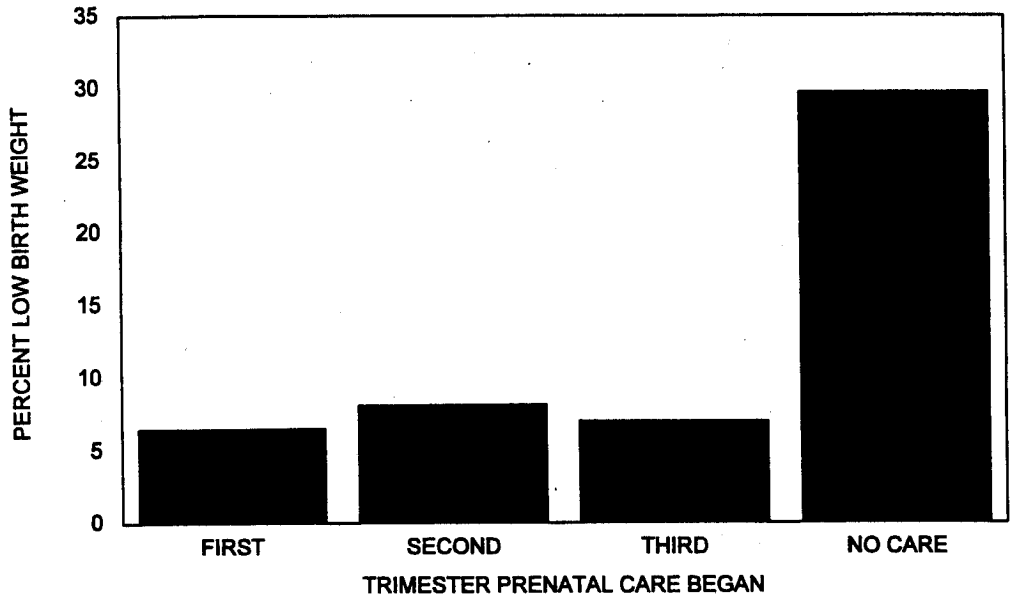
FIGURE N4. PERCENT LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BIRTHS BY NUMBER OF PREVIOUS PREGNANCY TERMINATIONS NEW JERSEY, 1994



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

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 8.1 percent and 7.0 percent of cases, respectively. Among mothers who obtained no prenatal care, 29.7 percent had babies weighing less than 2,500 grams (Figure N5 and Table N28). Table N29 provides details on 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, 1994



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

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.

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 13.0 percent of resident birth certificates in 1994. Scores of seven through nine were reported on 80.5 percent of certificates. Only 1.1 percent scored less than seven. On 5.5 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 through six on the five-minute Apgar score were 2.1, 0.8, and 0.5, respectively. For scores of seven through ten, the percentages were 96.3, 95.4, and 97.9 for blacks, whites, and other races, respectively. The five-minute Apgar score was not stated on 1.5 percent of black, 3.8 percent of white, and 1.6 percent of other race birth certificates in 1994 (Table N30).

Teenage mothers had a higher percentage of low five-minute Apgar scores (1.6%) than did mothers over the age of twenty (1.0%) (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 babies of New Jersey residents which occurred in other states, mostly New York and Pennsylvania.

While babies of mothers who received prenatal care in the first trimester had five-minute Apgar scores of zero to six only 0.9 percent of the time, 6.1 percent of mothers who received no prenatal care had low scores (Table N32). It should be noted that 5.5 percent of birth certificates had no information recorded for Apgar score and 10.9 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 1994 was hyaline membrane disease/respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) at a rate of 5.1 per 1,000 live births (Table N33). By race, the rates of hyaline membrane disease/RDS were 7.9 for blacks, 4.8 for whites, and 2.0 for other races. The second most frequently reported condition was assisted ventilation of 30 minutes or more (3.7 per 1,000 live births). For assisted ventilation greater than or equal to 30 minutes, the rates by race were 6.6 for blacks, 3.3. for whites, and 1.1 for other races.

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.

Among New Jersey residents in 1994, the congenital anomaly most frequently reported on the certificate of birth was musculoskeletal/integumental anomalies (3.2 per 1,000 live births). This includes cleft lip/palate, polydactyly/syndactyly/adactyly, club foot, and diaphragmatic hernia (included in other musculoskeletal/integumental anomaly). The second most frequently reported anomaly was circulatory and respiratory anomalies (2.5 per 1,000 live births), which includes heart malformations. By race, the rates of musculoskeletal/integumental anomalies per 1,000 live births were 4.3 for blacks, 3.0 for whites, and 2.9 for other races. For circulatory/respiratory anomalies, the rates per 1,000 live births by race were 3.2 for blacks, 2.5 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 certificate 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, 1975-1994

YEAR	NEW JERSEY		UNITED STATES**	
	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*
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
1994	117,684	14.9	3,952,767	15.2

* 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 1975 through 1984.

TABLE N9. RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES, BY COUNTY NEW JERSEY, 1994

COUNTY	TOTAL BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE*
ATLANTIC	3,911	16.8
BERGEN	11,058	13.1
BURLINGTON	5,218	13.1
CAMDEN	7,620	15.0
CAPE MAY	1,275	13.0
CUMBERLAND	2,108	15.2
ESSEX	13,095	17.1
GLOUCESTER	3,251	13.5
HUDSON	9,091	16.5
HUNTERDON	1,442	12.5
MERCER	4,498	13.7
MIDDLESEX	10,159	14.7
MONMOUTH	8,265	14.3
MORRIS	6,248	14.2
OCEAN	6,170	13.5
PASSAIC	8,192	17.7
SALEM	799	12.3
SOMERSET	4,281	16.4
SUSSEX	1,890	13.7
UNION	7,664	15.4
WARREN	1,336	14.0
MILITARY	103	N/A
NOT STATED	10	N/A
TOTAL	117,684	14.9

* Rates are computed per 1,000 population.

TABLE N10. BIRTHS BY SEX OF CHILD AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF MOTHER NEW JERSEY, 1994

COUNTY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	NOT STATED
ATLANTIC	3,911	2,018	1,893	0
BERGEN	11,058	5,636	5,422	0
BURLINGTON	5,218	2,642	2,574	2
CAMDEN	7,620	3,853	3,767	0
CAPE MAY	1,275	664	611	0
CUMBERLAND	2,108	1,090	1,018	0
ESSEX	13,095	6,737	6,358	0
GLOUCESTER	3,251	1,696	1,555	0
HUDSON	9,091	4,619	4,472	0
HUNTERDON	1,442	715	727	0
MERCER	4,498	2,263	2,235	0
MIDDLESEX	10,159	5,247	4,912	0
MONMOUTH	8,265	4,216	4,049	0
MORRIS	6,248	3,174	3,074	0
OCEAN	6,170	3,143	3,027	0
PASSAIC	8,192	4,171	4,021	0
SALEM	799	389	410	0
SOMERSET	4,281	2,212	2,069	0
SUSSEX	1,890	932	958	0
UNION	7,664	3,973	3,690	1
WARREN	1,336	682	654	0
MILITARY	103	52	51	0
NOT STATED	10	6	4	0
TOTAL	117,684	60,130	57,551	3

**TABLE N11. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY AGE AND RACE OF MOTHER
NEW JERSEY, 1994**

AGE OF MOTHER	TOTAL	RACE OF MOTHER			
		WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	NOT STATED
Under 15	285	109	168	5	3
15-19	9,330	4,802	4,264	187	77
20-24	19,896	12,600	6,246	798	252
25-29	33,099	24,680	5,662	2,016	741
30-34	36,485	28,981	4,277	2,062	1,165
35-39	15,902	12,614	1,722	921	645
40-44	2,519	1,942	320	126	131
45 & Over	102	73	15	5	9
Not Stated	66	30	14	6	16
Total	117,684	85,831	22,688	6,126	3,039

**TABLE N11A. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY AGE AND RACE
MOTHERS OF HISPANIC ORIGIN
NEW JERSEY, 1994**

AGE OF MOTHER	TOTAL	RACE OF MOTHER			
		WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	NOT STATED
Under 15	87	82	3	2	0
15-19	2,666	2,332	216	93	25
20-24	4,856	4,307	359	156	34
25-29	4,918	4,328	399	171	20
30-34	3,563	3,176	259	110	18
35-39	1,419	1,269	106	35	9
40-44	239	217	16	5	1
45 & Over	7	5	2	0	0
Not Stated	8	7	1	0	0
Total	17,763	15,723	1,361	572	107

TABLE N12. NUMBER AND PERCENT OF RESIDENT BIRTHS TO WOMEN UNDER 20 AND 35 YEARS AND OVER NEW JERSEY, 1975-1994

YEAR	TOTAL BIRTHS	BIRTHS TO WOMEN UNDER 20		BIRTHS TO WOMEN 35 AND OVER	
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
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
1994	117,684	9,615	8.2	18,523	15.7

TABLE N13. BIRTHS BY AGE AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF MOTHER NEW JERSEY, 1994

COUNTY	TOTAL	AGE OF MOTHER								
		<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	NOT STATED
ATLANTIC	3,911	16	454	916	1,052	945	442	84	1	1
BERGEN	11,058	4	267	934	3,234	4,276	1,997	329	12	5
BURLINGTON	5,218	7	368	890	1,537	1,671	653	87	3	2
CAMDEN	7,620	28	868	1,611	2,112	2,075	797	123	5	1
CAPE MAY	1,275	6	109	282	370	332	153	22	1	0
CUMBERLAND	2,108	15	387	676	487	388	138	16	0	1
ESSEX	13,095	66	1,667	2,830	3,303	3,313	1,596	286	14	20
GLOUCESTER	3,251	3	218	522	1,018	1,036	398	52	1	3
HUDSON	9,091	34	1,086	2,050	2,611	2,187	949	163	9	2
HUNTERDON	1,442	1	32	98	345	617	293	54	2	0
MERCER	4,498	17	437	801	1,212	1,296	623	106	6	0
MIDDLESEX	10,159	12	548	1,508	3,052	3,464	1,353	206	7	9
MONMOUTH	8,265	7	460	1,023	2,242	2,983	1,357	186	5	2
MORRIS	6,248	1	128	519	1,823	2,451	1,147	161	9	9
OCEAN	6,170	1	388	1,206	1,893	1,810	729	136	6	1
PASSAIC	8,192	29	893	1,802	2,345	2,118	866	132	4	3
SALEM	799	8	115	190	217	191	69	7	1	1
SOMERSET	4,281	3	133	396	1,127	1,733	753	124	6	6
SUSSEX	1,890	3	70	195	577	724	280	41	0	0
UNION	7,664	23	622	1,207	2,091	2,431	1,109	175	6	0
WARREN	1,336	1	73	199	415	421	195	28	4	0
MILITARY	103	0	6	39	34	20	3	1	0	0
NOT STATED	10	0	1	2	2	3	2	0	0	0
TOTAL	117,684	285	9,330	19,896	33,099	36,485	15,902	2,519	102	66

TABLE N14. BIRTHS BY RACE AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF MOTHER NEW JERSEY, 1994

COUNTY	RACE				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	NOT STATED
ATLANTIC	3,911	2,780	963	150	18
BERGEN	11,058	8,546	731	955	826
BURLINGTON	5,218	4,135	850	188	45
CAMDEN	7,620	5,510	1,766	280	64
CAPE MAY	1,275	1,155	103	16	1
CUMBERLAND	2,108	1,528	540	37	3
ESSEX	13,095	5,504	6,883	409	299
GLOUCESTER	3,251	2,837	343	52	19
HUDSON	9,091	5,336	2,210	1,056	489
HUNTERDON	1,442	1,385	19	26	12
MERCER	4,498	2,979	1,242	188	89
MIDDLESEX	10,159	7,568	1,175	1,117	299
MONMOUTH	8,265	6,668	994	333	270
MORRIS	6,248	5,571	236	338	103
OCEAN	6,170	5,660	283	77	150
PASSAIC	8,192	6,091	1,823	173	105
SALEM	799	600	193	3	3
SOMERSET	4,281	3,567	335	322	57
SUSSEX	1,890	1,826	21	27	16
UNION	7,664	5,194	1,950	357	163
WARREN	1,336	1,299	17	14	6
MILITARY	103	85	10	8	0
NOT STATED	10	7	1	0	2
TOTAL	117,684	85,831	22,688	6,126	3,039

TABLE N15. BIRTHS TO MOTHERS OF HISPANIC ORIGIN BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE NEW JERSEY, 1994

COUNTY	NUMBER	PERCENT*
ATLANTIC	575	14.7
BERGEN	1,085	9.8
BURLINGTON	152	2.9
CAMDEN	810	10.6
CAPE MAY	62	4.9
CUMBERLAND	470	22.3
ESSEX	2,143	16.4
GLOUCESTER	78	2.4
HUDSON	3,881	42.7
HUNTERDON	36	2.5
MERCER	472	10.5
MIDDLESEX	1,622	16.0
MONMOUTH	510	6.2
MORRIS	433	6.9
OCEAN	355	5.8
PASSAIC	2,926	35.7
SALEM	33	4.1
SOMERSET	372	8.7
SUSSEX	51	2.7
UNION	1,654	21.6
WARREN	36	2.7
MILITARY	6	5.8
NOT STATED	1	N/A
TOTAL	17,763	15.1

*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, 1994

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	NUMBER OF BIRTHS	PERCENT OF HISPANIC BIRTHS
PUERTO RICO	7,720	43.5
CENTRAL/SOUTH AMERICA	7,238	40.7
MEXICO	1,780	10.0
CUBA	836	4.7
OTHER/UNKNOWN HISPANIC	189	1.1
TOTAL	17,763	100.0

TABLE N17. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER NEW JERSEY, 1975-1994

YEAR	TOTAL BIRTHS	MARITAL STATUS*					
		MARRIED		NOT MARRIED		NOT STATED	
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
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
1994	117,684	84,724	72.0	32,653	27.7	307	0.3

* MARITAL STATUS WAS DETERMINED BY RESPONSE TO THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ON THE BIRTH CERTIFICATE:
FOR YEARS 1975-1978 - 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, 1994

RACE	TOTAL BIRTHS	MARITAL STATUS*					
		MARRIED		NOT MARRIED		NOT STATED	
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
WHITE	85,831	69,381	80.8	16,335	19.0	115	0.1
BLACK	22,688	7,433	32.8	15,242	67.2	13	0.1
OTHER	6,126	5,385	87.9	737	12.0	4	0.1
NOT STATED	3,039	2,525	83.1	339	11.2	175	5.8
TOTAL	117,684	84,724	72.0	32,653	27.7	307	0.3

* 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, 1994

COUNTY	TOTAL	MARITAL STATUS*		
		MARRIED	NOT MARRIED	NOT STATED
ATLANTIC	3,911	2,336	1,566	9
BERGEN	11,058	9,769	1,226	63
BURLINGTON	5,218	4,063	1,140	15
CAMDEN	7,620	4,739	2,831	50
CAPE MAY	1,275	903	371	1
CUMBERLAND	2,108	1,036	1,069	3
ESSEX	13,095	6,669	6,404	22
GLOUCESTER	3,251	2,528	705	18
HUDSON	9,091	5,310	3,757	24
HUNTERDON	1,442	1,336	105	1
MERCER	4,498	3,027	1,466	5
MIDDLESEX	10,159	8,165	1,972	22
MONMOUTH	8,265	6,647	1,605	13
MORRIS	6,248	5,627	613	8
OCEAN	6,170	4,958	1,200	12
PASSAIC	8,192	5,167	3,015	10
SALEM	799	481	314	4
SOMERSET	4,281	3,757	513	11
SUSSEX	1,890	1,683	207	0
UNION	7,664	5,332	2,320	12
WARREN	1,336	1,088	246	2
MILITARY	103	99	4	0
NOT STATED	10	4	4	2
TOTAL	117,684	84,724	32,653	307

*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, 1994

RACE AND MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER	TOTAL		AGE GROUP													
			UNDER 15		15-19		20-24		25-34		35-44		45 AND OVER		NOT STATED	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
WHITE																
Married	69,381	80.8	4	3.7	896	18.7	6,922	54.9	48,112	89.7	13,358	91.8	69	94.5	20	66.7
Not Married	16,335	19.0	105	96.3	3,903	81.3	5,669	45.0	5,471	10.2	1,173	8.1	4	5.5	10	33.3
Not Stated	115	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.1	9	0.1	78	0.1	25	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	85,831	100.0	109	100.0	4,802	100.0	12,600	100.0	53,661	100.0	14,556	100.0	73	100.0	30	100.0
BLACK																
Married	7,433	32.8	1	0.6	162	3.8	1,159	18.6	4,851	48.8	1,248	61.1	10	66.7	2	14.3
Not Married	15,242	67.2	167	99.4	4,100	96.2	5,086	81.4	5,080	51.1	792	38.8	5	33.3	12	85.7
Not Stated	13	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0	8	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	22,688	100.0	168	100.0	4,264	100.0	6,246	100.0	9,939	100.0	2,042	100.0	15	100.0	14	100.0
OTHER																
Married	5,385	87.9	1	20.0	42	22.5	570	71.4	3,782	92.7	980	93.6	5	100.0	5	83.3
Not Married	737	12.0	4	80.0	144	77.0	226	28.3	295	7.2	67	6.4	0	0.0	1	16.7
Not Stated	4	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.5	2	0.3	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	6,126	100.0	5	100.0	187	100.0	798	100.0	4,078	100.0	1,047	100.0	5	100.0	6	100.0
NOT STATED																
Married	2,525	83.1	0	0.0	25	32.5	161	63.9	1,648	86.5	677	87.2	9	100.0	5	31.3
Not Married	339	11.2	3	100.0	51	66.2	82	32.5	147	7.7	51	6.6	0	0.0	5	31.3
Not Stated	175	5.8	0	0.0	1	1.3	9	3.6	111	5.8	48	6.2	0	0.0	6	37.5
Total	3,039	100.0	3	100.0	77	100.0	252	100.0	1,906	100.0	776	100.0	9	100.0	16	100.0
TOTAL																
Married	84,724	72.0	6	2.1	1,125	12.1	8,812	44.3	58,393	83.9	16,263	88.3	93	91.2	32	48.5
Not Married	32,653	27.7	279	97.9	8,198	87.9	11,063	55.6	10,993	15.8	2,083	11.3	9	8.8	28	42.4
Not Stated	307	0.3	0	0.0	7	0.1	21	0.1	198	0.3	75	0.4	0	0.0	6	9.1
Total	117,684	100.0	285	100.0	9,330	100.0	19,896	100.0	69,584	100.0	18,421	100.0	102	100.0	66	100.0

TABLE N21. BIRTHS BY ONSET OF PRENATAL CARE AND MOTHER'S COUNTY OF RESIDENCE NEW JERSEY, 1994						
COUNTY	TOTAL	ONSET OF PRENATAL CARE				
		FIRST TRIMESTER	SECOND TRIMESTER	THIRD TRIMESTER	NO CARE	NOT STATED
ATLANTIC	3,911	1,980	709	177	37	1,008
BERGEN	11,058	7,928	850	230	38	2,012
BURLINGTON	5,218	3,930	509	121	34	624
CAMDEN	7,620	4,998	936	196	120	1,370
CAPE MAY	1,275	912	229	57	4	73
CUMBERLAND	2,108	1,314	540	130	34	90
ESSEX	13,095	9,271	2,143	451	666	564
GLOUCESTER	3,251	2,294	336	65	22	534
HUDSON	9,091	5,755	1,548	328	17	1,443
HUNTERDON	1,442	1,248	85	8	0	101
MERCER	4,498	3,249	598	160	48	443
MIDDLESEX	10,159	8,040	1,081	256	53	729
MONMOUTH	8,265	6,879	760	171	70	385
MORRIS	6,248	5,205	276	67	7	693
OCEAN	6,170	4,867	823	177	31	272
PASSAIC	8,192	5,668	1,444	369	159	552
SALEM	799	424	122	23	21	209
SOMERSET	4,281	3,552	256	55	14	404
SUSSEX	1,890	1,577	128	20	4	161
UNION	7,664	5,744	752	158	101	909
WARREN	1,336	1,022	103	14	9	188
MILITARY	103	97	3	2	0	1
NOT STATED	10	0	0	0	0	10
TOTAL	117,684	85,954	14,231	3,235	1,489	12,775

TABLE N22. MEDICAL RISK FACTORS OF THIS PREGNANCY REPORTED ON CERTIFICATES OF RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS, BY RACE OF MOTHER NEW JERSEY, 1994

MEDICAL RISK	TOTAL		RACE OF MOTHER						
			WHITE		BLACK		OTHER		NOT STATED
	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER
NONE	85,652	727.8	65,884	767.6	14,617	644.3	4,942	806.7	209
ANEMIA (Hct.<30/Hgb.<10)	2,654	22.6	1,299	15.1	1,276	56.2	73	11.9	6
CARDIAC DISEASE	579	4.9	442	5.1	121	5.3	13	2.1	3
ACUTE OR CHRONIC LUNG DISEASE	711	6.0	462	5.4	225	9.9	19	3.1	5
DIABETES	2,752	23.4	1,934	22.5	572	25.2	236	38.5	10
GENITAL HERPES	533	4.5	401	4.7	120	5.3	12	2.0	0
OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES	2,153	18.3	936	10.9	1,157	51.0	52	8.5	8
HYDRAMNIOS/OLIGOHYDRAMNIOS	1,141	9.7	746	8.7	338	14.9	50	8.2	7
HEMOGLOBINOPATHY	49	0.4	23	0.3	25	1.1	1	0.2	0
HYPERTENSION, CHRONIC	797	6.8	530	6.2	247	10.9	20	3.3	0
HYPERTENSION, PREGNANCY-ASSOCIATED	3,051	25.9	2,223	25.9	704	31.0	112	18.3	12
ECLAMPSIA	395	3.4	246	2.9	127	5.6	15	2.4	7
INCOMPETENT CERVIX	351	3.0	239	2.8	110	4.8	2	0.3	0
PREVIOUS INFANT 4000+ GRAMS	751	6.4	630	7.3	97	4.3	19	3.1	5
PREVIOUS PRETERM OR SMALL-FOR-GESTATIONAL-AGE INFANT	990	8.4	661	7.7	294	13.0	29	4.7	6
RENAL DISEASE	211	1.8	158	1.8	46	2.0	6	1.0	1
Rh SENSITIZATION	617	5.2	510	5.9	99	4.4	7	1.1	1
UTERINE BLEEDING	312	2.7	265	3.1	31	1.4	15	2.4	1
OTHER RISK FACTOR	13,004	110.5	8,413	98.0	3,999	176.3	543	88.6	49

* RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 1,000 LIVE 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, 1994

MEDICAL RISK	NUMBER	RATE*
NONE	13,029	733.5
ANEMIA (Hct.<30/Hgb.<10)	588	33.1
CARDIAC DISEASE	100	5.6
ACUTE OR CHRONIC LUNG DISEASE	153	8.6
DIABETES	494	27.8
GENITAL HERPES	41	2.3
OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES	551	31.0
HYDRAMNIOS/OLIGOHYDRAMNIOS	213	12.0
HEMOGLOBINOPATHY	4	0.2
HYPERTENSION, CHRONIC	76	4.3
HYPERTENSION, PREGNANCY-ASSOCIATED	477	26.9
ECLAMPSIA	94	5.3
INCOMPETENT CERVIX	31	1.7
PREVIOUS INFANT 4000+ GRAMS	95	5.3
PREVIOUS PRETERM OR SMALL-FOR-GESTATIONAL-AGE INFANT	128	7.2
RENAL DISEASE	27	1.5
Rh SENSITIZATION	85	4.8
UTERINE BLEEDING	42	2.4
OTHER RISK FACTOR	2,360	132.9

* 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, 1994

COMPLICATION	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK		OTHER		NOT STATED
	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER
NONE	76,839	652.9	58,176	677.8	14,128	622.7	4,334	707.5	201
FEBRILE (>100F OR 38C)	1,149	9.8	779	9.1	301	13.3	67	10.9	2
MECONIUM, MODERATE/HEAVY	5,116	43.5	3,316	38.6	1,574	69.4	213	34.8	13
PREMATURE RUPTURE OF MEMBRANE (>12 HOURS)	3,856	32.8	2,829	33.0	841	37.1	180	29.4	6
ABRUPTIO PLACENTA	580	4.9	393	4.6	156	6.9	28	4.6	3
PLACENTA PREVIA	449	3.8	310	3.6	100	4.4	36	5.9	3
OTHER EXCESSIVE BLEEDING	367	3.1	287	3.3	63	2.8	16	2.6	1
SEIZURES DURING LABOR	54	0.5	29	0.3	23	1.0	2	0.3	0
PRECIPITOUS LABOR (<3 HOURS)	1,166	9.9	863	10.1	257	11.3	44	7.2	2
PROLONGED LABOR (>20 HOURS)	1,118	9.5	872	10.2	205	9.0	37	6.0	4
DYSFUNCTIONAL LABOR	1,878	16.0	1,462	17.0	311	13.7	100	16.3	5
BREECH/MALPRESENTATION	4,070	34.6	3,145	36.6	701	30.9	216	35.3	8
CEPHALOPELVIC DISPROPORTION	3,572	30.4	2,744	32.0	617	27.2	199	32.5	12
CORD PROLAPSE	332	2.8	238	2.8	78	3.4	16	2.6	0
ANAESTHETIC COMPLICATIONS	79	0.7	62	0.7	14	0.6	2	0.3	1
FETAL DISTRESS	3,146	26.7	2,132	24.8	851	37.5	155	25.3	8
OTHER	14,982	127.3	10,266	119.6	3,974	175.2	697	113.8	45

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

TABLE N24. OBSTETRIC PROCEDURES PERFORMED REPORTED ON CERTIFICATES OF RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS BY RACE OF MOTHER NEW JERSEY, 1994

PROCEDURE	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK		OTHER		NOT STATED
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER
NONE	7,361	6.3	5,044	5.9	1,721	7.6	574	9.4	22
AMNIOCENTESIS	6,559	5.6	5,714	6.7	569	2.5	268	4.4	8
ELECTRONIC FETAL MONITORING	93,372	79.3	69,795	81.3	18,539	81.7	4,785	78.1	253
INDUCTION OF LABOR	14,811	12.6	11,619	13.5	2,576	11.4	576	9.4	40
STIMULATION OF LABOR	18,033	15.3	13,709	16.0	3,196	14.1	1,077	17.6	51
TOCOLYSIS	1,437	1.2	1,068	1.2	298	1.3	62	1.0	9
ULTRASOUND	60,272	51.2	46,270	53.9	11,138	49.1	2,715	44.3	149
OTHER	3,349	2.8	2,732	3.2	447	2.0	161	2.6	9

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, 1994

AGE & RACE OF MOTHER	TOTAL BIRTHS	WEIGHT AT BIRTH			
		LESS THAN 1,500 GRAMS	1,500-2,499 GRAMS	2,500 GRAMS AND OVER	NOT STATED
UNDER 15					
White	109	5	8	96	0
Black	168	5	16	146	1
Other	5	0	1	4	0
Not Stated	3	0	0	2	1
Total	285	10	25	248	2
15-19					
White	4,802	91	321	4,380	10
Black	4,264	108	423	3,729	4
Other	187	1	14	172	0
Not Stated	77	3	4	41	29
Total	9,330	203	762	8,322	43
20-24					
White	12,600	143	634	11,799	24
Black	6,246	190	599	5,452	5
Other	798	10	67	719	2
Not Stated	252	2	9	65	176
Total	19,896	345	1,309	18,035	207
25-29					
White	24,680	237	1,090	23,290	63
Black	5,662	218	550	4,884	10
Other	2,016	18	138	1,858	2
Not Stated	741	1	7	93	640
Total	33,099	474	1,785	30,125	715
30-34					
White	28,981	292	1,309	27,284	96
Black	4,277	155	468	3,650	4
Other	2,062	13	121	1,925	3
Not Stated	1,165	3	9	91	1,062
Total	36,485	463	1,907	32,950	1,165
35-39					
White	12,614	167	656	11,748	43
Black	1,722	64	206	1,445	7
Other	921	11	48	861	1
Not Stated	645	2	3	46	594
Total	15,902	244	913	14,100	645
40-44					
White	1,942	32	131	1,771	8
Black	320	12	52	254	2
Other	126	3	12	111	0
Not Stated	131	1	3	7	120
Total	2,519	48	198	2,143	130
45 AND OVER					
White	73	1	6	66	0
Black	15	2	3	10	0
Other	5	0	0	5	0
Not Stated	9	0	0	0	9
Total	102	3	9	81	9
NOT STATED					
White	30	4	1	25	0
Black	14	10	1	3	0
Other	6	1	0	5	0
Not Stated	16	2	1	6	7
Total	66	17	3	39	7
TOTAL	117,684	1,807	6,911	106,043	2,923

TABLE N26. BIRTHS BY BIRTH WEIGHT AND MOTHER'S COUNTY OF RESIDENCE NEW JERSEY, 1994

COUNTY	TOTAL	WEIGHT AT BIRTH			
		LESS THAN 1,500 GRAMS	1,500-2,499 GRAMS	2,500 GRAMS AND OVER	NOT STATED
ATLANTIC	3,911	69	234	3,597	11
BERGEN	11,058	117	467	9,654	820
BURLINGTON	5,218	83	297	4,807	31
CAMDEN	7,620	118	512	6,937	53
CAPE MAY	1,275	10	58	1,205	2
CUMBERLAND	2,108	37	131	1,938	2
ESSEX	13,095	336	1,108	11,382	269
GLOUCESTER	3,251	41	164	3,029	17
HUDSON	9,091	159	629	7,849	454
HUNTERDON	1,442	7	55	1,371	9
MERCER	4,498	65	312	4,067	54
MIDDLESEX	10,159	135	563	9,150	311
MONMOUTH	8,265	125	407	7,463	270
MORRIS	6,248	62	294	5,782	110
OCEAN	6,170	71	285	5,655	159
PASSAIC	8,192	130	531	7,420	111
SALEM	799	13	54	729	3
SOMERSET	4,281	50	201	3,972	58
SUSSEX	1,890	19	72	1,778	21
UNION	7,664	142	466	6,907	149
WARREN	1,336	15	63	1,252	6
MILITARY	103	1	7	95	0
NOT STATED	10	2	1	4	3
TOTAL	117,684	1,807	6,911	106,043	2,923

TABLE N27. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY BIRTH WEIGHT AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS PREGNANCY TERMINATIONS NEW JERSEY, 1994

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	82,469	6,063	76,292	114	7.4
ONE	18,499	1,281	17,204	14	6.9
TWO	6,985	605	6,374	6	8.7
THREE OR MORE	3,816	452	3,360	4	11.8
NOT STATED	5,915	317	2,813	2,785	5.4
TOTAL	117,684	8,718	106,043	2,923	7.4

* 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, 1994

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	85,954	5,603	80,265	86	6.5
SECOND TRIMESTER	14,231	1,147	13,075	9	8.1
THIRD TRIMESTER	3,235	226	3,005	4	7.0
NO CARE	1,489	442	1,038	9	29.7
NOT STATED	12,775	1,300	8,660	2,815	10.2
TOTAL	117,684	8,718	106,043	2,923	7.4

* 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, 1994

RACE AND ONSET OF PRENATAL CARE	TOTAL BIRTHS	WEIGHT AT BIRTH							
		UNDER 1,500 GRAMS		1,500-2,499 GRAMS		2,500 GRAMS & OVER		NOT STATED	
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
WHITE									
First Trimester	68,122	658	1.0	3,055	4.5	64,334	94.4	75	0.1
Second Trimester	8,421	86	1.0	439	5.2	7,891	93.7	5	0.1
Third Trimester	1,771	7	0.4	94	5.3	1,669	94.2	1	0.1
No Care	415	28	6.7	65	15.7	314	75.7	8	1.9
Not Stated	7,102	193	2.7	503	7.1	6,251	88.0	155	2.2
Total	85,831	972	1.1	4,156	4.8	80,459	93.7	244	0.3
BLACK									
First Trimester	13,249	425	3.2	1,149	8.7	11,667	88.1	8	0.1
Second Trimester	4,915	93	1.9	468	9.5	4,350	88.5	4	0.1
Third Trimester	1,230	5	0.4	103	8.4	1,119	91.0	3	0.2
No Care	1,054	93	8.8	252	23.9	708	67.2	1	0.1
Not Stated	2,240	148	6.6	346	15.4	1,729	77.2	17	0.8
Total	22,688	764	3.4	2,318	10.2	19,573	86.3	33	0.1
OTHER									
First Trimester	4,391	36	0.8	260	5.9	4,092	93.2	3	0.1
Second Trimester	838	3	0.4	52	6.2	783	93.4	0	0.0
Third Trimester	223	1	0.4	12	5.4	210	94.2	0	0.0
No Care	15	2	13.3	2	13.3	11	73.3	0	0.0
Not Stated	659	15	2.3	75	11.4	564	85.6	5	0.8
Total	6,126	57	0.9	401	6.5	5,660	92.4	8	0.1
NOT STATED									
First Trimester	192	5	2.6	15	7.8	172	89.6	0	0.0
Second Trimester	57	3	5.3	3	5.3	51	89.5	0	0.0
Third Trimester	11	1	9.1	3	27.3	7	63.6	0	0.0
No Care	5	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	100.0	0	0.0
Not Stated	2,774	5	0.2	15	0.5	116	4.2	2,638	95.1
Total	3,039	14	0.5	36	1.2	351	11.5	2,638	86.8
TOTAL									
First Trimester	85,954	1,124	1.3	4,479	5.2	80,265	93.4	86	0.1
Second Trimester	14,231	185	1.3	962	6.8	13,075	91.9	9	0.1
Third Trimester	3,235	14	0.4	212	6.6	3,005	92.9	4	0.1
No Care	1,489	123	8.3	319	21.4	1,038	69.7	9	0.6
Not Stated	12,775	361	2.8	939	7.4	8,660	67.8	2,815	22.0
Total	117,684	1,807	1.5	6,911	5.9	106,043	90.1	2,923	2.5

TABLE N30. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY FIVE-MINUTE APGAR SCORE AND RACE OF MOTHER
NEW JERSEY, 1994

APGAR SCORE	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK		OTHER		NOT STATED	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
0-6	1,239	1.1	711	0.8	484	2.1	33	0.5	11	0.4
7-10	110,000	93.5	81,848	95.4	21,856	96.3	5,995	97.9	301	9.9
NOT STATED	6,445	5.5	3,272	3.8	348	1.5	98	1.6	2,727	89.7
TOTAL	117,684	100.0	85,831	100.0	22,688	100.0	6,126	100.0	3,039	100.0

TABLE N31. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY FIVE-MINUTE APGAR SCORE AND AGE OF MOTHER
NEW JERSEY, 1994

APGAR SCORE	TOTAL		UNDER 15		15-19		20-24		25-34		35-44		45 & OVER		NOT STATED	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
0-6	1,239	1.1	7	2.5	144	1.5	239	1.2	655	0.9	177	1.0	3	2.9	14	21.2
7-10	110,000	93.5	271	95.1	9,052	97.0	19,149	96.2	64,706	93.0	16,701	90.7	86	84.3	35	53.0
NOT STATED	6,445	5.5	7	2.5	134	1.4	508	2.6	4,223	6.1	1,543	8.4	13	12.7	17	25.8
TOTAL	117,684	100.0	285	100.0	9,330	100.0	19,896	100.0	69,584	100.0	18,421	100.0	102	100.0	66	100.0

TABLE N32. RESIDENT BIRTHS BY FIVE-MINUTE APGAR SCORE AND ONSET OF PRENATAL CARE
NEW JERSEY, 1994

APGAR SCORE	TOTAL		FIRST TRIMESTER		SECOND TRIMESTER		THIRD TRIMESTER		NO CARE		NOT STATED	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
0-6	1,239	1.1	789	0.9	151	1.1	33	1.0	91	6.1	175	1.4
7-10	110,000	93.5	84,518	98.3	13,995	98.3	3,183	98.4	1,331	89.4	6,973	54.6
NOT STATED	6,445	5.5	647	0.8	85	0.6	19	0.6	67	4.5	5,627	44.0
TOTAL	117,684	100.0	85,954	100.0	14,231	100.0	3,235	100.0	1,489	100.0	12,775	100.0

TABLE N33. ABNORMAL CONDITIONS OF NEWBORN REPORTED ON CERTIFICATES OF RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS, BY RACE OF MOTHER NEW JERSEY, 1994

ABNORMAL CONDITION	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK		OTHER		NOT STATED
	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER
NONE	105,835	899.3	79,177	922.5	20,513	904.1	5,863	957.1	282
ANEMIA (Hct<39/Hgb<13)	121	1.0	85	1.0	33	1.5	3	0.5	0
BIRTH INJURY	121	1.0	88	1.0	28	1.2	4	0.7	1
FETAL ALCOHOL SYNDROME	11	0.1	7	0.1	4	0.2	0	0.0	0
HYALINE MEMBRANE DISEASE/RDS	604	5.1	410	4.8	179	7.9	12	2.0	3
MECONIUM ASPIRATION SYNDROME	205	1.7	156	1.8	43	1.9	5	0.8	1
ASSISTED VENTILATION <30 MIN.	255	2.2	142	1.7	101	4.5	5	0.8	7
ASSISTED VENTILATION >=30 MIN.	436	3.7	279	3.3	149	6.6	7	1.1	1
SEIZURES	22	0.2	16	0.2	5	0.2	1	0.2	0
OTHER	4,359	37.0	2,851	33.2	1,370	60.4	124	20.2	14

* 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, 1994

CONGENITAL ANOMALY	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK		OTHER		NOT STATED
	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER
NONE	109,196	927.9	81,307	947.3	21,655	954.5	5,944	970.3	290
CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM ANOMALY	150	1.3	111	1.3	30	1.3	8	1.3	1
HEART MALFORMATION	115	1.0	86	1.0	24	1.1	5	0.8	0
OTHER CIRCULATORY/RESPIRATORY ANOMALY	183	1.6	131	1.5	48	2.1	2	0.3	2
GASTROINTESTINAL ANOMALY	78	0.7	50	0.6	23	1.0	5	0.8	0
UROGENITAL ANOMALY	226	1.9	174	2.0	44	1.9	5	0.8	3
CLEFT LIP/PALATE	65	0.6	47	0.5	12	0.5	5	0.8	1
POLYDACTYLY/SYNDACTYLY/ADACTYLY	79	0.7	48	0.6	30	1.3	1	0.2	0
CLUB FOOT	49	0.4	39	0.5	9	0.4	0	0.0	1
OTHER MUSCULOSKELETAL/INTEGUMENTAL ANOMALY	188	1.6	127	1.5	47	2.1	12	2.0	2
DOWN SYNDROME	43	0.4	31	0.4	10	0.4	2	0.3	0
OTHER CHROMOSOMAL ANOMALY	50	0.4	44	0.5	6	0.3	0	0.0	0
OTHER	926	7.9	650	7.6	240	10.6	33	5.4	3

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

MORTALITY

1994

INTRODUCTION

The mortality information contained in this report covers deaths of New Jersey residents during the 1994 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.

STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

NUMBER OF DEATHS

There were 72,183 deaths of New Jersey residents during the calendar year 1994, which was a decrease of 447 deaths from the 1993 total. This is a 0.6 percent decrease from the number of deaths in 1993. There were 61,647 white, 9,841 black, 161 Asian Indian, 423 Asian and Pacific Islander, 36 American Indian and six other race deaths (CHS, 1996b). There were 69 death records on which the race was not classifiable or not stated. There were virtually equal numbers of male and female resident deaths, 36,121 and 36,061, respectively. On one record, the sex of the decedent was not stated.

MORTALITY RATE

The New Jersey crude death rate per 100,000 population was 913.2, a decrease of 1.2 percent from the 1993 rate (Martin, R.M., et al., 1996). The U.S. crude death rate in 1994 was 875.4 deaths per 100,000 population, slightly lower than the rate of 880.0 for 1993 (Singh, G.K., et al., 1996). The number of deaths recorded in 1994 was the highest number of deaths ever reported in the United States.

TABLE M1. DEATH RATES BY AGE GROUP
NEW JERSEY, 1993 AND 1994

	1994		1993	
AGE GROUP	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*
Under 5	1,073	185.4	1,177	202.6
5-14	216	20.5	192	18.6
15-24	703	71.4	746	74.9
25-44	5,433	211.8	5,350	208.8
45-64	11,869	722.7	11,753	727.8
65-84	36,370	3,755.0	36,945	3,824.5
85 AND OVER	16,510	15,113.9	16,455	15,582.5
NOT STATED	9	N/A	12	N/A
TOTAL	72,183	502.1	72,630	510.2

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

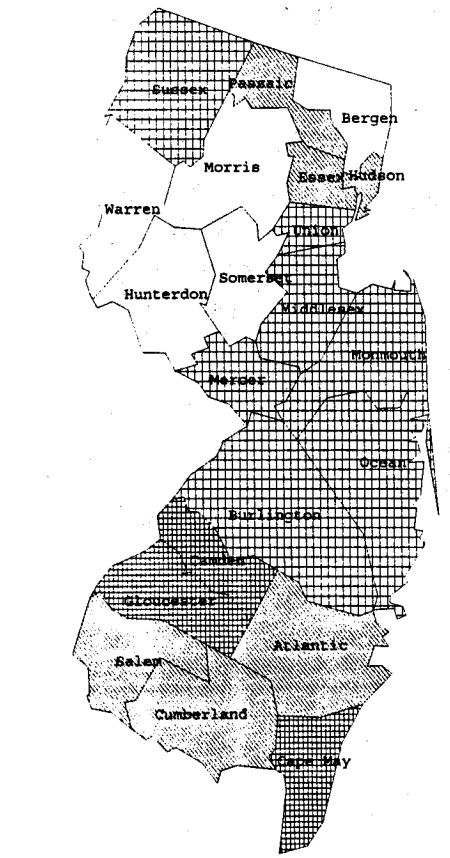
The age distribution of the population is a major factor affecting the crude death rate. Age-adjusted death rates eliminate age as a factor in the differences found when comparing crude death rates among areas or over time. They are better measures of mortality risk from factors other than age. New Jersey's age-adjusted death rate was 502.1 in 1994, a 1.6 percent decrease from the 1993 rate of 510.2. In 1994 the U.S. age-adjusted death rate decreased 1.1 percent to 507.4 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard million population from the 1993 rate of 513.3. Thus, while New Jersey's crude death rate was 4.3 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 also means that mortality risks from factors other than age for New Jersey residents are slightly less than 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 are highest for black males (1,053.8 per 100,000 standard million), followed by black females (603.9), white males (595.6) and white females (361.2). 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 in New Jersey, regardless of the standard population used (CHS, 1995).

Age-specific death rates declined in most age groups between 1993 and 1994. The two exceptions to this pattern were deaths rates among five through 14 year olds and 25 through 44 olds (Table M1). The numbers of deaths as well as the death rates in these age groups increased. Among five through 14 year olds, the number of deaths from HIV rose by seven, homicide deaths were 10 higher and there 20 more cancer deaths than in 1993. Among persons 25 through 44 years of age, several major causes were responsible for a larger number of deaths in 1994 than in 1993. Among these were cancer, with 97 more deaths, HIV infection with 43 additional deaths and other unintentional injury (excluding motor vehicle fatalities) which caused 30 more deaths. At the same time, there were 39 fewer deaths from chronic liver disease and cirrhosis than in the previous year.

Mortality rates vary among New Jersey's counties (Table M27). To eliminate the effect of differing age distributions on the death rates, these rates were age-adjusted. The resulting age-adjusted rates per 100,000 standard population ranged from 402.4 in Somerset to 664.6 in Essex County (Figure M1).

FIGURE M1. AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATES BY COUNTY NEW JERSEY, 1994



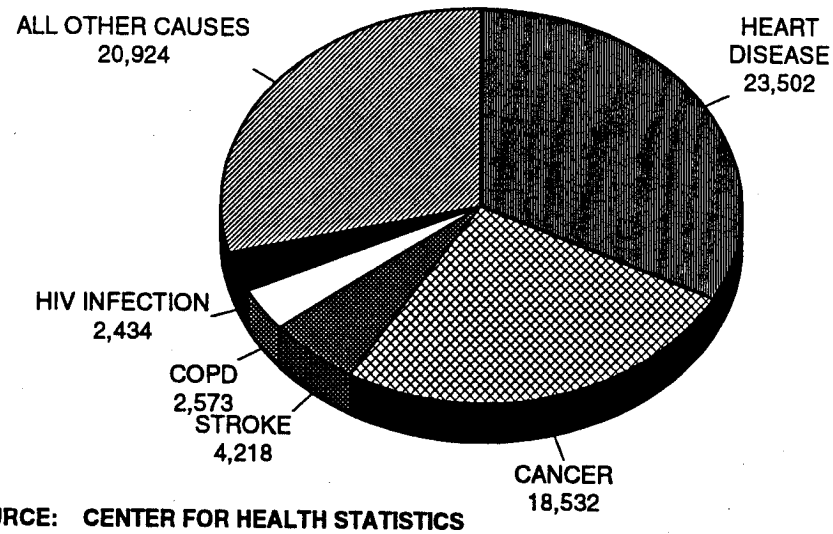
SOURCE: NJ CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

TOTAL MORTALITY

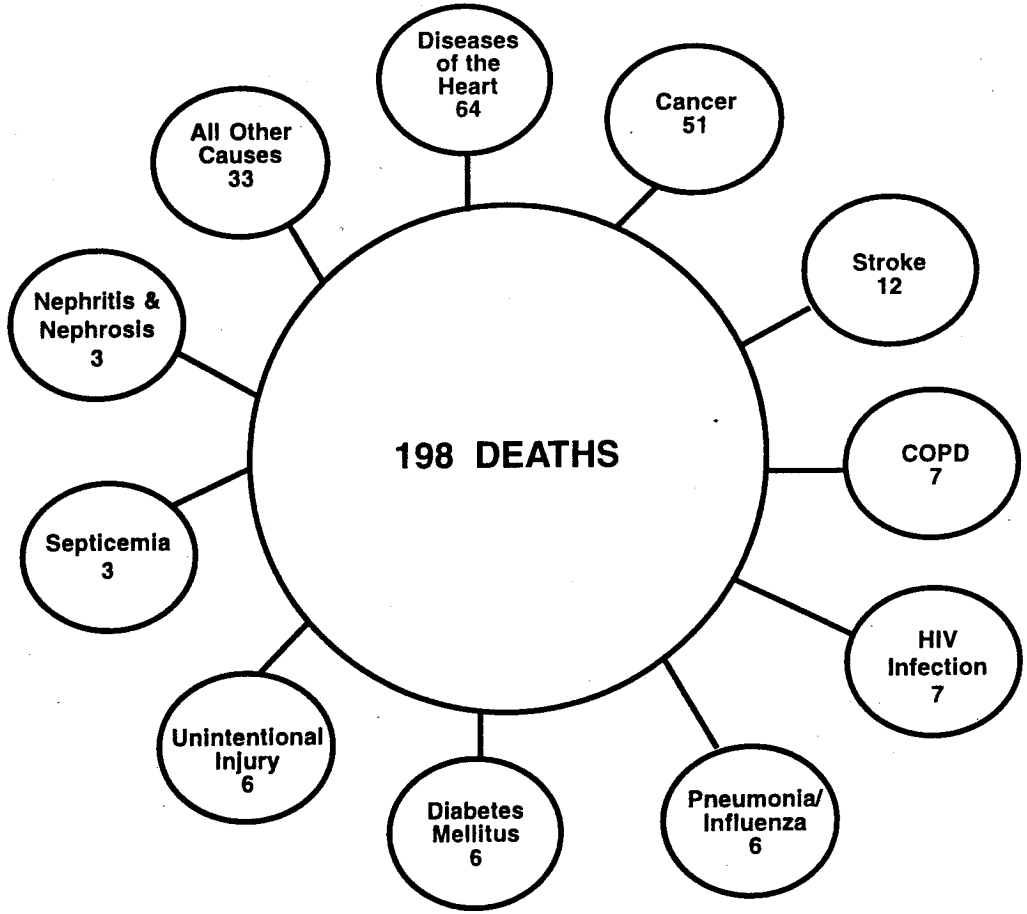
Diseases of the heart (heart disease), malignant neoplasm (cancer), and cerebrovascular diseases (stroke), in that order, continued to be the three leading causes of death of New Jerseyans (Figure M2 and Table M2). Together, these three underlying causes accounted for 64.1 percent of resident deaths in 1994. 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 HIV infection in fifth place. HIV infection had been the sixth leading cause of death in 1993. Pneumonia/influenza, which was the fifth leading cause of death in 1993, became the sixth leading cause in 1994. With one exception, the remaining leading causes of death and their ranks were identical to those of the preceding year: diabetes (seventh), unintentional injury (eighth), and septicemia (ninth). In tenth rank in 1994 was deaths from nephritis and nephrosis, which had been the 11th ranking cause of death in 1993. Chart M1 presents the average daily toll of deaths and by cause in 1994. Tables M23 and M23A through M23I provide the distribution of deaths by cause group and age for the total resident population and by race/sex category, while Table M24 provides a more detailed distribution of cause of death by age group. Table M28 has the basic distribution of 39 causes of death of residents of each county in New Jersey.

FIGURE M2. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH
NEW JERSEY, 1994



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, 1994



NOTE: AVERAGES ARE ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER.

CHART M2. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE GROUP (EXCLUDING INFANTS)
NEW JERSEY, 1994

RANK	AGE GROUP					TOTAL*
	1-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	
1	UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES 94	UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES 245	HIV INFECTION 1,746	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS 4,432	DISEASES OF THE HEART 19,890	DISEASES OF THE HEART 23,502
2	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS 62	HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION 128	UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES 793	DISEASES OF THE HEART 3,102	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS 13,255	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS 18,532
3	HIV INFECTION 41	SUICIDE 75	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS 727	HIV INFECTION 553	CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES 3,610	CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES 4,218
4	HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION 38	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS 54	DISEASES OF THE HEART 455	CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES 465	CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES 2,227	CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES 2,573
5	CONGENITAL ANOMALIES 20	HIV INFECTION 32	SUICIDE 231	DIABETES MELLITUS 397	PNEUMONIA/ INFLUENZA 2,053	HIV INFECTION 2,434
6	DISEASES OF THE HEART 11	DISEASES OF THE HEART 28	HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION 182	UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES 364	DIABETES MELLITUS 1,730	PNEUMONIA/ INFLUENZA 2,346
7		CONGENITAL ANOMALIES 12	CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS 149	CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS 360	SEPTICEMIA 957	DIABETES MELLITUS 2,214
8			CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES 130	CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES 296	NEPHRITIS/ NEPHROSIS 796	UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES 2,072
9			PNEUMONIA/ INFLUENZA 87	PNEUMONIA/ INFLUENZA 172	ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASES 636	SEPTICEMIA 1,144
10			DIABETES MELLITUS 83	SUICIDE 166	UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES 556	NEPHRITIS/ NEPHROSIS 946
RESIDUAL**	113	129	850	1,562	7,170	12,202
TOTAL	379	703	5,433	11,869	52,880	72,183

* 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 of that year (CDC, 1994). Several of the causes of death which had increased from 1992 to 1993 in New Jersey, in what was thought to be a result of the influenza epidemics, decreased in 1994. Among these were pneumonia/influenza (a decline of 201 deaths) and diseases of the heart (a decrease of 476 deaths) (Table M2). During the same period (1993-1994) however, the number of deaths from stroke rose by 188, deaths due to HIV infection increased by 140 and cancer deaths rose by 65.

TABLE M2. THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH RANKED BY FREQUENCY NEW JERSEY, 1993 AND 1994

	1994		1993		1993-1994	
					CHANGE IN DEATHS	
CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	RANK	NUMBER OF DEATHS	RANK	NUMBER OF DEATHS	NUMBER	PERCENT
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429)	1	23,502	1	23,978	-476	-2.0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	2	18,532	2	18,467	65	0.4
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	3	4,218	3	4,030	188	4.7
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	4	2,573	4	2,638	-65	-2.5
HIV INFECTION (042-044)	5	2,434	6	2,294	140	6.1
PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA (480-487)	6	2,346	5	2,547	-201	-7.9
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	7	2,214	7	2,165	49	2.3
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E949)	8	2,072	8	2,109	-37	-1.8
SEPTICEMIA (038)	9	1,144	9	1,228	-84	-6.8
NEPHRITIS AND NEPHROSIS (580-589)	10	946	11	906	40	4.4
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE AND CIRRHOSIS (571)	11	892	10	929	-37	-4.0

TRENDS AND PATTERNS IN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

DISEASES OF THE HEART

Although heart disease remains the leading cause of deaths of New Jersey residents, accounting for 23,502 deaths in 1994, the number of deaths and the death rate from this cause have been declining for more than 20 years. The annual number of deaths from heart disease has fallen by 15.7 percent (or 4,389 deaths) in the past decade (Table M3). The percentage of resident deaths attributed to heart disease fell from 39.5 percent in1985 to 32.6 percent in 1994 (CHS, 1996b and CHS, 1996c). The decrease in heart disease death rates has affected virtually every age group during the past 10 years. The only age group with an increase in the death rate between 1985 and 1994 was 15 through 24 years and the number of heart disease deaths in this age group was small in both years.

TABLE M3. RESIDENT DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM DISEASES OF THE HEART BY AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1985 AND 1994

AGE GROUP	1994		1985		PERCENT CHANGE IN DEATH RATE 1985-1994
	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	
UNDER 5	15	2.6	16	3.1	-16.6
5-14	8	0.8	9	0.9	-15.6
15-24	28	2.8	23	1.9	47.7
25-44	455	17.7	516	22.0	-19.5
45-64	3,102	188.9	4,794	306.2	-38.3
65-84	12,512	1,291.8	15,281	1,771.0	-27.1
85 AND OVER	7,378	6,754.1	7,232	8,629.4	-21.7
NOT STATED	4	N/A	20	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	23,502	137.5	27,891	194.4	-29.2

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

MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS

Malignant neoplasms were the second-leading cause of death in 1994, accounting for 18,532 deaths (Table M4). Age-adjusted cancer death rates by site differ in magnitude and trend over time. Cancer of

TABLE M4. RESIDENT DEATHS AND AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATES FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS, BY SITE NEW JERSEY, 1985 AND 1994

SITE (ICD-9 CODES)	1994		1985		PERCENT CHANGE**
	NUMBER OF DEATHS	AGE-ADJUSTED RATE*	NUMBER OF DEATHS	AGE-ADJUSTED RATE*	
LIP, ORAL CAVITY, PHARYNX (140-149)	254	2.1	330	3.1	-32.3
COLON AND RECTUM (153-154, 159.0)	2,272	15.6	2,410	18.6	-16.1
OTHER DIGESTIVE ORGANS (150-152, 155-158, 159.1-159.9)	2,568	18.9	2,263	18.7	1.1
LUNG AND BRONCHUS (162.2-162.9)	4,731	37.3	4,343	38.6	-3.4
BONE, SKIN, CONNECTIVE TISSUE (170-173)	473	4.0	418	4.1	-2.4
FEMALE BREAST (174)	1,633	24.1	1,681	28.2	-14.5
CERVIX UTERI (180)	158	2.9	147	2.8	3.6
OTHER/UNSPECIFIED FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS (179, 181-184)	812	11.2	723	11.4	-1.8
PROSTATE (185)	1,108	15.8	887	15.6	1.3
OTHER/UNSPECIFIED MALE GENITAL ORGANS (186-187)	20	--	27	--	--
URINARY ORGANS (188-189)	840	5.9	680	5.3	11.3
NERVOUS SYSTEM (191-192)	393	3.6	346	3.4	5.9
LEUKEMIA (204-208)	644	5.0	543	4.8	4.2
OTHER HEMATOPOIETIC TISSUE (200-203)	1,090	8.3	873	7.8	6.4
OTHER SITES (160.0-162.0, 163-165, 175, 190, 193-195)	435	3.6	323	2.9	24.1
UNSPECIFIED SITE (196-199)	1,101	7.9	1,005	8.5	-7.1
TOTAL (140-208)	18,532	139.6	16,999	145.5	-4.1

-- THE NUMBER OF DEATHS IS TOO SMALL TO COMPUTE A STABLE AGE-ADJUSTED RATE.
* 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.
**COMPUTED AS THE PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE AGE-ADJUSTED RATES.

the lung and bronchus remained the most frequent type of fatal cancer in 1994, responsible for 4,731 deaths and an age-adjusted rate of 37.3 per 100,000 standard population. The second-highest age-adjusted death rate by site was from female breast cancer. In 1994, 1,633 New Jersey women died of breast cancer, for an age-adjusted rate of 24.1 per 100,000 standard population. Cancer of the digestive organs, excluding the colon and rectum, was responsible for 2,568 deaths, while another 2,272 deaths were attributed to cancer of the colon and rectum. Together, cancer of the digestive system accounted for an adjusted rate of 34.5 deaths per 100,000 standard population. Cancer of the prostate was the underlying cause of death in 1,108 deaths of New Jersey men in 1994 for an age-adjusted rate of 15.8 deaths per 100,000 standard population.

In 1994, 71.5 percent of cancer deaths occurred in persons 65 years of age and over (Table M5). Another 23.9 percent of the cancer deaths were in persons 45 through 64 years of age. Malignant neoplasms continue to be the leading cause of death in this latter age group (Chart M2). Cancer death rates were lower in 1994 than in 1985 in every age group except five through 14 year olds and persons 65 and over. Although the age-adjusted total cancer death rate declined slightly over the past ten years, the number of deaths per year increased by 1,533. Almost all of the increase was in persons aged 65 and over. In addition to an increase in the number of deaths, the death rates in the 65 through 84 and 85 and over age groups were each higher than a decade earlier.

TABLE M5. RESIDENT DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS BY AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1985 AND 1994

AGE GROUP	1994		1985		PERCENT CHANGE IN DEATH RATE 1985-1994
	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	
UNDER 5	17	2.9	20	3.9	-24.4
5-14	47	4.5	31	3.1	44.0
15-24	54	5.5	83	6.9	-21.1
25-44	727	28.3	736	31.4	-9.8
45-64	4,432	269.9	5,169	330.1	-18.3
65-84	11,022	1,137.9	9,411	1,090.7	4.3
85 AND OVER	2,233	2,044.2	1,544	1,842.3	11.0
NOT STATED	0	N/A	5	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	18,532	139.6	16,999	145.5	-4.1

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

CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES

There were 4,218 resident deaths from cerebrovascular diseases (stroke) in 1994 (Table M6). Although the number of deaths from stroke increased 4.7 percent between 1993 and 1994 (Table M2), the total state age-adjusted death rate from stroke was almost 20 percent lower in 1994 than it had been ten years earlier (-19.9%). The death rates were lower in every age group. There were only 13 deaths from stroke in the resident population under 25 in 1994; 85.6 percent of stroke deaths occurred in persons 65 and over.

TABLE M6. RESIDENT DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES BY AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1985 AND 1994

AGE GROUP	1994		1985		PERCENT CHANGE IN DEATH RATE 1985-1994
	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	
UNDER 25	13	0.5	15	0.6	-10.2
25-44	130	5.1	123	5.2	-3.5
45-64	465	28.3	593	37.9	-25.2
65-84	2,194	226.5	2,416	280.0	-19.1
85 AND OVER	1,416	1,296.3	1,325	1,581.0	-18.0
NOT STATED	0	N/A	2	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	4,218	23.8	4,474	29.7	-19.9

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

CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES AND ALLIED CONDITIONS

The fourth leading cause of death of New Jersey residents in 1994 was the grouped cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions (COPD), accounting for 2,573 deaths (Table M7). This cause group includes chronic bronchitis, emphysema, asthma and unspecified chronic airways obstruction. In both the age group under 25 years (where the number of deaths is small) and those aged 45 through 64 years, the death rate from COPD was substantially lower in 1994 than in 1985. In the remaining age groups - 25 through 44 years, 65 through 84 years and 85 years and over, the death rate from COPD was higher in 1994 than it was ten years earlier. COPD deaths occur primarily in the elderly - 86.6 percent of COPD deaths in 1994 were of persons 65 and over.

TABLE M7. RESIDENT DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES BY AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1985 AND 1994

AGE GROUP	1994		1985		PERCENT CHANGE IN DEATH RATE 1985-1994
	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	
UNDER 25	12	0.5	14	0.5	-11.2
25-44	38	1.5	28	1.2	24.0
45-64	296	18.0	344	22.0	-18.0
65-84	1,766	182.3	1,461	169.3	7.7
85 AND OVER	461	422.0	338	403.3	4.6
TOTAL	2,573	16.1	2,185	15.9	1.3

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

HIV INFECTION

HIV infection was the underlying cause of death of 2,434 New Jerseyans in 1994 (Table M8). Because of the increasing number of deaths due to HIV infection, this cause has risen from eighth leading cause in 1992 to the rank of fifth leading cause in 1994. The total age-adjusted death rate from HIV infection has increased 89.9 percent since 1988, the first year data are available from death records for HIV infection as a separate, identifiable cause group. Almost three-fourths of the HIV infection deaths occurred in persons 25 through 44 years of age (71.7%). The death rate in this age group has increased 85.3 percent over the 1988 level. HIV infection was the leading cause of death for residents 25 through 44 in 1994, as it has been every year since 1988. The age group with the second highest death rate from HIV infection is persons aged 45 through 64. Deaths from this cause ranked third as a leading cause of deaths in both 1993 and 1994 in this age group; the death rate from HIV infection among this age group was 158.0 percent higher in 1994 than in 1988. The only age group with a lower death rate in 1994 than in 1988 was the under five year olds, with a -4.3 percent change in rate. All other age groups showed substantial rate increases, although in some cases the numbers of deaths were small.

TABLE M8. RESIDENT DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM HIV INFECTION BY AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1988 AND 1994

AGE GROUP	1994		1988		PERCENT CHANGE IN DEATH RATE 1988-1994
	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	
UNDER 5	25	4.3	24	4.5	-4.3
5-14	24	2.3	3	0.3	643.6
15-24	32	3.2	28	2.5	31.5
25-44	1,746	68.1	919	36.7	85.3
45-64	553	33.7	204	13.1	158.0
65-84	50	5.2	30	3.3	57.1
85 AND OVER	3	2.7	2	2.2	23.6
NOT STATED	1	N/A	2	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	2,434	28.3	1,212	14.9	89.9

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

PNEUMONIA and INFLUENZA

The cause group, pneumonia and influenza, was the sixth leading cause of death of New Jersey residents in 1994, accounting for 2,346 deaths (Table M9). Deaths from this cause group are concentrated in the population aged 65 and over, which accounted for 87.5 percent of these deaths in 1994. The largest decrease in the death rate over the past ten years occurred in the 15 through 24 age group (an 82.7% decrease), although all age groups experienced decreases from the death rates that existed a decade ago. Relatively high rates of deaths from pneumonia and influenza in the elderly population continue despite the existence of effective influenza and pneumococcal pneumonia vaccines for use in older adults. Deaths from pneumonia and influenza are directly related to the number and severity of influenza epidemics in any year. Influenza epidemics usually increase deaths from a number of causes, e.g., diseases of the heart, COPD and pneumonia, especially among the more vunerable segments of the population.

TABLE M9. RESIDENT DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA BY AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1985 AND 1994

AGE GROUP	1994		1985		PERCENT CHANGE IN DEATH RATE 1985-1994
	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	
UNDER 5	27	4.7	31	6.0	-22.6
5-14	5	0.5	5	0.5	-5.0
15-24	2	0.2	14	1.2	-82.7
25-44	87	3.4	90	3.8	-11.7
45-64	172	10.5	233	14.9	-29.6
65-84	1,044	107.8	992	115.0	-6.2
85 AND OVER	1,009	923.7	788	940.3	-1.8
TOTAL	2,346	12.1	2,153	14.1	-14.2

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

DIABETES MELLITUS

Diabetes mellitus was assigned as the underlying cause of death in 2,214 deaths of state residents in 1994, an increase of 58.4 percent in the number of deaths over the comparable 1985 figure (Table M10). The increase in the number of deaths due to diabetes must be viewed with caution, as the revision in the death certificate format implemented in 1989 may be at least partially responsible for the higher number of deaths in recent years given an underlying cause of diabetes. More than three-fourths of the diabetes deaths in 1994 occurred in persons 65 and over (78.1%) and another 17.9 percent in residents 45 through 64 years. Each of the death rates in age groups over the age of 25 increased substantially over 1985 rates; the greatest percentage increase was in the 65 through 84 year age group. This group also continued to have the highest frequency of deaths.

TABLE M10. RESIDENT DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM DIABETES MELLITUS BY AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1985 AND 1994

AGE GROUP	1994		1985		PERCENT CHANGE IN DEATH RATE 1985-1994
	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	
UNDER 25	4	0.2	7	0.3	-40.8
25-44	83	3.2	57	2.4	33.0
45-64	397	24.2	310	19.8	22.1
65-84	1,373	141.8	808	93.6	51.4
85 AND OVER	357	326.8	216	257.7	26.8
TOTAL	2,214	15.4	1,398	11.0	40.0

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

UNINTENTIONAL INJURY DUE TO MOTOR VEHICLES

There were 179 fewer deaths from motor vehicle injuries in 1994 than in 1985 and the total age-adjusted rate was 22.5 percent lower (Table M11). The 1994 motor-vehicle-related death rate was lower than in 1985 in every age group, however the decreases were greatest in age groups under 45 years. In addition, the highest rate of motor vehicle injury deaths occurred in persons 85 and over, although the number of deaths was small. The second-highest death rate occurred in the 65 through 84 year age groups, followed by persons 15 through 24 years of age.

The decline in mortality from unintentional injury involving the use of motor vehicles by New Jersey residents may be related to enforcement of speeding and drunk driving laws, enactment of seat belt laws and availability of emergency medical services, as well as the establishment of regional trauma centers (DHSS, 1996).

TABLE M11. RESIDENT DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM MOTOR VEHICLE INJURIES BY AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1985 AND 1994

AGE GROUP	1994		1985		PERCENT CHANGE IN DEATH RATE 1985-1994
	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	
UNDER 5	13	2.2	16	3.1	-27.8
5-14	30	2.8	43	4.3	-33.7
15-24	160	16.2	277	23.2	-29.9
25-44	235	9.2	273	11.7	-21.4
45-64	144	8.8	171	10.9	-19.7
65-84	162	16.7	149	17.3	-3.1
85 AND OVER	30	27.5	24	28.6	-4.1
TOTAL	774	9.3	953	12.0	-22.5

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

UNINTENTIONAL INJURY NOT RELATED TO MOTOR VEHICLES

The highest rate of death due to unintentional injuries not related to motor vehicles occurs among the elderly (Table M12). Although the deaths rates were highest in the elderly population in 1994, the largest number of deaths occurred in the 25 through 44 year age group; this age group in addition to persons 45 through 64 were the only ones with higher death rates in 1994 than in 1985. The major cause of non-motor-vehicle-related unintentional injury deaths among young adults, those aged 25 through 44 years, is poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biologicals. This category includes accidental overdose of drugs. In 1994, there were 420 deaths of persons aged 25 through 44 from unintentional drug poisonings. This represents 75.3 percent of the unintentional injury deaths not related to motor vehicles in this age group.

Among the elderly, the major cause of unintentional injury deaths was falls. There were 210 deaths from falls of persons 65 and over : 42 persons 65 though 74, 83 individuals 75 through 84 and 85 persons 85 and over (CHS, 1996b). Deaths related to motor vehicles were the second leading cause of unintentional injury deaths in the elderly. The next ranking cause of unintentional injury deaths among the elderly was inhalation and ingestion of food or other object causing obstruction of the respiratory tract or suffocation. Twelve persons in the 65 through 74 year age group died from this cause, plus 16 persons 75 through 84 years of age and 18 persons 85 and over.

The number of deaths and the death rate from non-motor vehicle-related unintentional injuries remain higher than those related to motor vehicles. Motor vehicle-related injuries accounted for 37.4 percent of the total unintentional injury deaths in 1994, while injuries not related to motor vehicles were responsible for the remaining 62.6 percent.

TABLE M12. RESIDENT DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM NON-MOTOR-VEHICLE-RELATED UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES BY AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1985 AND 1994

AGE GROUP	1994		1985		PERCENT CHANGE IN DEATH RATE 1985-1994
	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	
UNDER 5	43	7.4	49	9.5	-22.0
5-14	26	2.5	46	4.6	-46.3
15-24	85	8.6	126	10.5	-18.1
25-44	558	21.7	343	14.6	48.6
45-64	220	13.4	192	12.3	9.2
65-84	234	24.2	303	35.1	-31.2
85 AND OVER	130	119.0	141	168.2	-29.3
NOT STATED	2	N/A	3	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	1,298	13.5	1,203	12.9	4.7

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

SEPTICEMIA

The vast majority of deaths from septicemia occur in the elderly population; in 1994, 957 of the 1,144 septicemia deaths were of persons 65 and over (Table M13). Although the age-adjusted death rate has changed very little from 1985, the very youngest and the oldest segments of the population had higher septicemia death rates, while persons 15 through 64 had lower rates. It should be noted that there were relatively few deaths in age groups under 45 years. The number of deaths has increased most dramatically in the 65 and over population (259 more deaths due to septicemia in 1994 than in 1985). The increased life span and attendant greater exposure to invasive medical procedures may be related to the rapid increase in these deaths among the older population.

TABLE M13. RESIDENT DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM SEPTICEMIA BY AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1985 AND 1994

AGE GROUP	1994		1985		PERCENT CHANGE IN DEATH RATE 1985-1994
	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	
UNDER 5	21	3.6	14	2.7	33.4
5-14	1	0.1	0	0.0	N/A
15-24	3	0.3	4	0.3	-9.0
25-44	38	1.5	43	1.8	-19.3
45-64	124	7.6	139	8.9	-14.9
65-84	549	56.7	457	53.0	7.0
85 AND OVER	408	373.5	241	287.6	29.9
TOTAL	1,144	6.6	898	6.4	3.1

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

NEPHRITIS AND NEPHROSIS

Nephritis and nephrosis became the tenth leading cause of death among New Jersey residents in 1992, replacing cirrhosis and other chronic liver disease that year, and again in 1994, as the tenth leading cause of death. In 1994 this cause accounted for 946 deaths, 84.1 percent of them 65 years of age and over. Each of the age groups under 65 years had lower death rates in 1994 than in 1985, although note should be taken of the small numbers of deaths from this cause group in individuals under 45 years of age. While declining in the non-elderly age groups, the numbers and rates of death from this cause increased substantially in the oldest age groups.

TABLE M14. RESIDENT DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM NEPHRITIS AND NEPHROSIS BY AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1985 AND 1994

AGE GROUP	1994		1985		PERCENT CHANGE IN DEATH RATE 1985-1994
	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE*	
UNDER 25	12	0.5	17	0.6	-26.9
25-44	37	1.4	38	1.6	-11.1
45-64	101	6.2	135	8.6	-28.7
65-84	504	52.0	398	46.1	12.8
85 AND OVER	292	267.3	200	238.6	12.0
TOTAL	946	5.5	788	5.8	-5.2

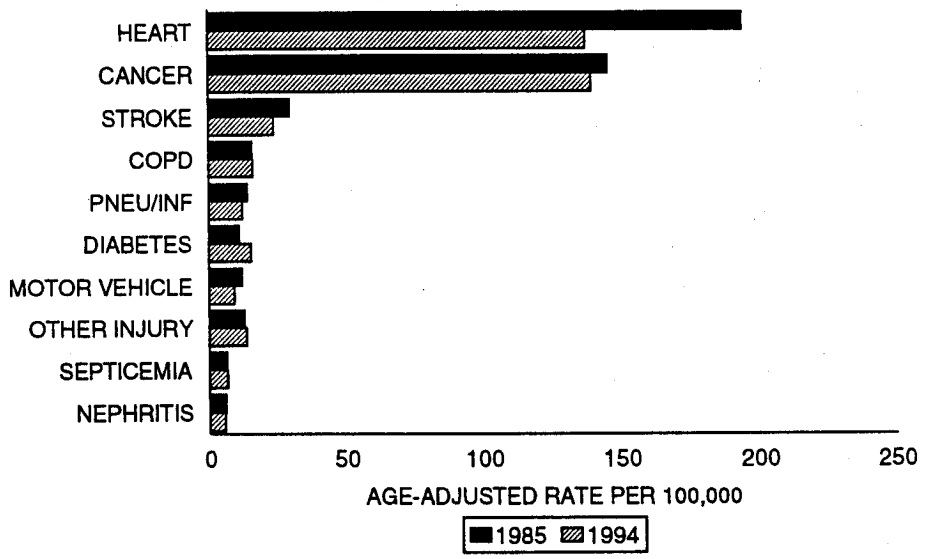
*DEATH RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 AGE-SPECIFIC POPULATION
RATES PRESENTED FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION ARE AGE-ADJUSTED

CHANGES IN DEATH RATES FOR THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

Five leading causes of death (heart disease, stroke, pneumonia/influenza, motor vehicle-related injuries and nephritis) had lower age-adjusted death rates in 1994 than in 1985, one (diabetes) had a higher rate, although the increase may be due, at least in part, to a revision in the death certificate, and the remaining leading causes had age-adjusted rates in 1994 that differed by less than five percent from the 1985 rate (cancer, COPD, other unintentional injuries and septicemia). HIV infection deaths were omitted from the analysis since the ICD-9 cause-of-death codes for HIV infection were not fully implemented until 1988.

Age-adjusted death rates are presented as a measure of mortality risks with the effects of age removed as a risk factor. The trend in age-specific death rates for any cause of death may differ from the trend in the age-adjusted rate (Tables M3 and M5-M14).

FIGURE M3. CHANGES IN AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATES LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH NEW JERSEY, 1985 AND 1994



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

YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOST TO AGE 65

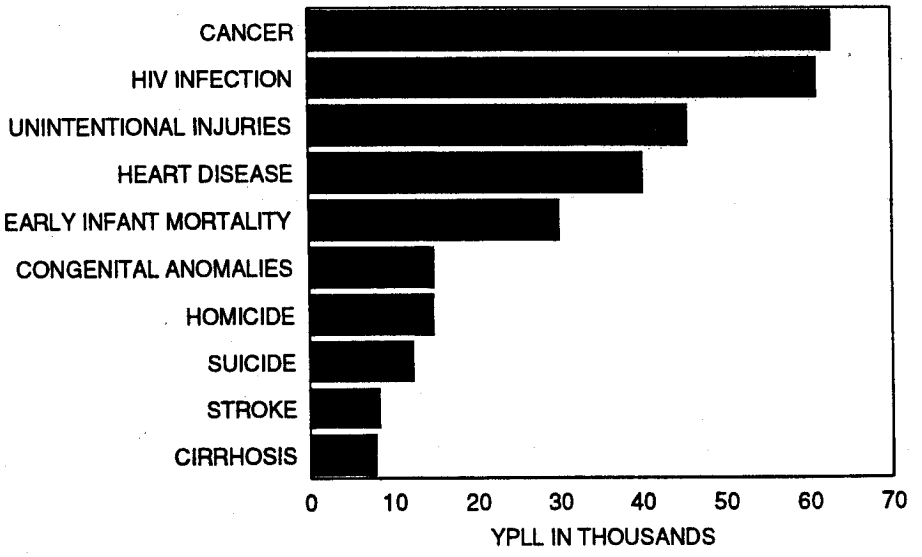
YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOST BY CAUSE

Analyses of patterns of cause-specific death rates, both crude and age-adjusted, have traditionally been used to examine the relative importance of the various causes of death acting upon a population. Since most deaths occur in the older age groups, these measures are heavily weighted toward the mortality experience of the elderly. From a public health perspective, serious attention must also be directed toward the prevention of premature deaths, i.e., deaths that occur earlier than the average life expectancy or prior to some selected age, such as 65. The New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services has recognized the importance of this concept by designating the prevention of premature death as one of two overall goals in Healthy New Jersey 2000, New Jersey's health agenda for the decade of the 1990s (New Jersey Department of Health, 1991).

A measure used to reflect the trends in premature mortality is years of potential life lost (YPLL). YPLL represents the summation of all of the years of life not lived to a defined upper limit (for these purposes set at age 65) by those who died during the year of interest, at ages less than the specified upper limit (NCHS, 1994). Deaths at younger ages receive a greater weight in computing YPLL than do deaths at older ages, e.g., one death at age 20 adds 45 years to YPLL, while a death at age 64 adds only one year to YPLL. Thus the death of one 20 year old is equivalent to the deaths of 45 persons aged 64 in the computation of years of potential life lost.

There were 370,796 years of potential life lost to age 65 by New Jersey residents who died in 1994 before reaching their 65th birthdays. The major contributor to YPLL in New Jersey was cancer, followed closely by HIV infection (Table M15 and Figure M4A). Other major contributors to YPLL were unintentional injury, heart disease and certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (early infant mortality). In the U.S. in 1994, the leading causes of YPLL were unintentional injury, cancer, heart disease and HIV infection in that order.

FIGURE M4A. LEADING CAUSES OF YPLL
NEW JERSEY, 1994



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

TABLE M15. LEADING CAUSES OF YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOST BEFORE AGE 65 NEW JERSEY AND THE UNITED STATES, 1994

CAUSE OF DEATH (ICD-9 CODES)	NEW JERSEY			UNITED STATES	
	RANK*	YPLL	RATE**	RANK*	RATE**
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	1	62,719.0	918.8	2	823.2
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	2	60,995.0	893.5	4	469.1
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E949)	3	45,507.0	666.7	1	882.6
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402. 404-429)	4	40,115.0	587.7	3	629.3
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	5	30,054.5	267.8	5	240.5
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	6	14,955.5	219.1	6	367.1
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	7	14,892.5	218.2	8	250.4
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	8	12,330.0	180.6	7	308.5
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE (430-438)	9	8,247.5	120.8	9	111.2
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE AND CIRRHOSIS (571)	10	7,849.5	115.0	10	98.8
ALL OTHER CAUSES	--	73,130.5	1,071.3	--	1,078.2
TOTAL YPLL, ALL CAUSES	--	370,796.0	5,432.0	--	5,428.9

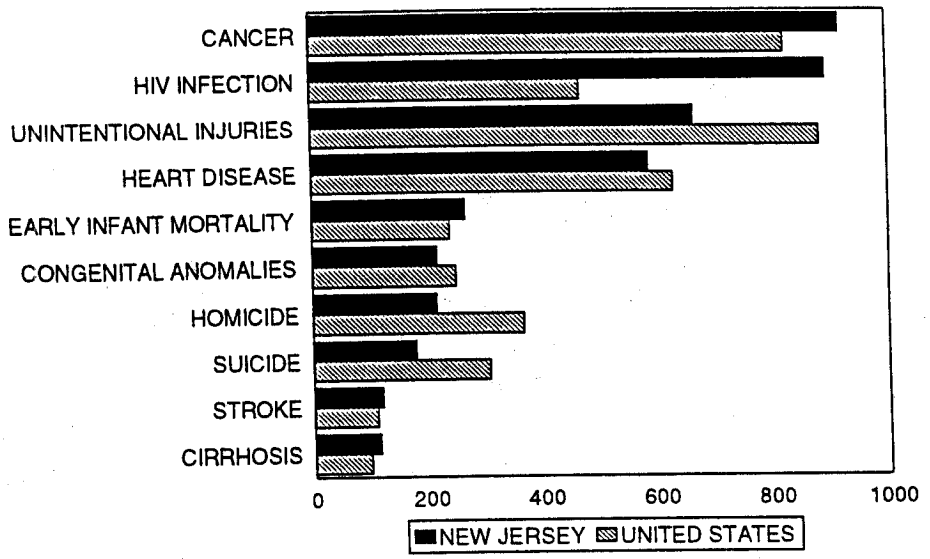
* RANK IS ASSIGNED ON THE BASIS OF YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOST TO AGE 65 ATTRIBUTED TO THE RESPECTIVE CAUSE GROUP

**RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 POPULATION UNDER THE AGE OF 65, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF EARLY INFANT MORTALITY WHICH IS COMPUTED PER 1,000 POPULATION UNDER THE AGE OF ONE

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

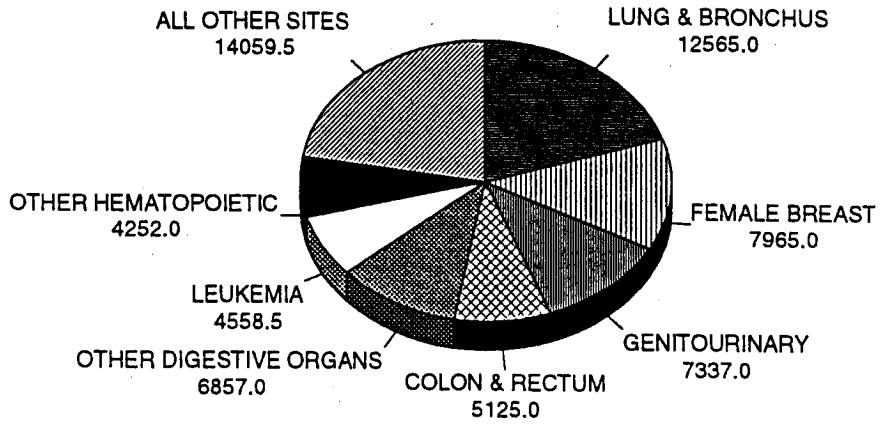
The New Jersey YPLL rate was almost identical to the rate in the nation as a whole. However, the ranking of the ten leading causes of YPLL and the rates per 100,000 population under 65 differed in New Jersey and the nation (Table M15 and Figure M4B). New Jersey's rate of YPLL was higher than the United States rate for cancer, HIV infection, early infant mortality, stroke and cirrhosis. The YPLL rate from each type of injury (unintentional, suicide and homicide) was higher in the U.S. than in New Jersey, as were the YPLL rates from heart disease and congenital anomalies.

FIGURE M4B. RATES FOR LEADING CAUSES OF YPLL NEW JERSEY AND THE UNITED STATES, 1994



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

FIGURE M5. YPLL DUE TO CANCER BY SITE NEW JERSEY, 1994



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

Cancer of all sites was the leading cause of YPLL in 1994 in New Jersey, responsible for 62,719 years of potential life lost to age 65 from deaths that occurred in 1994. Of deaths due to cancer, the major contributor to YPLL was cancer of the lung and bronchus, which was responsible for 12,565 YPLL or one-fifth of the total YPLL due to cancer (Figure M5). The next leading contributor to the YPLL from cancer was female breast cancer with 7,965 YPLL. Cancer of the genitourinary system caused 7,337 years of potential life to be lost in 1994; of this total, 1,815 were due to cervical cancer and 505 to cancer of the prostate. Cancer of the colon and rectum caused 5,125 YPLL, while other digestive cancers accounted for 6,857 years of potential life lost.

The second leading cause of YPLL among New Jersey residents in 1994 was HIV infection, which was responsible for 60,995 years of potential life lost. Of the total years lost to HIV infection, 56.2 percent were due to premature deaths of black residents (Tables M15 and M16). The vast majority of the years of potential life lost to HIV infection occurred in persons aged 25 through 44. A total of 49,630 years of potential life were lost to HIV infection by persons in this age group; this represented 81.4 percent of the total HIV infection YPLL (CHS, 1996b).

Unintentional injury was the third leading cause of premature death in New Jersey as measured by YPLL. There were 1,514 unintentional injury deaths of New Jersey residents under the age of 65 in 1994: 582 from injuries resulting from motor vehicle crashes and 932 from other unintentional injuries. The major cause of YPLL from unintentional injury was death from motor vehicle-related injuries. Under the age of 65, the greatest frequency of motor-vehicle-related deaths occurred in the 15 through 24 year age group (160 deaths), with substantial numbers of deaths also in the 25 through 34 year age group (140) and among 35 through 44 year olds (95). Motor vehicle-related injury deaths accounted for 40.7 percent of YPLL due to unintentional injuries in 1994 (CHS, 1996b).

The next most frequent cause of YPLL due to unintentional injuries was accidental poisoning by drugs. This category includes accidental overdose of a drug, wrong drug given or taken in error and drug taken accidentally, but excludes a correct drug properly administered in therapeutic dosage and administration of a drug with suicidal or homicidal intent. More than one-third (34.0%) of the YPLL attributed to unintentional injury deaths was due to accidental drug poisoning. More than three-fourths (76.6%) of the drug poisoning deaths were of individuals 25 through 44 years of age. Three other categories of unintentional injuries which made substantial contributions to YPLL in 1994 were drownings and suffocations (8.3% of unintentional injury YPLL), deaths due to fire and flames (3.6%), and deaths due to falls (3.4% of unintentional YPLL) (CHS, 1996b).

Years of Potential Life Lost by Race

In 1994, 124,605.5 years of potential life were lost by black New Jerseyans who died before their 65th birthdays (Table M16). White residents under the age of 65 accounted for 238,809 YPLL from deaths that occurred in 1994. While blacks account for 15.4 percent of New Jersey's population under the age of 65, premature deaths of black residents represent one-third (33.6%) of total YPLL. At the same time, white residents are 79.5 percent of the state's population under age 65, but accounted for only 64.4 percent of the total YPLL. The YPLL rates differed dramatically by race: the rate of YPLL among blacks (11,876.5 per 100,000 black population under 65) was 2.7 times the white rate (4,403.2 per 100,000 white population under 65).

The rates of YPLL for each of the 10 leading causes of YPLL among black residents were higher for blacks than the corresponding rates for whites (Table M16). Some of the discrepancies in rates were quite dramatic. The black rate of YPLL due to HIV infection was 6.7 times the white rate; the black/white ratio of YPLL rates due to homicide was 6.3, the pneumonia/influenza ratio was 5.1, the ratio for stroke was 3.2, and the ratio for certain conditions surrounding the perinatal period (early infant mortality) was 3.0. Other leading causes of YPLL in the black population with relatively high black/white ratios included unintentional injury (2.0), diseases of the heart (1.7) and congenital anomalies (1.6).

Of the 10 leading causes of YPLL among either black or white residents, only suicide had a higher rate in whites than in blacks (194.4 and 142.0, respectively). Suicide was the seventh leading cause of YPLL among white residents under 65 and twelfth among blacks.

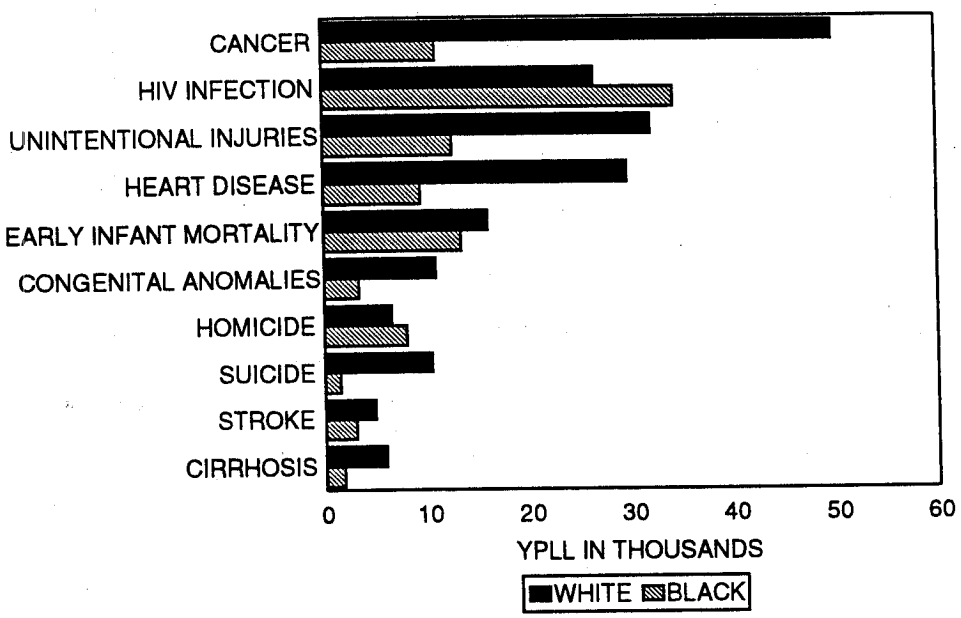
TABLE M16. LEADING CAUSES OF YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOST BEFORE AGE 65
WHITE AND BLACK POPULATIONS
NEW JERSEY, 1994

CAUSE OF DEATH (ICD-9 CODES)	WHITE			BLACK		
	RANK	YPLL	RATE*	RANK	YPLL	RATE*
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	1	49,911.5	920.3	4	11,151.5	1,062.9
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E949)	2	32,091.0	591.7	3	12,679.0	1,208.5
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429)	3	29,718.5	548.0	5	9,537.5	909.0
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	4	26,540.5	489.4	1	34,304.5	3,269.7
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	5	16,058.0	194.0	2	13,480.5	575.4
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	6	10,957.0	202.0	7	3,389.5	323.1
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	7	10,545.0	194.4	12	1,490.0	142.0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	8	6,579.5	121.3	6	8,039.0	766.2
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	9	5,959.5	109.9	10	1,785.0	170.1
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE (430-438)	10	4,883.0	90.0	8	3,054.5	291.1
PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA (480-487)	12	2,987.5	55.1	9	2,934.5	279.7
ALL OTHER CAUSES	--	42,578.0	785.1	--	22,760.0	2,169.3
TOTAL YPLL, ALL CAUSES	--	238,809.0	4,403.2	--	124,605.5	11,876.5

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

HIV infection continued to be the leading cause of premature death among New Jersey's black population in 1994, accounting for 34,304.5 years of potential life lost before age 65 or 27.5 percent of the total YPLL for blacks. HIV infection was the fourth leading cause of YPLL among white residents. Not only was the YPLL rate almost seven times the white rate, the years of life lost to age 65 by blacks to HIV infection actually exceeded the white YPLL for this cause group (Figure M6). The age group accounting for most of the black premature deaths due to HIV infection was 25 through 44 years. YPLL for this age group totalled 27,440 years or 80.0 percent of the total YPLL due to HIV infection among blacks (CHS, 1996b).

FIGURE M6. LEADING CAUSES OF YPLL AMONG WHITES AND BLACKS NEW JERSEY, 1994



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

Certain conditions surrounding the perinatal period (early infant mortality) ranked second as a cause of YPLL among black residents and fifth among whites. This cause group (ICD-9 codes 760-779) includes disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birth weight, respiratory distress syndrome and other causes. This group of causes was responsible for 10.8 percent of the total black YPLL in 1994.

Unintentional injuries ranked third as a cause of YPLL among blacks and second among whites in 1994, accounting for 12,679 and 32,091 YPLL, respectively (Table M17). Motor vehicle-related fatalities were the leading cause of unintentional injury YPLL among whites, accounting for 43.5 percent of white unintentional injury YPLL. Unintentional drug poisonings were the leading cause of unintentional injury YPLL in blacks; the YPLL rate among blacks was 2.3 times the rate among whites. Other major causes of unintentional injury deaths among both blacks and whites under 65 were deaths from drownings and deaths from fire and flames. The discrepancy among YPLL rates among whites and blacks was particularly great in deaths from fire and flames: the black YPLL rate was 10.6 times the white rate in 1994.

TABLE M17. YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOST DUE TO UNINTENTIONAL INJURY BY TYPE OF INJURY AND RACE NEW JERSEY, 1994

CAUSE OF DEATH (ICD-9 CODES)	WHITE		BLACK	
	YPLL	RATE*	YPLL	RATE*
MOTOR VEHICLE RELATED (E810-E825)	13,955.0	257.3	3,999.0	381.2
DRUG POISONING (E850-E858)	10,710.0	197.5	4,759.5	453.6
DROWNINGS (E910)	1,512.5	27.9	586.0	55.9
FIRE AND FLAMES (E890-E899)	531.0	9.8	1,084.5	103.4
OTHER INJURIES	5,382.5	99.2	2,250.0	214.5
TOTAL INJURY YPLL (E800-E949)	32,091.0	591.7	12,679.0	1,208.5

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

Cancer ranked first as a cause of YPLL among New Jersey's white population in 1994, accounting for 49,911.5 years of life lost to age 65, while cancer ranked fourth among the black population as a cause of YPLL, responsible for 11,151.5 YPLL. The overall YPLL rate among blacks was 1.2 times the white rate, 1,062.9 and 920.3, respectively (Table M16). Among both black and white populations, cancer of the female breast had the highest rate of YPLL, followed by cancer of the lung and bronchus (Table M18). Rates of YPLL were higher among blacks than whites for many types of cancer. The ratios of black/white YPLL rates were particularly high for cancer of the prostate (2.6), cervix uteri cancer (2.0), cancer of the lip, oral cavity and pharynx (1.9) and cancer of the digestive organs, excluding the colon and rectum (1.7). YPLL rates were also higher in blacks than in whites for cancer of the lung and bronchus and cancer of the colon and rectum. For cancer types with sufficient numbers of deaths and/or substantial differences by race, white YPLL rates exceeded black rates for cancer of the nervous system (by a ratio of 1.8:1); bone, skin and connective tissue cancer (1.5:1); and cancer of the urinary organs (1.3:1).

TABLE M18. YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOST DUE TO MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS BY SITE AND RACE NEW JERSEY, 1994

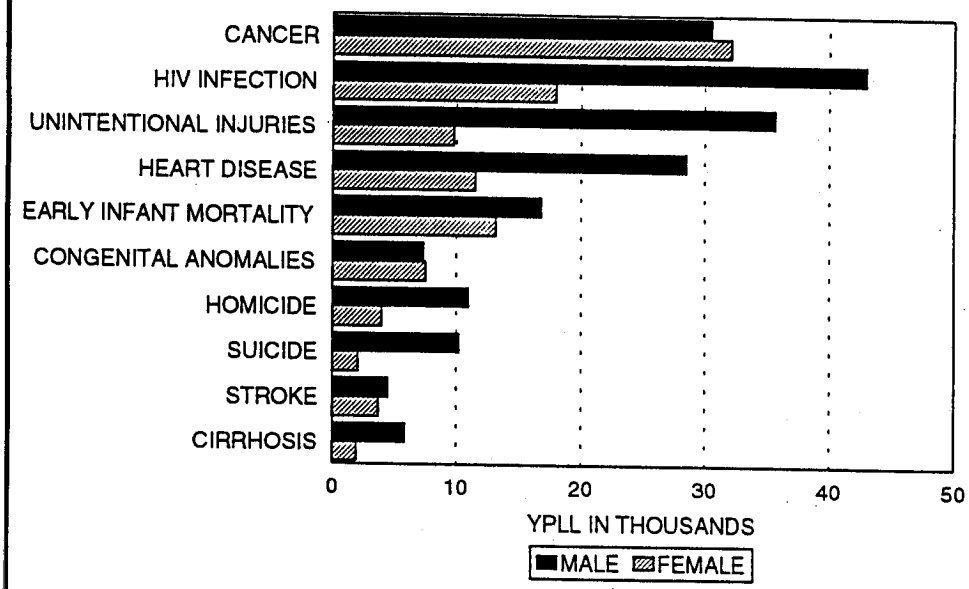
CAUSE OF DEATH (ICD-9 CODES)	WHITE		BLACK	
	YPLL	RATE*	YPLL	RATE*
LUNG & BRONCHUS (162.2-162.9)	10,025.0	184.8	2,310.0	220.2
COLON & RECTUM (153-154, 159.0)	4,055.0	74.8	915.0	87.2
OTHER DIGESTIVE ORGANS (150-152, 155-158, 159.1-159.9)	4,892.0	90.2	1,585.0	151.1
LEUKEMIA (204-208)	3,446.0	63.5	696.5	66.4
OTHER HEMATOPOIETIC TISSUE (200-203)	3,537.0	65.2	685.0	65.3
FEMALE BREAST (174)	6,500.0	239.9	1,330.0	244.6
CERVIX UTERI (180)	1,300.0	48.0	510.0	93.8
OTHER/UNSPECIFIED FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS (179, 181-184)	2,255.0	83.2	445.0	81.8
NERVOUS SYSTEM (191-192)	3,206.0	59.1	345.0	32.9
BONE, SKIN, CONNECTIVE TISSUE (170-173)	3,135.0	57.8	410.0	39.1
URINARY ORGANS (188-189)	1,677.0	30.9	255.0	24.3
PROSTATE (185)	340.0	12.5	165.0	32.6
OTHER/UNSPECIFIED MALE GENITAL ORGANS (186-187)	280.0	10.3	25.0	4.9
LIP, ORAL CAVITY, PHARYNX (140-149)	850.0	15.7	310.0	29.5
OTHER SITES (160.0-162.0, 163-165, 175, 190, 193-195)	1,758.5	32.4	375.0	35.7
UNSPECIFIED SITES (196-199)	2,655.0	49.0	790.0	75.3
TOTAL YPLL (140-208)	49,911.5	920.3	11,151.5	1,062.9

RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 RACE-SPECIFIC POPULATION UNDER THE AGE OF 65, EXCEPT THE RATES FOR FEMALE BREAST, CERVIX UTERI, AND OTHER FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS WHICH ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 RACE-SPECIFIC FEMALES UNDER THE AGE OF 65 AND THE RATES FOR PROSTATE AND OTHER MALE GENITAL ORGANS WHICH ARE CALCULATED PER 100,000 RACE-SPECIFIC MALES UNDER THE AGE OF 65.

Years of Potential Life Lost by Sex

Years of potential life lost differ by sex, both in terms of volume of years lost and in the relative ranking of causes responsible for premature death (Figure M7 and Table M19). In 1994, early death led to 236,502.5 YPLL among males and 134,293.5 among females. The rates per 100,000 sex-specific population under 65 were 6,970.3 and 3,911.7, respectively (a male/female ratio of 1.8).

FIGURE M7. LEADING CAUSES OF YPLL BY SEX NEW JERSEY, 1994



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

TABLE M19. LEADING CAUSES OF YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOST BEFORE AGE 65 BY SEX NEW JERSEY, 1994

CAUSE OF DEATH (ICD-9 CODES)	MALE			FEMALE		
	RANK	YPLL	RATE*	RANK	YPLL	RATE*
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	1	43,002.5	1,267.4	2	17,992.5	524.1
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E949)	2	35,732.5	1,053.1	5	9,774.5	284.7
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	3	30,553.0	900.5	1	32,166.0	936.9
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429)	4	28,543.0	841.2	4	11,572.0	337.1
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	5	16,834.5	294.5	3	13,220.0	240.0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	6	10,978.0	323.5	7	3,977.5	115.9
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	7	10,245.0	301.9	10	2,085.0	60.7
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	8	7,357.5	216.8	6	7,535.0	219.5
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	9	5,875.0	173.2	11	1,974.5	57.5
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE (430-438)	10	4,494.0	132.4	8	3,753.5	109.3
PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA (480-487)	11	3,441.5	101.4	9	2,597.5	75.7
ALL OTHER CAUSES	--	39,446.0	1,162.6	--	27,645.5	805.2
TOTAL YPLL, ALL CAUSES	--	236,502.5	6,970.3	--	134,293.5	3,911.7

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

The leading cause of YPLL among males in 1994 was HIV infection, which increased in rank to second among females in 1994 (Table M19). The rate of YPLL due to HIV infection per 100,000 males under the age of 65 was 2.4 times the comparable rate for females. The YPLL rate due to HIV infection increased 5.8 percent among males between 1992 and 1994, while the rate for females increased 36.0 percent (Martin, R.M., et al., 1995). Thus the gap between males and females in YPLL rates for HIV infection appears to be closing.

Cancer was the leading cause of YPLL among females, responsible for 32,166 YPLL. Cancer ranked third as a cause of YPLL among males, with a YPLL rate 3.9 percent lower than the female rate. The types of cancer which led to YPLL differed by sex (Table M20). In every cancer site not specific to sex, male YPLL rates were higher than female rates, however, the total YPLL rate for females was higher than the rate for males. This is due primarily to the YPLL for female breast cancer, which exceeded all other site-specific cancer YPLL rates. For those cancer sites for which the rates for males were higher than the female rates, some had ratios of male/female YPLL rates which were quite high: the lip, oral cavity and pharynx cancer YPLL rate was 2.5 times as high in males as in females, while the YPLL rate in cancer of the digestive organs excluding the colon and rectum was 2.3 times as high in males as in females. YPLL rates for cancer of hematopoietic tissue excluding leukemia and for urinary organs were also substantially higher in males than in females.

TABLE M20. YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOST DUE TO MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS BY SITE AND SEX NEW JERSEY, 1994

CAUSE OF DEATH (ICD-9 CODES)	MALE		FEMALE	
	YPLL	RATE*	YPLL	RATE*
LUNG & BRONCHUS (162.2-162.9)	7,310.0	215.4	5,255.0	153.1
COLON & RECTUM (153-154, 159.0)	2,765.0	81.5	2,360.0	68.7
OTHER DIGESTIVE ORGANS (150-152, 155-158, 159.1-159.9)	4,772.0	140.6	2,085.0	60.7
LEUKEMIA (204-208)	2,606.0	76.8	1,952.5	56.9
OTHER HEMATOPOIETIC TISSUE (200-203)	2,782.0	82.0	1,470.0	42.8
FEMALE BREAST (174)	--	--	7,965.0	232.0
CERVIX UTERI (180)	--	--	1,815.0	52.9
OTHER/UNSPECIFIED FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS (179, 181-184)	--	--	2,740.0	79.8
NERVOUS SYSTEM (191-192)	1,964.0	57.9	1,662.0	48.4
BONE, SKIN, CONNECTIVE TISSUE (170-173)	2,010.0	59.2	1,540.0	44.9
URINARY ORGANS (188-189)	1,285.0	37.9	687.0	20.0
PROSTATE (185)	505.0	14.9	--	--
OTHER/UNSPECIFIED MALE GENITAL ORGANS (186-187)	305.0	9.0	--	--
LIP, ORAL CAVITY, PHARYNX (140-149)	855.0	25.2	345.0	10.0
OTHER SITES (160.0-162.0, 163-165, 175, 190, 193-195)	1,354.0	39.9	789.5	23.0
UNSPECIFIED SITES (196-199)	2,040.0	60.1	1,500.0	43.7
TOTAL YPLL (140-208)	30,553.0	900.5	32,166.0	936.9

RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 SEX-SPECIFIC POPULATION UNDER THE AGE OF 65.

Among other leading causes of YPLL, major discrepancies in male/female rates occurred in suicide (a male/female ratio of 5.0), unintentional injuries (a ratio of 3.7), chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (a ratio of 3.0), homicide and legal intervention (a ratio of 2.8) and heart disease (a ratio of 2.5). With the exception of cancer and congenital anomalies, the male rates for each of the 10 leading causes of YPLL were higher than the corresponding female rates.

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 1994, the number of resident infant deaths was 910, an 8.0 percent decrease from 1993. The infant mortality rate in the state has been declining for more than a decade; the 1994 rate was 7.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, an 8.3 percent decline from the 1993 rate of 8.4 (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 1994, the numbers of infant deaths by race were as follows: 508 white, 377 black, 18 other races and seven deaths in which the race was unknown or could not be classified (Tables M23A-M23I). Infant mortality rates for infants classified as white, black, and other races were 5.9, 16.6, and 2.9 per 1,000 race-specific live births, respectively.

The infant mortality rate decreased from the 1993 level in all three racial groups (Martin, R.M., et al., 1996). The white infant mortality rate declined 7.8 percent over the year, the rate fell 6.2 percent among black infants and 42.0 percent among infants of other races. The black infant mortality rate was 2.8 times the white rate in 1994, the same ratio that existed in 1993.

NEONATAL DEATHS

More than two-thirds of infant deaths in 1994 (67.3%) occurred during the neonatal period, which encompasses the first 27 days of life (Table M25). There were 612 neonatal deaths in 1994, which is a rate of 5.2 per 1,000 births. This was a decline of 8.8 percent from the 1993 rate. Of the neonatal deaths, 370 were white, 229 were black, 9 were of other races and four had no race stated. The neonatal rate varied by race: the rates for white, black and other race babies were 4.3, 10.1, and 1.5 per 1,000 race-specific live births, respectively. The black neonatal death rate was 2.3 times that for white neonates.

POSTNEONATAL DEATHS

In 1994, a total of 297 infant deaths (32.6% of the total infant deaths) occurred during the postneonatal period, from 28 days to one year of life. Of the postneonatal deaths, 137 were white, 148 were black, nine were among other races and three had no race stated. The respective mortality rates were 1.6, 6.5, and 1.5 per 1,000 race-specific live births. The black postneonatal death rate was 4.1 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 1994 (Table M21), as well as the leading cause of death in neonates. Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birth weight, the underlying cause in 126 deaths, was the second leading cause of infant deaths. All but two of these were neonatal deaths. Sudden infant death syndrome and other respiratory conditions of the fetus and newborns each was responsible for 66 deaths. The fifth leading cause of infant death in 1994, respiratory distress syndrome, was the cause of 59 infant deaths, almost all of which (56) occurred in neonates. Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birth weight and congenital anomalies together accounted for 41.3 percent of deaths during the neonatal period. More than 40 percent of postneonatal deaths (40.7%) were due to sudden infant death syndrome or congenital anomalies. Deaths due to each of the five leading causes of infant deaths decreased from the levels of the prior year. In particular, deaths from respiratory distress syndrome dropped 38.5 percent and SIDS deaths were 32.0 percent fewer in 1994 than in 1993.

TABLE M21. FIVE LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT, NEONATAL AND POSTNEONATAL DEATHS NEW JERSEY, 1994

CAUSE OF DEATH (ICD-9 CODES)	INFANT DEATHS		NEONATAL DEATHS		POSTNEONATAL DEATHS	
	RANK	NUMBER	RANK	NUMBER	RANK	NUMBER
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	1	185	1	129	2	56
DISORDERS RELATING TO SHORT GESTATION & UNSPECIFIED LOW BIRTH WEIGHT (765)	2	126	2	124		2
SUDDEN INFANT DEATH SYNDROME (798.0)	3.5	66		1	1	65
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS OF FETUS & NEWBORN (770)	3.5	66	4	54		12
RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME (769)	5	59	3	56		3
NEWBORN AFFECTED BY MATERNAL COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY (761)		50	5	50		0
PNEUMONIA/INFLUENZA (480-487)		22		1	3	21
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E949)		18		0	4	18
DISEASES OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM (320-349)		17		2	5	15

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 749 reported spontaneous, resident fetal deaths of over 20 weeks gestation in 1994 for a rate of 6.3 per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths (CHS, 1996c). Of the total fetal deaths, 442 were to white women, 273 were to black women and 27 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 5.1, 11.9, and 4.4, respectively. The 1993 fetal death rate was 6.5 per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths. The prior year's race-specific death rates were 5.4, 11.4, and 5.1 among white, black, and other race women, respectively. Fetal deaths by county of residence are presented in Table M26.

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 1994 was 1,361, which represents a rate of 11.5 perinatal deaths per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths.

MATERNAL DEATHS

There were 12 deaths from pregnancy complications (ICD-9 codes 630 through 676) in 1994 (Table M25). The maternal death rate was 10.2 per 100,000 live births. Because of the small number of annual deaths due to maternal complications, this rate fluctuates widely from year to year. Of these deaths, five were white and seven were black. Table M26 provides a distribution by county of the number of infant, neonatal, postneonatal, fetal and maternal deaths in 1994.

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., et al., 1992).

TABLE M22. RESIDENT DEATH RATES* BY RACE, SEX AND AGE
NEW JERSEY, 1985-1994

YEAR	RACE			SEX		AGE GROUP					
	TOTAL	WHITE	OTHER	MALE	FEMALE	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-84	85+
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
1994	9.1	9.6	6.9	9.4	8.8	0.2	0.7	2.1	7.2	37.6	151.1

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

TABLE M23. TOTAL RESIDENT DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1994

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	9	14	27	0
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	16	0	0	0	0	7	4	5	0
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	12	3	2	2	0	4	1	0	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	1,144	13	8	1	3	38	124	957	0
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	2,434	8	17	24	32	1,746	553	53	1
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0
OTHER INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-9, 20-35, 37, 39-41, 45-88, 98-139)	317	10	4	4	7	60	90	142	0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	18,532	2	15	47	54	727	4,432	13,255	0
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	182	2	1	2	3	10	26	138	0
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	2,214	0	0	1	3	83	397	1,730	0
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	104	1	0	0	0	1	3	99	0
ANEMIAS (280-285)	188	2	0	0	3	23	17	143	0
MENINGITIS (320-322)	21	4	1	1	1	3	1	10	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429)	23,502	12	3	8	28	455	3,102	19,890	4
HYPERTENSION (401, 403)	271	0	0	0	0	6	42	223	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	4,218	5	0	1	7	130	465	3,610	0
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	428	0	0	0	0	2	26	400	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASES (441-448)	776	0	1	0	3	27	109	636	0
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	14	3	1	0	0	0	3	7	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	2,346	22	5	5	2	87	172	2,053	0
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	2,573	1	1	3	7	38	296	2,227	0
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	158	1	0	1	0	7	24	125	0
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	16	0	1	0	1	0	4	10	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	181	4	0	1	0	4	15	157	0
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	892	1	0	0	2	149	360	380	0
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISORDERS (574-575)	86	0	0	0	0	4	9	73	0
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	946	10	0	1	1	37	101	796	0
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	12	1	0	0	0	0	2	9	0
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600)	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
COMP OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	12	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	313	185	15	5	12	31	26	39	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	466	465	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825)	774	2	11	30	160	235	144	192	0
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E949)	1,298	16	27	26	85	558	220	364	2
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	588	0	0	2	75	231	166	114	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	433	11	18	20	128	182	48	26	0
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	166	3	1	1	19	89	31	22	0
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS & ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	420	81	5	1	20	78	52	183	0
RESIDUAL	6,065	42	25	29	47	358	790	4,772	2
TOTAL	72,183	910	163	216	703	5,433	11,869	52,880	9

TABLE M23A. TOTAL RESIDENT WHITE MALE DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1994

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)	13	0	0	0	0	1	2	10	0
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	5	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	396	1	1	1	3	10	54	326	0
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	847	1	5	3	9	592	215	21	1
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)	118	4	1	2	2	23	37	49	0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	8,181	0	7	17	25	251	1,826	6,055	0
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	66	1	1	1	2	5	8	48	0
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	793	0	0	0	0	30	177	586	0
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	32	1	0	0	0	0	1	30	0
ANEMIAS (280-285)	48	0	0	0	1	3	8	36	0
MENINGITIS (320-322)	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429)	10,250	0	2	4	10	235	1,830	8,167	2
HYPERTENSION (401, 403)	97	0	0	0	0	1	14	82	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	1,462	2	0	1	3	43	165	1,248	0
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	150	0	0	0	0	2	19	129	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASES (441-448)	386	0	1	0	1	11	61	312	0
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	966	2	0	1	1	25	72	865	0
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	1,144	0	0	0	4	9	122	1,009	0
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	68	0	0	0	0	1	13	54	0
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	7	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	56	2	0	0	0	2	5	47	0
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	482	0	0	0	2	89	204	187	0
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISORDERS (574-575)	28	0	0	0	0	0	5	23	0
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	343	3	0	0	0	5	39	296	0
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600)	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	114	71	3	2	3	10	12	13	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	142	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825)	398	0	4	12	85	142	73	82	0
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E949)	697	5	9	9	54	344	122	152	2
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	410	0	0	1	56	159	114	80	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	139	3	2	5	41	65	15	8	0
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	89	2	0	0	16	50	13	8	0
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS & ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	168	20	0	0	10	50	31	57	0
RESIDUAL	2,229	13	9	9	18	141	339	1,700	0
TOTAL	30,355	276	47	69	347	2,305	5,600	21,706	5

TABLE M23B. TOTAL RESIDENT WHITE FEMALE DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1994

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL	UNDER 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	NOT STATED
TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (10-12)	10	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	0
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	550	3	0	0	0	9	29	509	0
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	215	0	3	3	2	176	24	7	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)	101	1	2	2	2	6	23	65	0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	8,082	1	4	21	20	315	1,758	5,963	0
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	97	1	0	1	1	3	11	80	0
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	1,011	0	0	0	2	29	112	868	0
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	63	0	0	0	0	1	1	61	0
ANEMIAS (280-285)	86	1	0	0	0	4	1	80	0
MENINGITIS (320-322)	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429)	10,887	5	1	0	8	71	658	10,143	1
HYPERTENSION (401, 403)	108	0	0	0	0	1	10	97	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	2,175	2	0	0	2	26	131	2,014	0
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	241	0	0	0	0	0	4	237	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASES (441-448)	311	0	0	0	0	10	22	279	0
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	1,114	7	1	2	0	17	43	1,044	0
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	1,190	0	0	0	2	9	127	1,052	0
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	69	0	0	0	0	1	7	61	0
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	101	1	0	0	0	2	6	92	0
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	262	1	0	0	0	26	70	165	0
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISORDERS (574-575)	46	0	0	0	0	2	2	42	0
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	428	2	0	1	1	6	24	394	0
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
COMP OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	126	65	7	2	3	17	10	22	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	107	106	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825)	223	0	1	7	35	51	36	93	0
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E949)	278	1	3	3	12	45	36	178	0
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	105	0	0	1	7	36	37	24	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	63	2	4	4	13	20	12	8	0
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	40	0	1	1	1	16	8	13	0
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS & ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	157	17	3	0	2	12	10	113	0
RESIDUAL	3,006	13	9	11	16	89	253	2,615	0
TOTAL	31,291	232	42	60	130	1,005	3,471	26,350	1

TABLE M23C. TOTAL RESIDENT BLACK MALE DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1994

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)	14	0	0	0	0	4	6	4	0
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	90	4	5	0	0	11	26	44	0
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	923	4	5	4	8	644	244	14	0
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
OTHER INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-3, 5, 20-35, 37, 39-41, 45-88, 98-139)	48	4	0	0	1	17	18	8	0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	1,107	0	0	5	4	60	428	610	0
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	152	0	0	0	1	13	43	95	0
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
ANEMIAS (280-285)	19	0	0	0	1	5	3	10	0
MENINGITIS (320-322)	6	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429)	1,045	2	0	2	8	83	337	613	0
HYPERTENSION (401, 403)	24	0	0	0	0	3	8	13	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	242	0	0	0	1	27	85	129	0
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASES (441-448)	36	0	0	0	0	4	13	19	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	134	7	3	2	1	24	34	63	0
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	128	1	1	3	0	6	27	90	0
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	11	0	0	1	0	4	2	4	0
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	11	1	0	0	0	0	1	9	0
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	93	0	0	0	0	21	56	16	0
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISORDERS (574-575)	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	80	4	0	0	0	21	20	35	0
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	26	18	2	1	2	2	1	0	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	116	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825)	97	1	3	9	28	29	20	7	0
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E949)	234	5	12	7	16	130	47	17	0
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	49	0	0	0	9	28	8	4	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	169	3	6	4	65	69	15	7	0
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	27	0	0	0	2	17	7	1	0
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS & ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS(780-799)	51	21	1	1	4	12	8	4	0
RESIDUAL	399	8	4	2	3	68	117	196	1
TOTAL	5,364	200	43	42	154	1,309	1,585	2,030	1

TABLE M23D. TOTAL RESIDENT BLACK FEMALE DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1994

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)	7	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	0
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	97	5	2	0	0	7	12	71	0
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	443	3	4	14	13	330	68	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)	43	1	1	0	1	13	11	16	0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	972	1	1	2	4	76	346	542	0
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	11	0	0	0	0	1	3	7	0
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	231	0	0	1	0	11	57	162	0
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
ANEMIAS (280-285)	32	0	0	0	1	11	5	15	0
MENINGITIS (320-322)	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429)	1,137	3	0	1	2	59	219	852	1
HYPERTENSION (401, 403)	39	0	0	0	0	1	9	29	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	296	1	0	0	1	27	71	196	0
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	20	0	0	0	0	0	2	18	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DISEASES (441-448)	43	0	0	0	2	2	13	26	0
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	113	6	0	0	0	20	19	68	0
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	92	0	0	0	0	12	19	61	0
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	7	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	12	0	0	1	0	0	2	9	0
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	47	0	0	0	0	12	24	11	0
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISORDERS (574-575)	9	0	0	0	0	2	1	6	0
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	89	1	0	0	0	4	17	67	0
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
COMP OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	37	23	3	0	4	1	2	4	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	93	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825)	30	1	2	2	5	9	8	3	0
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E949)	81	5	3	7	2	35	13	16	0
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	10	0	0	0	2	2	3	3	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	51	3	5	7	8	21	5	2	0
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	6	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS & ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	32	20	1	0	2	2	2	5	0
RESIDUAL	372	7	2	6	8	52	71	225	1
TOTAL	4,477	177	24	41	55	726	1,011	2,441	2

TABLE M23E. TOTAL RESIDENT OTHER RACE MALE DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1994

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL	UNDER 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (10-12)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
SEPTICEMIA (38)	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	5	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
OTHER INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-9, 20-35, 37, 39-41, 45-88, 98-139	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	89	0	2	0	0	14	33	40
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	17	0	0	0	0	0	7	10
ANEMIAS (280-285)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429)	109	0	0	0	0	6	40	63
HYPERTENSION (401, 403)	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	14	0	0	0	0	2	6	6
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	11	0	0	0	0	1	4	6
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	15	0	0	0	1	1	1	12
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	6	0	0	0	0	1	4	1
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	5	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825)	17	0	1	0	7	1	4	4
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E949)	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	10	0	0	0	1	4	3	2
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	7	0	0	0	0	6	1	0
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS & ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
RESIDUAL	23	1	0	1	1	0	6	14
TOTAL	360	11	3	1	11	45	118	171

TABLE M23F. TOTAL RESIDENT OTHER RACE FEMALE DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1994

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL	UNDER 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (10-12)	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
OTHER INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-9, 20-35, 37, 39-41, 45-88, 98-139)	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	85	0	1	1	1	9	37	36
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
ANEMIAS (280-285)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429)	58	1	0	1	0	0	10	46
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	27	0	0	0	0	4	7	16
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DISORDERS (574-575)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825)	7	0	0	0	0	3	2	2
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E949)	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS & ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
RESIDUAL	25	0	0	0	0	2	1	22
TOTAL	266	7	3	2	3	27	65	159

TABLE M23G. TOTAL RESIDENT MALE DEATHS , RACE NOT STATED, BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1994

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL	UNDER 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	8	0	0	1	0	0	3	4
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429)	9	0	0	0	0	1	6	2
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553, 560)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825)	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E949)	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS & ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
RESIDUAL	9	0	1	0	0	5	3	0
TOTAL	42	4	1	1	2	10	16	8

TABLE M23H. TOTAL RESIDENT FEMALE DEATHS, RACE NOT STATED, BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1994

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL	UNDER 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
SEPTICEMIA (38)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	8	0	0	0	0	2	1	5
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429)	7	1	0	0	0	0	2	4
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES (490-496)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS & ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
RESIDUAL	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
TOTAL	27	3	0	0	1	6	3	14

TABLE M23I . TOTAL RESIDENT WHITE DEATHS, SEX NOT STATED, BY CAUSE AND AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1994

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL	UNDER 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
HYPERTENSION (401,403)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE M24. TOTAL RESIDENT DEATHS BY DETAILED CAUSE AND AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1994

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL	<1	1-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	UNK
Infectious & Parasitic Diseases (1-139)	3,979	34	62	42	1,866	786	1,188	1
Tuberculosis, Respiratory System (10-12)	50	0	0	0	9	14	27	0
Tuberculosis, Other Forms (13-18)	16	0	0	0	7	4	5	0
Septicemia (38)	1,144	13	9	3	38	124	957	0
HIV Infection (42-44)	2,434	8	41	32	1,746	553	53	1
Other Infectious & Parasitic Diseases	335	13	12	7	66	91	146	0
Malignant Neoplasms (140-208)	18,532	2	62	54	727	4,432	13,255	0
Benign & Unspecified Neoplasms (210-239)	182	2	3	3	10	26	138	0
Endocrine, Nutritional, & Metabolic Diseases & Immunity Disorders	2,913	6	13	12	124	493	2,265	0
Diabetes Mellitus (250)	2,214	0	1	3	83	397	1,730	0
Nutritional Deficiencies (260-269)	104	1	0	0	1	3	99	0
Disorders of Fluid, Electrolyte, & Acid-Base Balance (276)	278	1	0	1	4	20	252	0
Other Endocrine, Nutritional, & Metabolic Diseases & Immunity	317	4	12	8	36	73	184	0
Diseases of Blood & Blood-Forming Organs (280-289)	376	3	1	4	39	51	278	0
Anemias (280-285)	188	2	0	3	23	17	143	0
Other Diseases of Blood & Blood-Forming Organs	188	1	1	1	16	34	135	0
Mental Disorders (290-319)	747	0	2	2	78	96	568	1
Presenile Dementia (290.1)	140	0	0	0	0	1	139	0
Other Mental Disorders (290.0, 290.2-319)	607	0	2	2	78	95	429	1
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs (320-389)	1,341	17	21	16	62	160	1,065	0
Meningitis (320-322)	21	4	2	1	3	1	10	0
Alzheimer's Disease (331.0)	448	0	0	0	0	6	442	0
Parkinson's Disease (332)	321	0	0	0	0	7	314	0
Other Nervous System & Sense Organ Diseases	551	13	19	15	59	146	299	0
Diseases of the Heart (390-398, 402, 404-429)	23,502	12	11	28	455	3,102	19,890	4
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease (393-398)	190	0	0	0	7	19	164	0
Hypertensive Heart Disease (402)	763	0	0	0	20	146	597	0
Acute Myocardial Infarction (410)	7,398	0	0	2	119	1,140	6,137	0
Other Ischemic Heart Disease (411-414)	8,808	0	0	2	100	843	7,862	1
Pulmonary Circulation Diseases (415-417)	358	4	0	3	28	75	248	0
Aortic Valve Disorders (424.1)	407	0	0	0	11	25	371	0
Endocarditis, Valve Unspecified (424.9)	124	0	0	0	12	18	94	0
Cardiomyopathy (425)	839	1	2	5	66	212	553	0
Cardiac Dysrhythmias (427)	1,057	4	3	8	32	134	875	1
Atrial Fibrillation (427.3)	175	0	0	0	0	7	168	0
Cardiac Arrest (427.5)	557	2	3	4	17	83	448	0
Other Cardiac Dysrhythmias	325	2	0	4	15	44	259	1
Heart Failure (428)	1,149	1	1	1	4	65	1,077	0
Congestive Heart Failure (428.0)	1,057	1	0	1	3	58	994	0
Other Heart Failure	92	0	1	0	1	7	83	0
Ill-Defined Descriptions & Complications of Heart Disease (429)	2,216	0	3	6	35	400	1,770	2
Cardiovascular Disease, Unspecified (429.2)	2,099	0	0	0	22	372	1,703	2
Other Ill-Defined Heart Disease	117	0	3	6	13	28	67	0
Other Heart Disease	193	2	2	1	21	25	142	0

TABLE M24. TOTAL RESIDENT DEATHS BY DETAILED CAUSE AND AGE GROUP (CONTINUED) NEW JERSEY, 1994

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL	<1	1-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	UNK
Hypertension (401, 403)	271	0	0	0	6	42	223	0
Cerebrovascular Diseases (430-438)	4,218	5	1	7	130	465	3,610	0
Atherosclerosis (440)	428	0	0	0	2	26	400	0
Artery, Arterioles, & Capillary Diseases (441-448)	776	0	1	3	27	109	636	0
Diseases of Veins & Lymphatics, & Other Diseases of Circulatory System (451-459)	144	0	0	0	20	31	93	0
Diseases of the Respiratory System (460-519)	5,781	32	21	19	153	556	4,999	1
Pneumonia (480-486)	2,338	22	9	2	85	172	2,048	0
Influenza (487)	8	0	1	0	2	0	5	0
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (490-496)	2,573	1	4	7	38	296	2,227	0
Chronic Bronchitis (491)	66	0	0	0	0	12	54	0
Emphysema (492)	471	0	1	0	3	66	401	0
Asthma (493)	138	0	3	6	24	54	51	0
Other Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	1,898	1	0	1	11	164	1,721	0
Other Respiratory System Diseases (460-478, 500-519)	862	9	7	10	28	88	719	1
Pneumonitis due to Solids or Liquids (507)	316	1	1	3	5	10	296	0
Postinflammatory Pulmonary Fibrosis (515)	134	0	2	1	4	31	96	0
Other Respiratory System Disease	412	8	4	6	19	47	327	1
Diseases of the Digestive System (520-579)	2,516	22	15	7	235	597	1,640	0
Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenum (531-533)	158	1	1	0	7	24	125	0
Hernia & Intestinal Obstruction (550-553, 560)	181	4	1	0	4	15	157	0
Vascular Insufficiency of Intestine (557)	174	2	1	0	3	18	150	0
Diverticula of Intestine (562)	91	0	0	0	2	6	83	0
Peritonitis (567)	51	0	0	0	3	6	42	0
Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis (571)	892	1	0	2	149	360	380	0
Liver Abscess & Sequelae of Chronic Liver Disease (572)	168	3	3	1	25	51	85	0
Cholelithiasis & Gallbladder Disease (574-575)	86	0	0	0	4	9	73	0
Pancreas Disease (577)	74	1	0	0	5	19	49	0
Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage (578)	241	0	1	0	4	23	213	0
Other Digestive System Disease	400	10	8	4	29	66	283	0
Nephritis & Nephrosis (580-589)	946	10	1	1	37	101	796	0
Other Genitourinary System Disease (590-629)	617	1	2	1	17	53	543	0
Complications of Pregnancy, Birth, & Puerperium (630-676)	12	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
Diseases of the Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue (680-709)	131	0	0	1	2	11	117	0
Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System & Connective Tissue (710-739)	313	1	0	4	27	45	236	0

TABLE M24. TOTAL RESIDENT DEATHS BY DETAILED CAUSE AND AGE GROUP (CONTINUED)
NEW JERSEY, 1994

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL	<1	1-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	UNK
Congenital Anomalies (740-759)	313	185	20	12	31	26	39	0
Early Infant Mortality (760-779)	466	465	1	0	0	0	0	0
Symptoms, Signs, & Ill-Defined Conditions (789-799)	420	81	6	20	78	52	183	0
Unintentional Injuries (E800-E949)	2,072	18	94	245	793	364	556	2
Motor Vehicle (E810-E825)	774	2	41	160	235	144	192	0
Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments, & Biologicals (E850-E858)	548	1	0	41	420	79	6	1
Falls (E880-E888)	289	0	5	3	27	44	210	0
Caused by Fire & Flames (E890-E899)	83	1	18	2	9	19	34	0
Due to Natural & Environmental Factors (E900-E909)	32	0	2	0	6	8	16	0
Caused by Excessive Heat due to Weather Conditions (E900)	4	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
Other Due to Natural & Environmental Factors	28	0	2	0	5	5	16	0
Caused by Submersion, Suffocation, & Foreign Bodies (E910-E915)	150	10	22	17	26	24	51	0
Drowning & Submersion (E910)	60	1	15	12	17	11	4	0
Inhalation/Ingestion of Food Causing Obstruction	21	1	1	2	1	6	10	0
Inhalation/Ingestion of Other Object Causing Obstruction	49	2	2	0	3	6	36	0
Other Caused by Suffocation & Foreign Bodies	20	6	4	3	5	1	1	0
Other Unintentional Injuries	196	4	6	22	70	46	47	1
Suicide (E950-E959)	588	0	2	75	231	166	114	0
By Poisoning by Solid or Liquid Substance (E950)	79	0	0	2	38	28	11	0
By Motor Vehicle Exhaust Gas (E952.0)	58	0	0	5	20	27	6	0
By Hanging (E953.0)	174	0	0	28	76	42	28	0
By Firearms (E955.0-E955.4)	191	0	2	30	68	48	43	0
By Cutting & Piercing Instruments (E956)	11	0	0	0	5	3	3	0
By Jumping from High Place (E957)	20	0	0	1	7	8	4	0
By Other Means	55	0	0	9	17	10	19	0
Homicide & Legal Intervention (E960-E978)	433	11	38	128	182	48	26	0
By Firearms (E965.0-E965.4)	227	0	10	88	104	19	6	0
By Cutting & Piercing Instrument (E966)	69	0	2	15	35	12	5	0
By Other Means & Legal Intervention	137	11	26	25	43	17	15	0
Injury Undetermined Whether Accidentally or Purposely Inflicted	166	3	2	19	89	31	22	0
Poisoning by Solid or Liquid Substance (E980)	83	0	0	7	59	14	3	0
Other Injury of Undetermined Intentionality	83	3	2	12	30	17	19	0
Total (All Causes)	72,183	910	379	703	5,433	11,869	52,880	9

TABLE M25. INFANT, NEONATAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS AND DEATH RATES NEW JERSEY, 1985-1994

	INFANT DEATHS		NEONATAL DEATHS		MATERNAL DEATHS	
YEAR	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*
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
1994	910	7.7	612	5.2	12	10.2

*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, 1994

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	NUMBER OF DEATHS				
	INFANT*	NEONATAL	POST NEONATAL	FETAL	MATERNAL
ATLANTIC	43	32	11	33	0
BERGEN	64	50	14	55	1
BURLINGTON	29	21	8	28	0
CAMDEN	70	45	25	52	1
CAPE MAY	9	6	3	6	0
CUMBERLAND	18	14	4	14	0
ESSEX	164	103	61	146	3
GLOUCESTER	18	11	7	12	0
HUDSON	87	59	28	59	2
HUNTERDON	3	1	2	5	0
MERCER	37	22	15	29	0
MIDDLESEX	67	49	18	61	2
MONMOUTH	50	41	9	46	0
MORRIS	31	18	13	27	1
OCEAN	34	20	14	31	0
PASSAIC	70	38	32	53	1
SALEM	5	3	2	5	0
SOMERSET	14	8	6	17	0
SUSSEX	11	11	0	8	1
UNION	71	49	22	57	0
WARREN	7	5	2	2	0
MILITARY	1	1	0	2	0
NOT STATED	7	5	1	1	0
TOTAL	910	612	297	749	12

*ONE INFANT DEATH OF UNKNOWN AGE AT DEATH WAS RECORDED FOR AN UNSTATED COUNTY OF RESIDENCE

TABLE M27. NUMBER OF DEATHS AND DEATH RATES, CRUDE AND AGE-ADJUSTED BY COUNTY
NEW JERSEY, 1994

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	NUMBER OF DEATHS	CRUDE DEATH RATE*	AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATE**
ATLANTIC	2,511	10.8	575.3
BERGEN	7,482	8.9	406.3
BURLINGTON	3,142	7.9	493.9
CAMDEN	4,485	8.9	537.0
CAPE MAY	1,276	13.1	521.3
CUMBERLAND	1,469	10.6	612.6
ESSEX	7,957	10.4	664.6
GLOUCESTER	1,931	8.0	529.1
HUDSON	5,125	9.3	566.6
HUNTERDON	710	6.2	405.3
MERCER	2,971	9.0	499.7
MIDDLESEX	5,291	7.6	476.5
MONMOUTH	5,128	8.9	485.0
MORRIS	3,063	7.0	404.8
OCEAN	6,111	13.4	477.5
PASSAIC	4,349	9.4	550.4
SALEM	713	11.0	553.0
SOMERSET	1,764	6.8	402.4
SUSSEX	955	6.9	494.6
UNION	4,783	9.6	484.7
WARREN	831	8.7	450.5
INSTITUTIONS	1	N/A	N/A
MILITARY	19	N/A	N/A
NOT STATED	116	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	72,183	9.1	502.1

* CRUDE DEATH RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 1,000 ESTIMATED COUNTY POPULATION
**AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 STANDARD POPULATION

TABLE M28. TOTAL DEATHS BY CAUSE GROUP AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE NEW JERSEY, 1994

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL	ATLANTIC	BERGEN	BURLING-TON	CAMDEN	CAPE MAY	CUMBER-LAND	ESSEX
TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (10-12)	50	0	2	3	3	0	2	12
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	16	0	2	0	1	0	1	4
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	12	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	1,144	22	101	40	96	14	25	133
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	2,434	76	111	39	90	13	26	736
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	6	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
OTHER INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-9, 20-35, 37, 39-41, 45-88, 98-139)	317	16	26	7	20	5	5	47
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	18,532	630	2,110	848	1,147	343	333	1,880
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	182	3	26	5	7	2	3	18
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	2,214	82	230	84	144	34	50	257
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	104	4	7	2	8	9	2	7
ANEMIAS (280-285)	188	4	19	6	7	5	2	32
MENINGITIS (320-322)	21	0	1	1	1	1	2	4
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429)	23,502	826	2,648	981	1,399	412	530	2,212
HYPERTENSION (401, 403)	271	5	18	15	18	6	2	33
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	4,218	161	461	217	234	84	78	436
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	428	18	39	8	38	4	14	19
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DIS. (441-448)	776	34	66	34	57	16	11	64
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	14	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	2,346	76	198	127	161	49	50	211
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DIS.(490-496)	2,573	81	252	147	173	54	58	210
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	158	6	13	6	7	3	4	14
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	16	0	1	2	1	0	3	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	181	11	9	11	11	4	4	17
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	892	42	59	32	36	19	12	100
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DIS. (574-575)	86	1	8	4	7	5	1	8
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	946	34	87	32	49	17	17	127
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	12	0	4	0	1	0	0	1
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600)	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
COMP OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	12	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	313	12	28	13	21	4	5	32
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	466	23	33	20	36	3	9	80
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825)	774	29	63	55	40	10	30	66
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807,E826-E949)	1,298	53	107	55	90	25	28	222
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	588	22	60	31	41	7	14	50
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	433	13	13	11	57	2	16	125
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	166	7	25	2	23	3	1	22
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS & ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	420	12	43	11	32	9	7	54
RESIDUAL	6,065	208	609	292	426	114	123	715
TOTAL	72,183	2,511	7,482	3,142	4,485	1,276	1,469	7,957

TABLE M28. TOTAL DEATHS BY CAUSE GROUP AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE (CONTINUED)
NEW JERSEY, 1994

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	GLOU-CESTER	HUD-SON	HUNT-ERDON	MER-CER	MIDD-LESEX	MON-MOUTH	MOR-RIS	OCEAN	PASSAIC
TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (10-12)	1	7	0	4	2	1	0	3	5
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	2
SEPTICEMIA (38)	26	93	11	52	72	101	56	105	65
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	22	372	6	68	142	149	40	58	258
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
OTHER INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-9, 20-35, 37, 39-41, 45-88, 98-139)	6	28	7	8	25	32	10	21	18
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	529	1,207	183	745	1,432	1,354	839	1,580	1,024
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	5	16	1	8	16	9	4	17	18
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	63	171	14	87	168	169	68	173	144
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	3	5	1	6	12	8	5	10	4
ANEMIAS (280-285)	1	13	0	14	15	15	5	13	9
MENINGITIS (320-322)	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429)	639	1,557	208	979	1,683	1,630	1,014	2,356	1,425
HYPERTENSION (401, 403)	11	19	2	14	16	21	16	21	25
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	105	288	50	146	263	322	165	368	280
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	44	16	2	19	85	39	12	26	13
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DIS. (441-448)	27	43	6	21	62	74	40	74	39
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	47	157	52	106	151	150	156	151	144
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DIS. (490-496)	75	156	29	121	177	198	101	262	123
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	2	10	4	10	13	9	9	13	13
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	1	19	2	11	14	13	13	12	10
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	16	90	8	38	78	70	37	62	65
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DIS. (574-575)	1	9	1	3	10	11	2	5	3
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	32	85	7	29	57	58	34	102	54
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600)	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0
COMP OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	1
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	7	29	3	13	31	21	12	21	19
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	12	43	0	20	35	31	11	13	31
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825)	33	41	15	38	70	39	41	63	40
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E949)	34	96	10	61	107	72	35	68	85
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	14	44	11	25	55	33	33	33	37
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	8	47	2	11	23	18	5	10	25
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	4	10	5	1	1	15	7	6	12
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS & ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	5	39	2	21	32	24	20	29	23
RESIDUAL	155	401	67	287	434	437	269	430	332
TOTAL	1,931	5,125	710	2,971	5,291	5,128	3,063	6,111	4,349

TABLE M28. TOTAL DEATHS BY CAUSE GROUP AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE (CONTINUED) NEW JERSEY, 1994

CAUSE GROUP (ICD-9 CODES)	SALEM	SOMER-SET	SUSSEX	UNION	WARREN	INSTI-TUTION	MILITARY	NOT STATED
TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (10-12)	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER FORMS (13-18)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (36)	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
SEPTICEMIA (38)	7	28	10	74	10	0	1	2
HIV INFECTION (42-44)	11	31	8	168	5	0	1	4
SYPHILIS & ITS SEQUELAE (90-97)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER INFEC/PARA DISEASE (1-9, 20-35, 37, 39-41, 45-88, 98-139)	4	8	3	18	3	0	0	0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	175	464	254	1,204	221	0	4	26
BENIGN & UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS (210-239)	1	5	4	12	2	0	0	0
DIABETES MELLITUS (250)	26	58	27	150	14	0	0	1
NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES (260-269)	0	2	4	5	0	0	0	0
ANEMIAS (280-285)	4	4	4	13	3	0	0	0
MENINGITIS (320-322)	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
DISEASES OF THE HEART (390-398, 402, 404-429)	246	546	302	1,572	297	1	2	37
HYPERTENSION (401, 403)	1	5	1	19	3	0	0	0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)	50	85	49	319	50	0	0	7
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (440)	5	10	2	12	3	0	0	0
ARTERY, ARTERIOLES & CAPILLARY DIS. (441-448)	6	22	14	54	12	0	0	0
ACUTE BRONCHITIS & BRONCHIOLITIS (466)	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA (480-487)	25	93	43	155	39	0	3	2
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DIS. (490-496)	31	70	50	163	40	0	1	1
ULCER OF STOMACH & DUODENUM (531-533)	3	4	2	12	1	0	0	0
APPENDICITIS (540-543)	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
HERNIA & INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (550-553,560)	0	4	1	11	2	0	0	1
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE & CIRRHOSIS (571)	9	22	14	68	12	0	0	3
CHOLELITHIASIS & GALLBLADDER DIS. (574-575)	1	3	0	2	1	0	0	0
NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS (580-589)	9	20	11	65	18	0	1	1
INFECTIONS OF KIDNEY (590)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE (600)	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
COMP OF PREGNANCY, BIRTH & PUERPERIUM (630-676)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	2	5	3	26	5	0	0	1
EARLY INFANT MORTALITY (760-779)	2	8	9	38	4	0	0	5
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES (E810-E825)	14	19	15	35	12	0	1	5
OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES (E800-E807, E826-E949)	13	25	10	80	20	0	1	1
SUICIDE (E950-E959)	4	20	12	34	8	0	0	0
HOMICIDE & LEGAL INTERVENTION (E960-E978)	3	4	2	32	0	0	0	6
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES (E980-E999)	2	3	7	9	0	0	0	1
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS & ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (780-799)	6	21	6	16	5	0	0	3
RESIDUAL	52	168	86	407	40	0	4	9
TOTAL	713	1,764	955	4,783	831	1	19	116

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

1994

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 1994. Divorce information was obtained from the Chancery Division of the New Jersey Superior Court. Marriages and divorces are recorded by place of occurrence or judgment; 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 1994 totaled 52,797, a decline of 1.3 percent from the 53,505 marriages which occurred in the state in 1993 (Table MD1). The number of marriages in 1994 was the lowest number of marriages since 1977. The marriage rate in 1994 was 6.7 per 1,000 population. This represents a 1.5 percent decline from the 1993 rate of 6.8 per 1,000 population.

The number of marriages varied widely by county of occurrence. Essex County had the highest number of marriages in 1994 (5,454) and Salem County recorded the lowest number (412) (Table MD7). Six counties together recorded 50.8 percent of the marriages in 1994: Essex (5,454), Bergen (5,333), Middlesex (4,567), Monmouth (4,118), Hudson (3,868) and Passaic (3,475).

TABLE MD1. NUMBER OF MARRIAGES, MARRIAGE RATES AND MEDIAN AGE AT MARRIAGE FOR BRIDES AND GROOMS MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES ISSUED IN NEW JERSEY, 1985-1994

	MARRIAGES		MEDIAN AGE	
YEAR	NUMBER	RATE*	BRIDES	GROOMS
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
1994	52,797	6.7	28.4	30.2

*RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 1,000 POPULATION

AGE

The median age at which brides married in 1994 increased over the figure from the preceding year, continuing a trend that has been in effect for more than a decade (Table MD1). The median age at which grooms married also continued its gradually increasing trend. In 1994, the mid-point for brides' ages was 28.4 years and that for males who married in 1994 was 30.2 years.

The median age at first marriage is younger than the median age at marriage for both brides and grooms, but these median ages have also been increasing over the past few decades. With the exception of a temporary reversal of the trend in 1990, the median ages of brides and grooms have steadily increased over the decade. The median age for first-time brides increased from 26.4 years in 1993 to 26.6 in 1994 and first-time grooms had a median age of 28.2 years in 1994 compared to 28.0 years in 1993. (Figure MD1 and Table MD2).

FIGURE MD1. MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE NEW JERSEY, 1985-1994

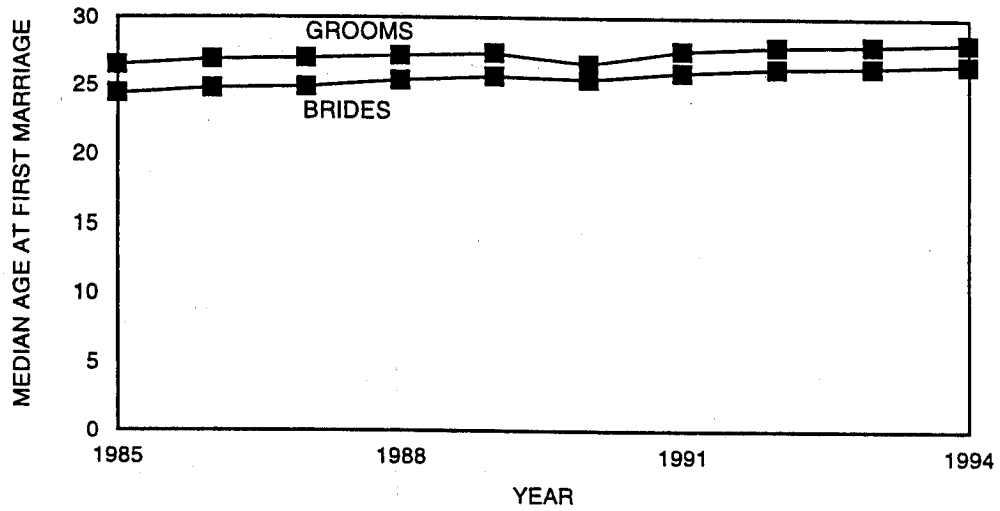


TABLE MD2. MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE NEW JERSEY, 1985-1994

YEAR	MEDIAN AGE	
	BRIDES	GROOMS
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
1994	26.6	28.2

In 1994, just over one-third of women marrying for the first time were under 25 years of age (34.4%). This is in sharp contrast to the 55.1 percent of first-time brides in 1985 who were less than 25 years old (Table MD3). Only 22.0 percent of first-time grooms in 1994 were under 25 years, compared to 37.8 percent in 1985. 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, 1985-1994

YEAR	BRIDES		GROOMS	
	PERCENT UNDER 25	PERCENT UNDER 20	PERCENT UNDER 25	PERCENT UNDER 20
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
1994	34.4	4.5	22.0	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, 1985-1994

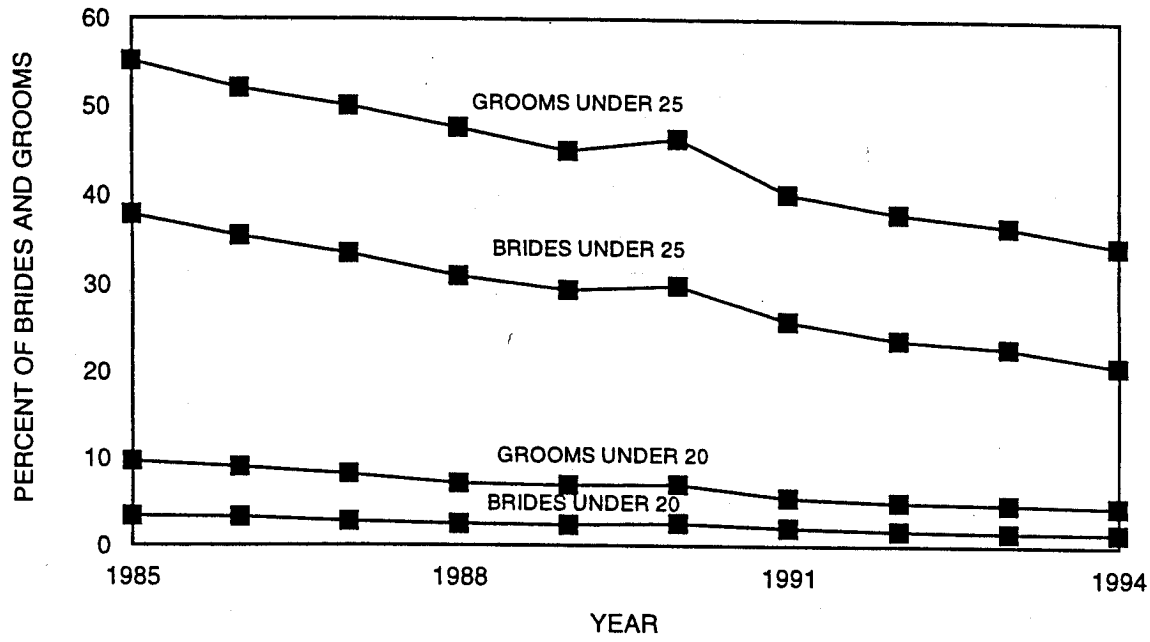


Table MD4 is a distribution of brides' ages by grooms' ages for 1994 marriages, in detailed age categories.

TABLE MD4. MARRIAGES BY AGE OF BRIDE AND AGE OF GROOM NEW JERSEY, 1994

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	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	1,777	358	956	337	93	28	5	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	12,045	188	4,999	5,061	1,319	335	89	29	15	7	0	3
25-29	17,360	33	1,604	9,214	4,599	1,322	369	148	43	23	2	3
30-34	9,465	7	350	2,007	3,718	2,069	807	347	97	35	21	7
35-39	5,215	3	91	482	1,225	1,548	1,031	508	207	76	29	15
40-44	2,989	1	30	111	304	596	764	635	317	145	52	34
45-49	1,868	4	10	33	113	176	306	454	404	224	100	44
50-54	1,006	1	2	4	21	49	82	166	277	189	120	95
55-59	445	0	0	2	3	8	11	31	56	118	111	105
60-64	282	0	0	0	2	0	1	9	15	25	88	142
65+	344	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	4	9	27	299
TOTAL	52,797	595	8,044	17,253	11,397	6,133	3,465	2,327	1,435	851	550	747

Previous Marital Status

Nearly three-fourths of brides (74.0%) and a slightly lower proportion of grooms (73.2%) who married in 1994 were marrying for the first time (Table MD5). Almost one-fourth of both brides and grooms were divorced at the time of marriage in 1994 (23.7% and 24.4% of brides and grooms, respectively). The remaining brides and grooms were widowed at the time of this marriage (2.3% of brides and 2.4% of grooms). These relative percentages have changed very little over the past 10 years. Table MD6 presents the marital status of the bride at the time of marriage in 1994 distributed by similar data for grooms.

TABLE MD5. NUMBER OF MARRIAGES BY PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS NEW JERSEY, 1985-1994

YEAR	NUMBER OF MARRIAGES	BRIDES			GROOMS		
		PERCENT NEVER MARRIED	PERCENT WIDOWED	PERCENT DIVORCED	PERCENT NEVER MARRIED	PERCENT WIDOWED	PERCENT DIVORCED
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
1994	52,797	74.0	2.3	23.7	73.2	2.4	24.4

TABLE MD6. MARRIAGES BY PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDE AND GROOM NEW JERSEY, 1994

PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDE	TOTAL	PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF GROOM		
		NEVER MARRIED	WIDOWED	DIVORCED
NEVER MARRIED	39,064	32,944	248	5,872
WIDOWED	1,214	267	442	505
DIVORCED	12,519	5,453	575	6,491
TOTAL	52,797	38,664	1,265	12,868

Race

Table MD7 presents 1994 marriages by race of bride and groom by the county of occurrence of the marriage. The data are provided by the racial categories contained on the certificate: white, black and other. Missing or not classifiable race is listed as "not stated".

County and Month

Marriages by month and county of occurrence are contained in Table MD8. In 1994, October was the most frequent month for marriages (6,731), followed by September (6,302) and June (5,699). 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 23,899 divorces, annulments and separate maintenance actions in 1994, a decrease of 885 from the 24,784 similar actions reported in 1993. The divorce rate per 1,000 population in 1994 was 3.0, a decline of 6.3 percent from the 1993 rate.

TABLE MD7. MARRIAGES BY COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE AND BY RACE OF BRIDE AND GROOM NEW JERSEY, 1994

COUNTY	TOTAL	WHITE		BLACK		OTHER		NOT STATED	
		BRIDE	GROOM	BRIDE	GROOM	BRIDE	GROOM	BRIDE	GROOM
ATLANTIC	1,837	1,537	1,526	240	249	60	62	0	0
BERGEN	5,333	4,784	4,803	243	244	301	281	5	5
BURLINGTON	2,470	2,158	2,126	265	299	47	45	0	0
CAMDEN	3,000	2,538	2,522	380	387	82	91	0	0
CAPE MAY	883	841	837	37	45	5	1	0	0
CUMBERLAND	954	776	756	146	165	32	33	0	0
ESSEX	5,454	3,553	3,552	1,739	1,776	162	126	0	0
GLOUCESTER	1,408	1,287	1,272	105	116	16	20	0	0
HUDSON	3,868	3,218	3,213	400	419	247	235	3	1
HUNTERDON	760	741	746	8	8	11	6	0	0
MERCER	2,074	1,644	1,638	373	388	56	47	1	1
MIDDLESEX	4,567	3,910	3,889	424	459	232	219	1	0
MONMOUTH	4,118	3,735	3,731	312	332	71	55	0	0
MORRIS	3,218	3,028	3,014	77	105	113	99	0	0
OCEAN	2,488	2,392	2,378	58	74	38	35	0	1
PASSAIC	3,475	2,981	2,957	387	431	107	87	0	0
SALEM	412	366	362	43	46	3	4	0	0
SOMERSET	1,726	1,554	1,556	86	102	83	67	3	1
SUSSEX	791	780	777	2	7	9	7	0	0
UNION	3,376	2,729	2,702	572	594	75	79	0	1
WARREN	562	550	550	6	7	6	5	0	0
MILITARY	22	14	15	6	6	2	1	0	0
NOT STATED	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
TOTAL	52,797	45,116	44,922	5,909	6,259	1,759	1,606	13	10

TABLE MD8. NUMBER OF MARRIAGES BY COUNTY AND MONTH OF OCCURRENCE NEW JERSEY, 1994

COUNTY	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
ATLANTIC	1,837	78	101	102	143	177	218	146	157	232	236	118	129
BERGEN	5,333	226	266	269	431	555	580	474	503	598	727	409	295
BURLINGTON	2,470	81	116	126	190	244	285	235	217	287	322	211	156
CAMDEN	3,000	122	132	153	264	316	316	263	257	322	399	256	200
CAPE MAY	883	30	36	28	70	111	98	56	76	132	130	55	61
CUMBERLAND	954	42	48	55	82	110	104	88	81	89	103	76	76
ESSEX	5,454	268	255	334	429	544	544	503	565	622	633	414	343
GLOUCESTER	1,408	54	59	65	106	165	156	113	133	166	213	107	71
HUDSON	3,868	192	243	298	293	384	408	363	354	368	400	268	297
HUNTERDON	760	15	25	20	51	91	106	74	71	125	106	40	36
MERCER	2,074	75	88	77	140	240	244	194	200	272	269	149	126
MIDDLESEX	4,567	188	222	244	326	491	472	438	433	546	573	398	236
MONMOUTH	4,118	146	171	161	301	442	444	400	419	559	542	325	208
MORRIS	3,218	99	106	138	221	380	341	331	330	417	455	244	156
OCEAN	2,488	81	99	108	182	282	289	204	209	349	344	195	146
PASSAIC	3,475	148	173	218	265	366	368	325	327	389	410	254	232
SALEM	412	12	32	15	19	47	39	35	44	50	64	29	26
SOMERSET	1,726	64	73	61	139	199	173	184	156	240	209	136	92
SUSSEX	791	16	26	33	48	83	87	89	78	117	130	41	43
UNION	3,376	139	185	177	257	364	353	330	329	353	388	271	230
WARREN	562	11	23	26	37	71	72	68	47	69	74	33	31
MILITARY	22	0	1	1	0	6	2	1	4	0	4	3	0
NOT STATED	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	52,797	2,087	2,480	2,710	3,994	5,668	5,699	4,914	4,990	6,302	6,731	4,032	3,190

TABLE MD9. MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES BY COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE NEW JERSEY, 1994

COUNTY	NUMBER OF MARRIAGES	RATE*	NUMBER OF DIVORCES**	RATE*
ATLANTIC	1,837	7.9	955	4.1
BERGEN	5,333	6.3	2,226	2.6
BURLINGTON	2,470	6.2	1,346	3.4
CAMDEN	3,000	5.9	1,524	3.0
CAPE MAY	883	9.0	348	3.6
CUMBERLAND	954	6.9	526	3.8
ESSEX	5,454	7.1	2,289	3.0
GLOUCESTER	1,408	5.8	738	3.1
HUDSON	3,868	7.0	1,617	2.9
HUNTERDON	760	6.6	353	3.1
MERCER	2,074	6.3	926	2.8
MIDDLESEX	4,567	6.6	2,015	2.9
MONMOUTH	4,118	7.1	1,758	3.0
MORRIS	3,218	7.3	1,265	2.9
OCEAN	2,488	5.4	1,320	2.9
PASSAIC	3,475	7.5	1,340	2.9
SALEM	412	6.4	203	3.1
SOMERSET	1,726	6.6	791	3.0
SUSSEX	791	5.7	503	3.6
UNION	3,376	6.8	1,557	3.1
WARREN	562	5.9	299	3.1
MILITARY	22	N/A	0	N/A
NOT STATED	1	N/A	0	N/A
TOTAL	52,797	6.7	23,899	3.0

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

MORBIDITY

1994

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 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.

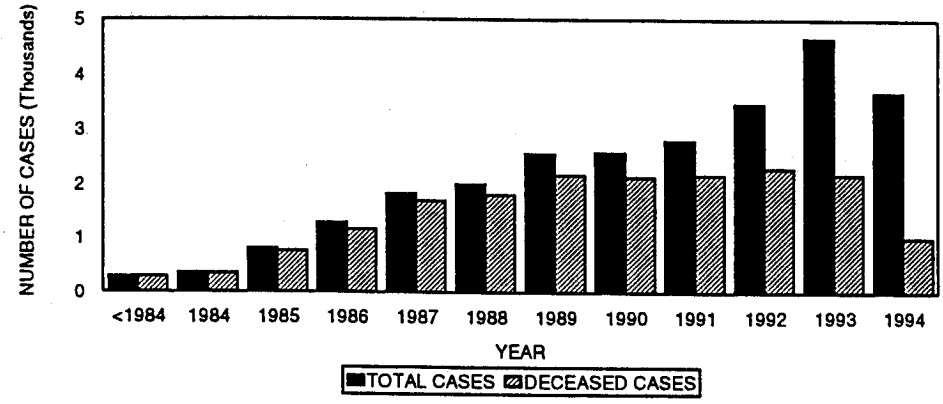
AIDS and cases of HIV infection are reported to the HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program in the AIDS Epidemiological Services Unit within the Division of AIDS Prevention and Control. The Tuberculosis Control Program collects information on tuberculosis cases occurring in New Jersey through its monitoring and surveillance activities. Cases of syphilis and gonorrhea are reported to the Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Program. Data on vaccine-preventable childhood diseases are reported to the Vaccine Preventable Program and data on all other communicable diseases are reported to the Infectious and Zoonotic Program. These programs are coordinated by Communicable Disease Services within the Division of Communicable Diseases.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

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 definition was expanded to include individuals with the human immunodeficiency virus and one of the following conditions: a CD4+ T-lymphocyte count of fewer than 200 cells per microliter; a CD4+ T-cell percentage under 14; pulmonary tuberculosis; recurrent pneumonia (within a 12 month period); or invasive cervical cancer (CDC, 1992).

FIGURE C1. AIDS CASES BY YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS AND VITAL STATUS REPORTED THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1995 NEW JERSEY, 1981-1994



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

The number of AIDS cases newly diagnosed in New Jersey residents in 1994 and reported as of December 31, 1995 was 3,666[1] (Figure C1 and Table C1). These cases include 1,573 reported under the pre-1993 definition and 2,093 identified under the expanded 1993 AIDS definition. Cases of AIDS diagnosed in 1994 and reported through the end of 1995 are presented by county in Table C9 (Division of AIDS Prevention and Control, 1996b).

[1]Due to the time lag in reporting newly diagnosed cases of AIDS, the number of cases for any year will continue to increase for several years past the end of the calendar year. In recent prior issues of New Jersey Health Statistics (Martin, R.M., et al., 1996, 1995, 1994) AIDS cases for the year of diagnosis were reported for two years past the end of the diagnosis year. Caution should be exercised in comparing incidence data for 1994 presented in this report with comparable data for earlier years presented in prior reports in the series.

TABLE C1: AIDS CASES BY YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS AND CUMULATIVE CASES REPORTED THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1995 NEW JERSEY 1981 - 1994

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
1994	1,573	2,093	26,237

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

In 1994 almost all of the cases (93.2%) identified under the expanded 1993 AIDS definition were classified as having a CD4+ T-lymphocyte count of fewer than 200 cells per microliter or a CD4+T cell percentage of less than 14 (Table C2). An additional 3.6 percent of the cases reported under the new definition were due to pulmonary tuberculosis, while the remainder were due to recurrent pneumonia (2.9%) or cervical cancer (0.3%). The 1,950 cases attributed to CD4+ categories represented 53.2% of all new cases diagnosed in 1994 (Division of AIDS Prevention and Control, 1996a).

TABLE C2. DISTRIBUTION OF CLASSIFICATION OF AIDS CASES IDENTIFIED THROUGH EXPANDED 1993 DEFINITION REPORTED THROUGH DECEMBER, 1995 NEW JERSEY, 1994

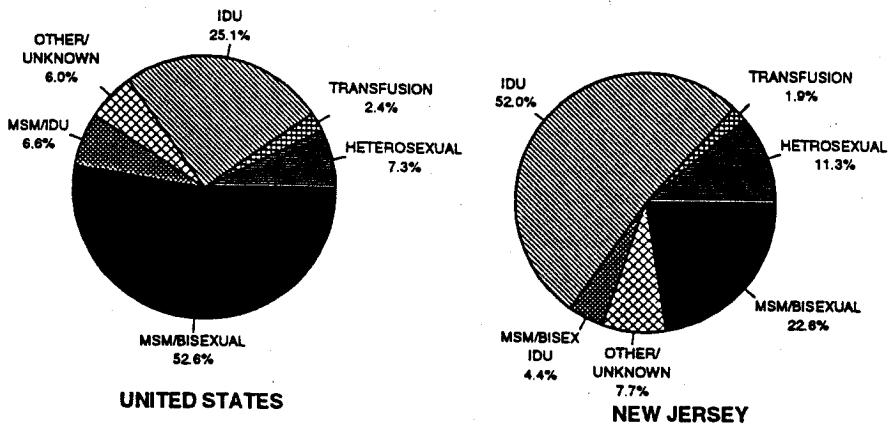
CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER	PERCENT
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	75	3.6
RECURRENT PNEUMONIA	61	2.9
CERVICAL CANCER	7	0.3
CD4+T-LYMPHOCYTE COUNT	1,950	93.2
TOTAL	2,093	100.0

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

By December, 1994, the cumulative number of AIDS cases ever reported in New Jersey was 24,675. New Jersey continued to rank fifth in the nation in the cumulative number of AIDS cases and had the third highest AIDS case rate per 100,000 population, after Washington, D.C. and New York State. Analyses of the characteristics of New Jersey's AIDS cases contained in this chapter are based on the population of all cases reported to the state through December 31, 1994, unless otherwise noted. Cumulative cases for the nation reported through the end of 1994 are used for purposes of comparison (Division of AIDS Prevention and Control, 1995, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1995).

The distribution of mode of transmission of New Jersey's AIDS cases for persons 13 or more years of age differs considerably from the risk factors associated with the transmission of AIDS in adults and adolescents in the nation as a whole (Figure C2 and Table C7). Nationally, of all cases reported through December 31, 1994, 25.1 percent of adult and adolescent AIDS cases were injecting-drug users, while 52.0 percent of New Jersey's cases reported they were injecting-drug users. In the country as a whole, 52.6 percent of AIDS cases were homosexual or bisexual males while in New Jersey only 22.6 percent of AIDS cases reported this means of transmission. The proportion of New Jersey's AIDS cases attributed to heterosexual transmission is higher than in the nation as a whole (11.3% and 7.3%, respectively).

FIGURE C2. MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF AIDS IN ADULTS/ADOLESCENTS UNITED STATES AND NEW JERSEY, 1994



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, 1994

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 appears to be narrowing (Martin, R.M., et al., 1996). Children under five accounted for 1.7 percent and 1.1 percent of total cases diagnosed and reported by December 31, 1994 in New Jersey and the U.S., respectively (Table C3). In both New Jersey and the nation as a whole, 30 through 39 year olds continue to be the most frequently diagnosed age group cumulatively through the end of 1994. Almost half of all New Jersey's ever-diagnosed cases (48.5%) 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 C3).

TABLE C3. AIDS CASES BY AGE AT DIAGNOSIS
CUMULATIVE CASES REPORTED THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1994
NEW JERSEY AND THE UNITED STATES

Age Group	NEW JERSEY		UNITED STATES	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
UNDER 5	424	1.7	4,977	1.1
5 - 12	128	0.5	1,232	0.3
13 - 19	97	0.4	1,965	0.4
20 - 29	3,877	15.7	81,646	18.5
30 - 39	11,978	48.5	200,970	45.5
40 - 49	5,963	24.2	106,237	24.1
50 & OVER	2,208	8.9	44,499	10.1
UNKNOWN	0	0.0	2	0.0
TOTAL	24,675	100.0	441,528	100.0

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

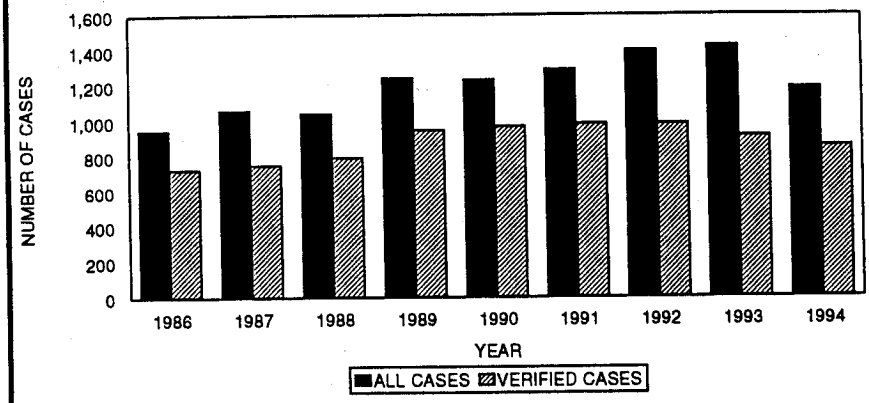
For those cases diagnosed in persons 13 or more years of age, New Jersey has a higher percentage of female AIDS cases than does the nation as a whole. The cumulative percentage of adult and adolescent cases diagnosed in New Jersey through the end of 1994 included 25.4 percent who were females, compared to 13.4 percent of female cases in the U.S. (Table C8).

New Jersey also differs from the rest of the nation in the racial and ethnic composition of its adult and adolescent AIDS cases (Table C8). More than half of New Jersey's cases, 53.7 percent, have been diagnosed among non-Hispanic blacks, while about half of the nations cases (48.9) were diagnosed in non-Hispanic whites. By the end of 1994, more than two-thirds of New Jersey's AIDS cases (69.3%) were diagnosed in non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics of all races, while for the same time period half (50.0%) of the nation's cases were diagnosed in non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics of all races.

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 began to decline (Figure C3). The number of cases declined to 912 in 1993 and fell still further in 1994 to 855 a 6.3 percent decline from 1993 case levels (Division of Communicable Diseases).

FIGURE C3. TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE NEW JERSEY, 1986-1994



SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Total cases of tuberculosis include verified cases plus any additional cases which do not meet the revised, stricter CDC definition. In 1994, there were a total of 1,185 diagnosed cases, a decrease of 237 cases below the 1993 incidence (Table C4). There were 66 deaths from tuberculosis in 1994, an increase over the 57 tuberculosis deaths reported in 1993. The death rate also rose slightly from 0.7 to 0.8 deaths per 100,000 population.

TABLE C4. TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY NEW JERSEY, 1986 - 1994

	ALL CASES		VERIFIED CASES		DEATHS	
YEAR	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
1994	1,185	15.0	855	10.8	66	0.8

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

Persons aged 25 through 54 accounted for approximately sixty percent (59.9%) of all verified cases of tuberculosis in 1994 (Table C10). About three of every five verified cases were male (62.2%) and almost half were black (48.1%). The modal age group for black males with verified tuberculosis diagnosed in 1994 was 40 through 44 years; for black females the mode was 35 through 44 years. For white males, the most frequent age at diagnosis was 65 and over (19.3% of cases). For white females, the most frequent age group at diagnosis was also 65 and over; 26.0 percent of cases diagnosed in 1994 were elderly.

Every county reported verified cases of tuberculosis in 1994 (Table C11), although five counties reported five or fewer cases. Seven counties had slight increases in the number of verified cases of tuberculosis over 1993 levels (Cumberland, Essex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Union, Warren). One county was the same as 1993 (Hunterdon) while all the others declined in the number of diagnosed cases. Three counties (Essex, Hudson and Passaic) together accounted for more than half of the verified cases (57.5%). There were 8 verified cases of tuberculosis among transients and 34 in residents of institutions. Of the 34 in institutions, 26 were in correctional facilities, 1 was in a mental health facility and the remaining 7 were in other institutions.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

The total number of cases of syphilis reported in New Jersey has declined annually since 1991 (Table C5). From 1993 to 1994, the reported incidence decreased by 422 cases, from 2,642 to 2,220 cases. Reported cases of primary and secondary, early latent, late and late latent stages of syphilis all declined from their 1993 levels, while congenital syphilis rose 7.1 percent. Table CI2 provides a distribution by age group of reported cases of syphilis by type and gonorrhea. In 1994 the most frequently reported age group for primary and secondary syphilis was that of persons 20 through 39 years. The case rates were highest for the 20 through 24 and the 25 through 29 year groups (Division of Communicable Diseases, 1996b).

Every county reported cases of syphilis in 1994 (Table C13). Crude syphilis incidence rates higher than the state rate were found in Essex, Passaic, Hudson, Camden, Cumberland, Atlantic, Union and Mercer Counties, in order of decreasing rate. These eight counties accounted for 1,934 cases or 87.1 percent of the total reported cases. Essex County alone accounted for 36.0 percent of all cases. As in 1993, individuals in institutions or the military at the time of diagnosis of a sexually transmitted disease were assigned to their last known address.

There were 5,228 cases of gonorrhea reported in 1994, a decline of 1,228 cases from the 1993 incidence figure. The annual incidence of gonorrhea has decreased steadily for more than a decade; the reported incidence in 1994 (5,288) is about one-fourth the number of cases reported ten years earlier, in 1985 (Table C5). By county, the highest crude gonorrhea rates were found in Essex, Mercer, Camden, Salem, Atlantic and Union Counties, in descending order by rate. These six counties were responsible for 74.0 percent of the total cases statewide. Essex County alone reported 2,052 or 39.3 percent of the total. All age groups under 55 experienced a decline in age specific rates and rates for ages 55 and over remained steady. The rates for 15 through 24 year olds were higher than that for any other age group in 1994 (Table C12), even though the case rate declined more than 10 percent from the comparable 1993 rate in both 15 through 19 and 20 through 24 year olds.

TABLE C5. INCIDENCE OF SYPHILIS BY STAGE AND GONORRHEA NEW JERSEY, 1985-1994

	SYPHILIS						GONORRHEA	
	TOTAL CASES*		PRIMARY & SECONDARY		EARLY LATENT			
YEAR	NUMBER	RATE**	NUMBER	RATE**	NUMBER	RATE**	NUMBER	RATE**
1985	2,284	30.2	760	10.0	548	7.2	19,751	261.0
1986	1,993	26.1	672	8.8	551	7.2	19,612	257.2
1987	2,209	28.8	753	9.8	579	7.5	17,150	223.5
1988	2,878	37.3	1,100	14.2	632	8.2	16,423	212.7
1989	3,361	43.5	1,516	19.6	810	10.5	14,174	183.5
1990	4,394	56.8	1,697	22.0	1,223	15.8	14,724	190.5
1991	3,765	48.6	1,093	14.1	913	11.8	10,489	135.3
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
1994	2,220	28.1	240	3.0	357	4.5	5,228	66.1

*INCLUDES EVERY STAGE OF DISEASE
**RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 AGE SPECIFIC POPULATION
SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Other Reportable Diseases

New Jersey laws require reporting of cases of most communicable diseases to the Department of Health and Senior Services. One or more cases of 34 different communicable diseases were reported in 1994 (Division of Communicable Diseases, 1996c). Several of these reportable diseases had notable increases in their incidence and rates from 1993 levels (Tables C6 and C14). Hepatitis non-A non-B more than doubled, from 98 cases in 1993 to 211 in 1994. The rate for non-A non-B hepatitis increased from 1.2 to 2.7 per 100,000 population. Hepatitis A and B cases remained essentially stable when compared to 1993. In 1994 there were 39 resident deaths from hepatitis B, a decrease of 8 from the 1993 figure. There were 32 deaths from non-A/non-B hepatitis, 9 deaths from unspecified viral hepatitis and one death from hepatitis A (CHS, 1996b).

Cases of measles rose dramatically from 12 cases in 1993 to 175 cases in 1994. The case rate for measles increased from 0.2 to 2.2 per 100,000 population. Only four counties had no measles cases: Burlington, Cumberland, Monmouth and Salem (Table C15).

Lyme disease also virtually doubled its rate and incidence. In 1993 there were 786 cases with a rate of 10.0 per 100,000, while in 1994 the incidence increased to 1,532 cases with a rate of 19.4 per 100,000 (Table C6).

Distribution of reported cases of communicable diseases and their rates are presented by county of residence, age, month of onset and race/ethnicity in Tables C15 through C18.

TABLE C6. REPORTED CASES AND RATES* OF SELECTED VACCINE-PREVENTABLE AND OTHER COMMUNICABLE DISEASES NEW JERSEY, 1991-1994

	1991		1992		1993		1994	
DISEASE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
AMEBIASIS	32	0.4	23	0.3	16	0.2	25	0.3
CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS	582	7.5	573	7.3	595	7.6	720	9.1
GIARDIASIS	447	5.8	577	7.4	615	7.8	634	8.0
HEPATITIS A	307	4.0	311	4.0	295	3.8	306	3.9
HEPATITIS B	442	5.7	513	6.6	407	5.2	410	5.2
HEPATITIS NON A NON B	104	1.3	97	1.2	98	1.2	211	2.7
LEGIONELLOSIS	36	0.5	32	0.4	33	0.4	49	0.6
LYME DISEASE	915	11.8	688	8.8	786	10.0	1,532	19.4
MEASLES (RUBEOLA)	1,138	14.7	42	0.5	12	0.2	175	2.2
MUMPS	43	0.6	14	0.2	18	0.2	13	0.2
SALMONELLOSIS	2,016	26.0	1,083	13.8	1,209	15.4	1,160	14.7
SHIGELLOSIS	380	4.9	264	3.4	346	4.4	522	6.6
TYPHOID FEVER	19	0.2	25	0.3	18	0.2	25	0.3
YERSINIOSIS	43	0.6	62	0.8	43	0.5	45	0.6

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

TABLE C7. AIDS CASES BY MODE OF TRANSMISSION IN ADOLESCENTS AND ADULTS BY SEX
CUMULATIVE CASES THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1994
NEW JERSEY AND THE UNITED STATES

MODE OF TRANSMISSION	NEW JERSEY						UNITED STATES					
	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
MALE SEX WITH MALE	5,455	30.3	N/A	N/A	5,455	22.6	228,954	60.7	N/A	N/A	228,954	52.6
INJECTING-DRUG USERS	9,174	51.0	3,367	55.0	12,541	52.0	81,491	21.6	27,902	47.8	109,393	25.1
MALE SEX WITH MALE/ INJECTING-DRUG USERS	1,064	5.9	N/A	N/A	1,064	4.4	28,521	7.6	N/A	N/A	28,521	6.6
ADULT HEMOPHILIAC	137	0.8	1	0.0	138	0.6	3,545	0.9	97	0.2	3,642	0.8
HETEROSEXUAL CONTACT	812	4.5	1,923	31.4	2,735	11.3	10,641	2.8	21,021	36.0	31,662	7.3
TRANSFUSION	167	0.9	157	2.6	324	1.3	4,047	1.1	2,819	4.8	6,866	1.6
OTHER/UNKNOWN	1,194	6.6	672	11.0	1,866	7.7	19,690	5.2	6,589	11.3	26,279	6.0
TOTAL	18,003	100.0	6,120	100.0	24,123	100.0	376,889	100.0	58,428	100.0	435,317	100.0

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

TABLE C8. AIDS CASES IN ADOLESCENTS AND ADULTS BY SEX AND RACE/ETHNICITY
CUMULATIVE CASES REPORTED THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1994
NEW JERSEY AND THE UNITED STATES

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 (NOT HISPANIC)	5,993	33.3	1,285	21.0	7,278	30.2	198,822	52.8	14,166	24.2	212,988	48.9
BLACK (NOT HISPANIC)	8,995	50.0	3,969	64.9	12,964	53.7	110,958	29.4	31,821	54.5	142,779	32.8
HISPANIC	2,925	16.2	839	13.7	3,764	15.6	62,934	16.7	11,909	20.4	74,843	17.2
OTHER/UNKNOWN	90	0.5	27	0.4	117	0.5	4,175	1.1	532	0.9	4,707	1.1
TOTAL	18,003	100.0	6,120	100.0	24,123	100.0	376,889	100.0	58,428	100.0	435,317	100.0

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

TABLE C9. AIDS INCIDENCE BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
CASES REPORTED THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1995
NEW JERSEY, 1994

COUNTY	NUMBER OF CASES	RATE*
ATLANTIC	129	55.5
BERGEN	178	21.1
BURLINGTON	51	12.8
CAMDEN	129	25.5
CAPE MAY	19	19.4
CUMBERLAND	27	19.5
ESSEX	1,009	131.8
GLOUCESTER	26	10.8
HUDSON	550	99.6
HUNTERDON	18	15.6
MERCER	116	35.2
MIDDLESEX	253	36.5
MONMOUTH	192	33.2
MORRIS	80	18.2
OCEAN	83	18.2
PASSAIC	281	60.9
SALEM	9	13.9
SOMERSET	55	21.1
SUSSEX	15	10.8
UNION	289	58.2
WARREN	7	7.3
INCARCERATED	149	N/A
UNKNOWN	1	N/A
TOTAL	3,666	46.4

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

TABLE C10. VERIFIED TUBERCULOSIS CASES BY AGE, SEX AND RACE NEW JERSEY, 1994

AGE	TOTAL	TOTAL				WHITE				BLACK				OTHER			
		MALE		FEMALE		MALE		FEMALE		MALE		FEMALE		MALE		FEMALE	
		NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
0-4	39	19	3.6	20	6.2	2	1.1	9	7.1	14	5.1	10	7.2	3	4.2	1	1.7
5-9	23	13	2.4	10	3.1	5	2.7	0	0.0	7	2.6	9	6.5	1	1.4	1	1.7
10-14	21	12	2.3	9	2.8	4	2.1	4	3.1	7	2.6	4	2.9	1	1.4	1	1.7
15-19	18	5	0.9	13	4.0	2	1.1	1	0.8	3	1.1	8	5.8	0	0.0	4	6.9
20-24	51	27	5.1	24	7.4	14	7.5	6	4.7	8	2.9	12	8.7	5	6.9	6	10.3
25-29	80	51	9.6	29	9.0	19	10.2	12	9.4	20	7.3	9	6.5	12	16.7	8	13.8
30-34	95	55	10.3	40	12.4	18	9.6	14	11.0	27	9.9	16	11.6	10	13.9	10	17.2
35-39	115	78	14.7	37	11.5	25	13.4	11	8.7	42	15.4	20	14.5	11	15.3	6	10.3
40-44	115	77	14.5	38	11.8	15	8.0	11	8.7	55	20.1	20	14.5	7	9.7	7	12.1
45-54	107	75	14.1	32	9.9	25	13.4	14	11.0	42	15.4	13	9.4	8	11.1	5	8.6
55-64	64	45	8.5	19	5.9	22	11.8	12	9.4	19	7.0	6	4.3	4	5.6	1	1.7
65+	127	75	14.1	52	16.1	36	19.3	33	26.0	29	10.6	11	8.0	10	13.9	8	13.8
TOTAL	855	532	100.0	323	100.0	187	100.0	127	100.0	273	100.0	138	100.0	72	100.0	58	100.0

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

TABLE C11. TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE BY COUNTY NEW JERSEY, 1994				
COUNTY	VERIFIED CASES		TOTAL CASES	
	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*
ATLANTIC	19	8.2	24	10.3
BERGEN	49	5.8	67	8.0
BURLINGTON	9	2.3	10	2.5
CAMDEN	21	4.1	28	5.5
CAPE MAY	1	1.0	3	3.1
CUMBERLAND	9	6.5	11	7.9
ESSEX	257	33.6	341	44.6
GLOUCESTER	10	4.1	11	4.6
HUDSON	121	21.9	193	34.9
HUNTERDON	1	0.9	1	0.9
MERCER	24	7.3	28	8.5
MIDDLESEX	39	5.6	82	11.8
MONMOUTH	27	4.7	32	5.5
MORRIS	23	5.2	36	8.2
OCEAN	11	2.4	13	2.8
PASSAIC	114	24.7	158	34.2
SALEM	1	1.5	1	1.5
SOMERSET	15	5.8	17	6.5
SUSSEX	2	1.4	6	4.3
UNION	57	11.5	64	12.9
WARREN	3	3.1	3	3.1
TRANSIENT	8	N/A	13	N/A
INSTITUTIONS	34	N/A	43	N/A
TOTAL	855	10.8	1,185	15.0

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

TABLE C12. NUMBER AND RATE OF GONORRHEA AND SYPHILIS CASES BY TYPE AND AGE GROUP NEW JERSEY, 1994

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	180	31.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	180	31.1	15	2.6
5-9	2	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.2	0	0.0	7	1.3
10-14	3	0.6	1	0.2	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	104	20.3
15-19	93	19.0	20	4.1	29	5.9	44	9.0	0	0.0	1,570	321.4
20-24	301	60.6	43	8.7	72	14.5	186	37.5	0	0.0	1,579	318.0
25-29	382	67.5	46	8.1	81	14.3	255	45.1	0	0.0	775	137.0
30-34	386	55.2	44	6.3	69	9.9	273	39.1	0	0.0	486	69.6
35-39	227	32.7	32	4.6	38	5.5	157	22.6	0	0.0	294	42.4
40-44	166	27.3	21	3.5	26	4.3	119	19.6	0	0.0	112	18.4
45-54	195	20.2	21	2.2	22	2.3	152	15.7	0	0.0	91	9.4
55-64	127	18.6	9	1.3	12	1.7	106	15.7	0	0.0	26	3.8
65 AND OVER	134	12.4	3	0.3	3	0.3	128	11.9	0	0.0	25	2.3
NOT STATED	24	N/A	0	N/A	2	N/A	22	N/A	0	N/A	144	N/A
TOTAL	2,220	28.1	240	3.0	357	4.5	1,443	18.3	180	2.3	5,228	66.1

*RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 AGE-SPECIFIC POPULATION
SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

TABLE C13. INCIDENCE OF SYPHILIS AND GONORRHEA BY COUNTY NEW JERSEY, 1994

COUNTY	SYPHILIS						GONORRHEA	
	TOTAL CASES		PRIMARY & SECONDARY	EARLY LATENT	LATE & LATE LATENT	CONGENITAL	NUMBER	RATE
	NUMBER	RATE						
ATLANTIC	88	37.9	7	23	58	0	217	93.4
BERGEN	77	9.1	7	10	56	4	76	9.0
BURLINGTON	37	9.3	0	5	31	1	189	47.4
CAMDEN	209	41.3	40	33	127	9	677	133.6
CAPE MAY	7	7.2	0	1	6	0	12	12.3
CUMBERLAND	54	38.9	10	20	23	1	78	56.2
ESSEX	799	104.4	97	78	544	80	2,052	268.1
GLOUCESTER	14	5.8	2	7	5	0	72	29.8
HUDSON	245	44.4	16	53	164	12	316	57.2
HUNTERDON	9	7.8	0	1	8	0	4	3.5
MERCER	100	30.4	17	24	47	12	456	138.4
MIDDLESEX	56	8.1	6	14	25	11	197	28.4
MONMOUTH	33	5.7	2	5	20	6	96	16.6
MORRIS	14	3.2	2	2	9	1	14	3.2
OCEAN	16	3.5	1	2	11	2	49	10.7
PASSAIC	255	55.2	16	39	171	29	189	40.9
SALEM	12	18.5	0	6	3	3	61	94.2
SOMERSET	6	2.3	1	0	4	1	57	21.9
SUSSEX	4	2.9	0	0	4	0	2	1.4
UNION	184	37.1	16	34	126	8	407	82.0
WARREN	1	1.0	0	0	1	0	7	7.3
TOTAL	2,220	28.1	240	357	1,443	180	5,228	66.1

RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 POPULATION

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

TABLE C14. NUMBER AND RATE OF VIRAL HEPATITIS CASES BY TYPE NEW JERSEY, 1985-1994

YEAR	TYPE A/INFECTIOUS		TYPE B/SERUM		TYPE NON-A/NON-B	
	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE *
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
1994	306	3.9	410	5.2	211	2.7

*RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 POPULATION

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

TABLE C15. REPORTABLE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY COUNTY
NEW JERSEY, 1994

DISEASE	Atlantic	Bergen	Burlington	Camden	Cape May	Cumberland	Essex	Gloucester	Hudson	Hunterdon	Mercer	Middlesex
AMEBIASIS	0	2	2	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	3
BOTULISM, INFANTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS	32	90	44	28	25	11	54	7	10	25	34	64
CHOLERA,01+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS	8	0	0	0	28	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
GIARDIASIS	23	38	50	45	13	7	42	15	13	25	25	57
HEMO UREMIC SYND	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
H.INFLUENZAE	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	3	0
HEMORRHAGIC COLITIS	0	4	4	4	2	0	8	2	1	3	8	6
HEPATITIS A	6	56	13	20	1	0	20	6	20	4	29	42
HEPATITIS B	22	30	14	25	6	4	104	4	26	6	15	27
HEPATITIS NONA/NONB	12	2	22	59	4	6	18	7	3	1	19	18
KAWASAKI DISEASE	0	1	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	1
LEGIONELLOSIS	0	3	1	0	0	0	12	1	4	0	1	5
LEPROSY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEPTOSPIROSIS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LISTERIA	0	0	1	4	1	2	6	0	2	0	1	1
LYME DISEASE	17	36	93	2	6	9	21	26	3	470	61	35
MALARIA	4	1	1	3	1	0	3	0	5	1	0	20
MEASLES, IMPORTED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
MEASLES, INDIGENOUS	1	2	0	1	1	0	20	2	50	1	14	59
MENINGOCOCCAL INF	2	3	2	8	1	2	9	4	6	0	3	4
MUMPS	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
PERTUSSIS	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
PSITTACOSIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RHEUMATIC FEVER	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
ROCKY MT SPT'D FEVER	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
RUBELLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SALMONELLOSIS	33	103	40	84	28	11	133	27	52	15	72	125
SHIGELLOSIS	23	24	24	20	2	6	124	5	13	0	28	22
STREP. GROUP B	2	3	0	14	1	0	23	3	2	1	31	4
TETANUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRICHINOSIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
TYPHOID FEVER	0	1	2	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	3	3
YERSINIOSIS	1	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	1	3	4	9
NOT STATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	187	405	315	325	121	80	616	113	222	556	355	513

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

TABLE 15. REPORTABLE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY COUNTY (CONT'D)
NEW JERSEY, 1994

DISEASE	Mon-mouth	Morris	Ocean	Passaic	Salem	Somer-set	Sussex	Union	Warren	Un-known	Total
AMEBIASIS	1	3	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	2	25
BOTULISM, INFANT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS	70	34	48	23	11	29	20	43	14	4	720
CHOLERA,01+	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	63
GIARDIASIS	69	49	40	40	6	26	23	9	15	4	634
HEMO UREMIC SYNDR	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
H. INFLUENZA	0	0	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	16
HEMORRHAGIC COLITIS	15	9	3	4	0	1	8	1	2	0	85
HEPATITIS A	17	10	22	16	2	4	9	4	4	1	306
HEPATITIS B	33	5	16	31	4	7	2	17	7	5	410
HEPATITIS NONA/NONB	6	5	9	3	2	3	3	5	2	2	211
KAWASAKI DISEASE	1	2	0	3	0	2	1	2	0	0	20
LEGIONELLOSIS	6	2	9	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	49
LEPROSY	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
LEPTOSPIROSIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
LISTERIA	7	1	4	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	34
LYME DISEASE	62	287	96	7	23	201	24	18	34	1	1,532
MALARIA	2	0	3	3	0	0	2	7	1	0	57
MEASLES, IMPORTED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
MEASLES, INDIGENOUS	0	6	4	3	0	3	2	1	2	0	172
MENINGOCOCCAL INF.	3	2	5	3	1	2	1	3	1	0	65
MUMPS	0	4	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	13
PERTUSSIS	0	2	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	15
PSITTACOSIS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
RHEUMATIC FEVER	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
ROCKY MT SPTD FEVER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
RUBELLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SALMONELLOSIS	90	52	79	93	16	27	19	44	11	6	1,160
SHIGELLOSIS	35	9	111	38	6	9	4	16	3	0	522
STREP. GROUP B	6	6	31	15	0	4	2	2	2	0	152
TETANUS	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TRICHINOSIS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TYPHOID FEVER	2	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	25
YERSINIOSIS	3	3	6	5	0	2	1	0	0	0	45
NOT STATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	433	498	494	302	73	326	126	175	103	26	6,364

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

TABLE C15A. REPORTABLE COMMUNICABLE DISEASE RATES* BY COUNTY NEW JERSEY, 1994

DISEASE	Atlantic	Bergen	Burling-ton	Camden	Cape May	Cumber-land	Essex	Glou-cester	Hudson	Hunter-don	Mercer	Middle-sex
AMEBIASIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOTULISM, INFANTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS	13.8	10.7	11.0	5.5	25.6	7.9	7.1	2.9	1.8	21.7	10.3	9.2
CHOLERA,01+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS	3.4	-	-	-	28.6	15.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIARDIASIS	9.9	4.5	12.5	8.9	13.3	5.0	5.5	6.2	2.4	21.7	7.6	8.2
HEMO UREMIC SYND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H.INFLUENZAE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HEMORRHAGIC COLITIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	2.4	0.9
HEPATITIS A	2.6	6.6	3.3	3.9	-	-	2.6	2.5	3.6	-	8.8	6.1
HEPATITIS B	9.5	3.6	3.5	4.9	6.1	-	13.6	-	4.7	5.2	4.6	3.9
HEPATITIS NONA/NONB	5.2	-	5.5	11.6	-	4.3	2.4	2.9	-	-	5.8	2.6
KAWASAKI DISEASE	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-
LEGIONELLOSIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	0.7
LEPROSY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LEPTOSPIROSIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LISTERIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	-
LYME DISEASE	7.3	4.3	23.3	-	6.1	6.5	2.7	10.8	-	408.0	18.5	5.1
MALARIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	2.9
MEASLES, IMPORTED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEASLES, INDIGENOUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	-	9.1	-	4.2	8.5
MENINGOCOCCAL INF	-	-	-	1.6	-	-	1.2	-	1.1	-	-	-
MUMPS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERTUSSIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PSITTACOSIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RHEUMATIC FEVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROCKY MT SPT'D FVR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RUBELLA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SALMONELLOSIS	14.2	12.2	10.0	16.6	28.6	7.9	17.4	11.2	9.4	13.0	21.9	18.0
SHIGELLOSIS	9.9	2.8	6.0	3.9	-	4.3	16.2	2.1	2.4	-	8.5	3.2
STREP. GROUP B	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	9.4	-
TETANUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRICHINOSIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TYPHOID FEVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YERSINIOSIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	1.3
NOT STATED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
*RATES ARE COMPUTED PER 100,000 POPULATION
NOTE: - DENOTES CASES FEWER THAN FIVE

TABLE 15A. REPORTABLE COMMUNICABLE DISEASE RATES* BY COUNTY (CONT'D)
NEW JERSEY, 1994

DISEASE	Mon-mouth	Morris	Ocean	Passaic	Salem	Somer-set	Sussex	Union	Warren	TOTAL	
										Number	Rate
AMEBIASIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	0.3
BOTULISM,INFANT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS	12.1	7.8	10.5	5.0	17.0	11.1	14.5	8.7	14.7	720	9.1
CHOLERA,01+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	0.8
GIARDIASIS	11.9	11.2	8.8	8.7	9.3	10.0	16.6	1.8	15.7	634	8.0
HEMO UREMIC SYNDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	0.1
H. INFLUENZA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	0.2
HEMORRHAGIC COLITIS	2.6	2.1	-	-	-	-	5.8	-	-	85	1.1
HEPATITIS A	2.9	2.3	4.8	3.5	-	-	6.5	-	-	306	3.9
HEPATITIS B	5.7	1.1	3.5	6.7	-	2.7	-	3.4	7.3	410	5.2
HEPATITIS NONA/NONB	1.0	1.1	2.0	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	211	2.7
KAWASAKI DISEASE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	0.3
LEGIONELLOSIS	1.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	0.6
LEPROSY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
LEPTOSPIROSIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
LISTERIA	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	0.4
LYME DISEASE	10.7	65.5	21.0	1.5	35.5	77.1	17.4	3.6	35.6	1,532	19.4
MALARIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	57	0.7
MEASLES, IMPORTED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
MEASLES, INDIGENOUS	-	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	2.2
MENINGOCOCCAL INF.	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	0.8
MUMPS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	0.2
PERTUSSIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	0.2
PSITTACOSIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
RHEUMATIC FEVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0.1
ROCKY MT SPTD FEVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0.1
RUBELLA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
SALMONELLOSIS	15.6	11.9	17.3	20.1	24.7	10.4	13.7	8.9	11.5	1,160	14.7
SHIGELLOSIS	6.1	2.1	24.3	8.2	9.3	3.5	-	3.2	-	522	6.6
STREP. GROUP B	1.0	1.4	6.8	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	152	1.9
TETANUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
TRICHINOSIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
TYPHOID FEVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	0.3
YERSINIOSIS	-	-	1.3	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	45	0.6
NOT STATED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

*RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION

NOTE: - DENOTES CASES FEWER THAN FIVE

TABLE C16. REPORTABLE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY AGE NEW JERSEY, 1994

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	2	3	0	1	7	4	4	3	1	0	0	25
BOTULISM, INFANT	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS	77	33	32	74	143	152	81	43	45	40	0	720
CHOLERA,01+	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS	6	13	20	5	3	15	1	0	0	0	0	63
GIARDIASIS	91	89	61	29	78	148	68	38	22	10	0	634
HEMO UREMIC SYNDR	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
H.INFLUENZAE	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	3	0	16
HEMORRHAGIC COLITIS	19	16	14	13	2	2	2	4	5	8	0	85
HEPATITIS A	8	14	20	38	70	61	24	24	21	26	0	306
HEPATITIS B	1	0	1	26	115	128	71	29	19	19	1	410
HEPATITIS NONA/NONB	1	0	0	4	37	89	46	11	11	12	0	211
KAWASAKI DISEASE	12	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
LEGIONELLOSIS	0	0	0	1	1	4	4	6	14	19	0	49
LEPROSY	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
LEPTOSPIROSIS	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
LISTERIA	4	1	0	0	5	2	0	2	5	15	0	34
LYME DISEASE	36	121	160	164	105	235	275	181	138	114	3	1,532
MALARIA	2	1	7	8	12	16	5	3	1	2	0	57
MEASLES, IMPORTED	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
MEASLES, INDIGENOUS	69	8	3	45	39	7	0	1	0	0	0	172
MENINGOCOCCAL INF	19	4	5	9	7	4	6	3	2	6	0	65
MUMPS	0	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	13
PERTUSSIS	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	15
PSITTACOSIS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
RHEUMATIC FEVER	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
ROCKY MT SPT'D FEVER	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	5
RUBELLA	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SALMONELLOSIS	270	103	86	93	154	141	95	79	56	83	0	1,160
SHIGELLOSIS	96	111	73	38	86	52	25	18	8	15	0	522
STREP GROUP B	86	0	0	13	30	20	1	0	0	0	2	152
TETANUS	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
TRICHINOSIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
TYPHOID FEVER	2	1	3	5	8	3	1	2	0	0	0	25
YERSINIOSIS	15	4	1	1	6	4	0	3	6	5	0	45
NOT STATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	828	530	495	580	913	1,095	711	456	358	378	20	6,364

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

TABLE C17. REPORTABLE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY MONTH OF ONSET
NEW JERSEY, 1994

DISEASE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ONSET UNKNOWN	TOTAL
AMEBIASIS	1	3	1	2	1	0	5	2	0	0	2	4	4	25
BOTULISM, INFANT	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS	33	18	34	44	67	120	88	79	67	55	58	35	22	720
CHOLERA,01+	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	1	0	0	0	52	63
GIARDIASIS	25	28	34	40	36	51	64	93	65	72	52	32	42	634
HEMO UREMIC SYNDR	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	7
H.INFLUENZAE	1	2	0	1	2	1	3	2	0	1	0	3	0	16
HEMORRHAGIC COLITIS	0	1	0	0	6	11	29	14	8	4	1	1	10	85
HEPATITIS A	27	28	20	20	24	14	19	27	26	24	18	24	35	306
HEPATITIS B	18	25	32	34	20	28	38	25	29	29	29	31	72	410
HEPATITIS NONA/NONB	19	15	18	12	12	9	16	12	11	13	17	23	34	211
KAWASAKI DISEASE	3	2	3	1	1	0	1	1	1	3	2	2	0	20
LEGIONELLOSIS	2	2	2	2	2	3	8	10	4	3	7	2	2	49
LEPROSY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
LEPTOSPIROSIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
LISTERIA	1	1	0	0	6	2	6	5	4	2	3	1	3	34
LYME DISEASE	10	9	19	34	120	467	448	136	50	77	41	22	99	1,532
MALARIA	9	0	0	4	1	6	4	8	10	5	1	3	6	57
MEASLES, IMPORTED	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
MEASLES, INDIGENOUS	2	8	63	54	34	6	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	172
MENINGOCOCCAL INF	8	2	8	2	7	2	5	5	5	4	4	11	2	65
MUMPS	1	2	3	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	13
PERTUSSIS	3	2	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	15
PSITTACOSIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
RHEUMATIC FEVER	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	5
ROCKY MTN SPT'D FEVER	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
RUBELLA	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SALMONELLOSIS	73	38	60	60	91	93	134	132	159	88	91	71	70	1,160
SHIGELLOSIS	21	12	19	22	42	40	73	53	32	55	75	53	25	522
STREP. GROUP B	5	9	13	14	9	12	18	9	19	18	2	9	15	152
TETANUS	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TRICHINOSIS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
TYPHOID FEVER	2	1	3	3	3	0	2	5	3	2	1	0	0	25
YERSINIOSIS	4	2	2	4	2	4	8	3	2	5	3	3	3	45
NOT STATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	270	211	337	358	493	875	979	636	499	463	411	334	498	6,364

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

TABLE C18. REPORTABLE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY RACE/ETHNICITY NEW JERSEY, 1994

DISEASE	WHITE NON-HISPANIC	BLACK NON-HISPANIC	HISPANIC	OTHER	NOT STATED	TOTAL
AMEBIASIS	11	5	3	2	4	25
BOTULISM, INFANT	2	0	0	0	0	2
CAMPLOBACTERIOSIS	529	52	40	9	90	720
CHOLERA,01+	0	0	0	1	1	2
CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS	6	0	3	0	54	63
GIARDIASIS	437	36	80	11	70	634
HEMO UREMIC SYND	6	0	0	0	1	7
H.INFLUENZAE	11	3	2	0	0	16
HEMORRHAGIC COLITIS	60	6	1	0	18	85
HEPATITIS A	178	37	34	24	33	306
HEPATITIS B	158	161	41	17	33	410
HEPATITIS NONA/NONB	103	79	19	1	9	211
KAWASAKI DISEASE	13	3	1	2	1	20
LEGIONELLOSIS	39	4	1	0	5	49
LEPROSY	0	0	1	0	0	1
LEPTOSPIROSIS	1	0	0	0	0	1
LISTERIA	25	4	1	0	4	34
LYME DISEASE	1,290	20	14	20	188	1,532
MALARIA	9	16	5	16	11	57
MEASLES, IMPORTED	1	0	2	0	0	3
MEASLES, INDIGENOUS	41	44	26	6	55	172
MENINGOCOCCAL INF	35	18	7	1	4	65
MUMPS	6	3	2	1	1	13
PERTUSSIS	11	1	1	0	2	15
PSITTACOSIS	1	0	0	0	0	1
RHEUMATIC FEVER	3	0	1	1	0	5
ROCKY MT SPT'D FEVER	5	0	0	0	0	5
RUBELLA	1	0	0	0	0	1
SALMONELLOSIS	713	189	111	18	129	1,160
SHIGELLOSIS	214	147	89	3	69	522
STREP. GROUP B	66	48	5	2	31	152
TETANUS	2	0	0	0	0	2
TRICHINOSIS	1	1	0	0	0	2
TYPHOID FEVER	3	3	7	9	3	25
YERSINIOSIS	23	10	4	0	8	45
NOT STATED	0	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	4,004	890	501	145	824	6,364

SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

HEALTH STATUS

1994

INTRODUCTION

In October, 1990, 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 1994 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 targetting 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. Six 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.

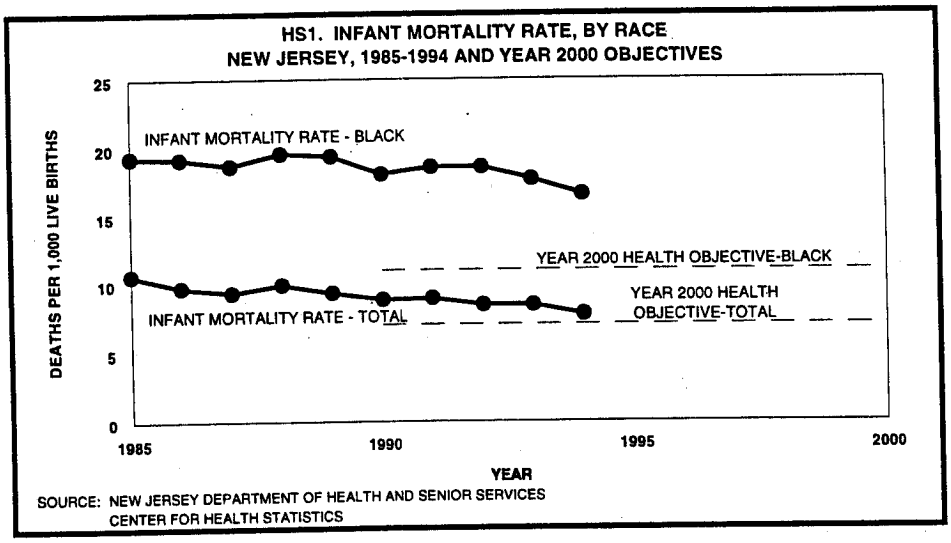
The following list categorizes the selected objectives into those which, given current trends, appear achievable by the Year 2000, those whose achievement seems unlikely, and another group of objectives whose trend lines are such that status in the Year 2000 is not possible to predict. These categorizations 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	

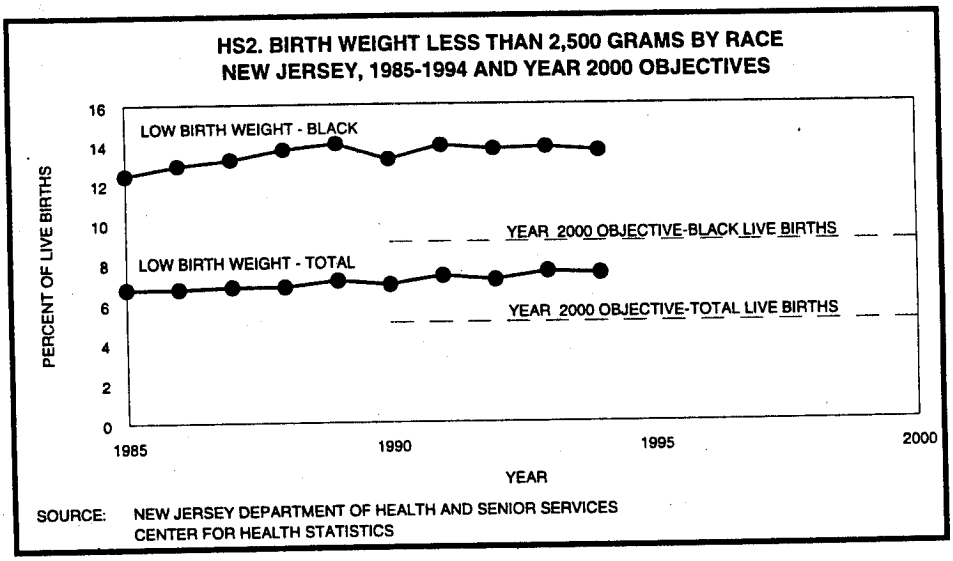
OBJECTIVE	LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED	NOT LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED	UNCERTAIN
BIRTHS TO FEMALES 10-14 - TOTAL		X	
BIRTHS TO FEMALES 10-14 - MINORITY		X	
BIRTHS TO FEMALES 15-19 - TOTAL		X	
BIRTHS TO FEMALES 15-19 - MINORITY		X	
MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES - 15-19 - TOTAL	X		
SUICIDES - 15-19 - WHITE MALES	X		
HOMICIDES - 15-19 - MINORITY MALES			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
ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE - TOTAL			X
ACTIVE 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 MEN, 65 AND OVER			X
CIRRHOSIS DEATHS - TOTAL, AGE-ADJUSTED	X		
CIRRHOSIS DEATHS - MINORITY MALES, AGE-ADJUSTED	X		
DRUG-RELATED DEATHS - TOTAL		X	

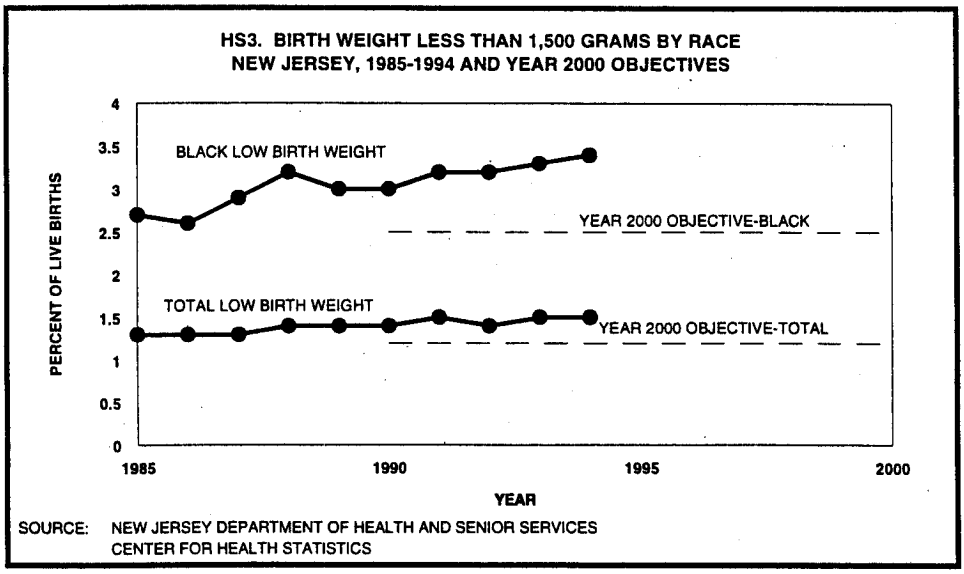
PRIORITY AREA
IMPROVE INFANT, CHILD HEALTH AND MATERNAL OUTCOMES



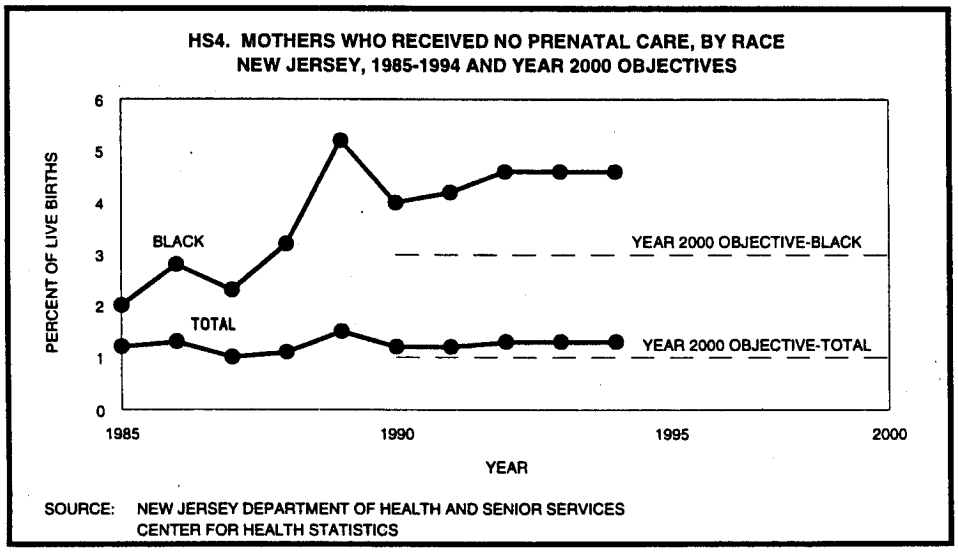
It appears likely that the total infant mortality rate will meet the Year 2000 objective, as this rate has been gradually declining for more than two decades and almost achieved its target in 1994. Although the black infant mortality rate is also declining, the objective was set aggressively, in order to decrease the gap between the total and black infant mortality rates and it is uncertain that this target will be met by the Year 2000.



Percentages of both total and black low birth weight babies have been increasing over the time period 1985 through1994. 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.

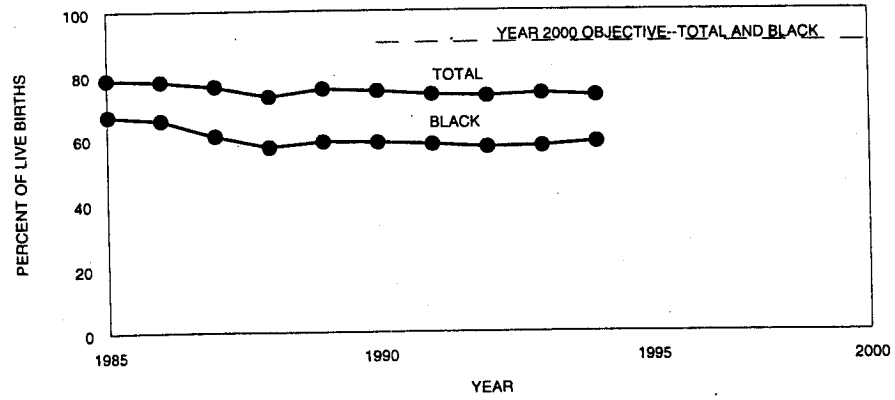


The percentages of both total and black newborns with a weight at birth under 1,500 grams have not declined over the period; each percentage was higher in 1994 than in 1985. If current trends continue, it appears unlikely that either objective will be met.



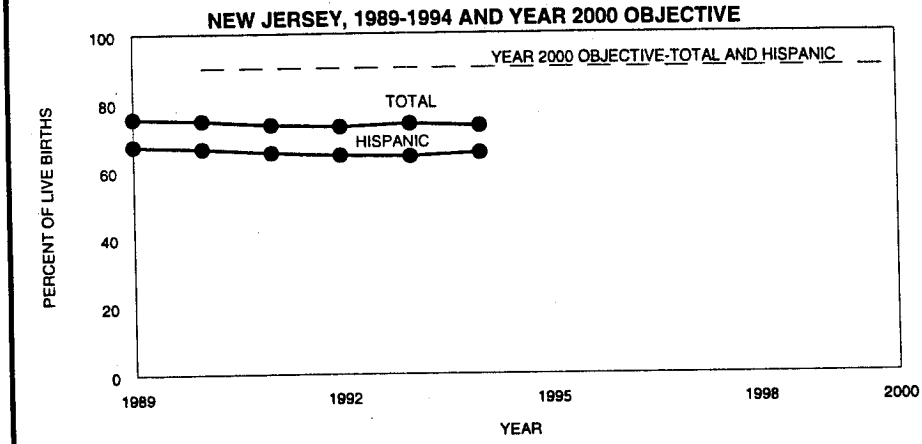
The percent of mothers of all races who received no prenatal care remained virtually unchanged over the past ten years, while the percent of black mothers for whom no prenatal care was reported has more than doubled. At current trends, it appears unlikely that the Year 2000 objective for black mothers 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, 1985-1994 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, 1989-1994 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVE

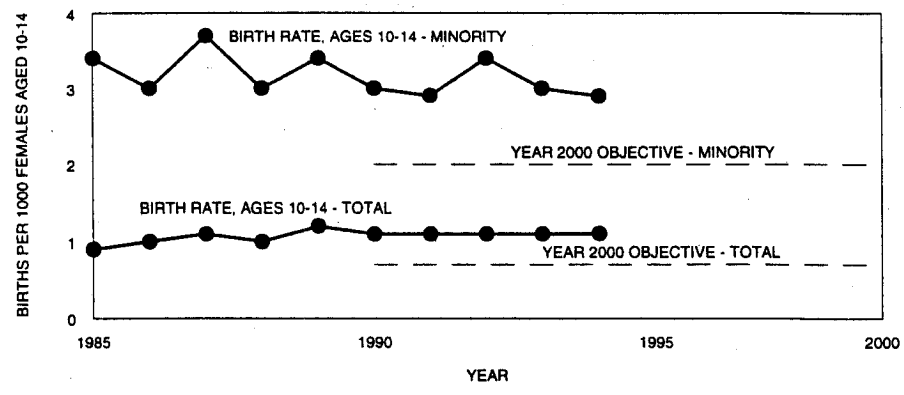


SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

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 targetted race or ethnic group or by the total population by the Year 2000.

PRIORITY AREA
IMPROVE THE HEALTH OF ADOLESCENTS

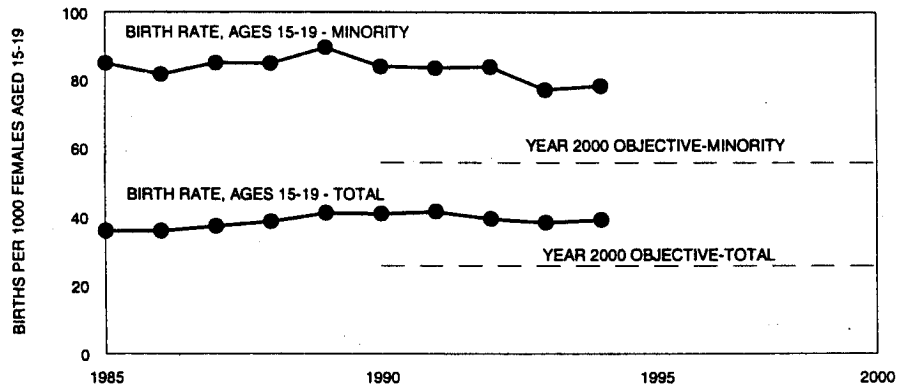
HS7. BIRTHS TO FEMALES 10-14 YEARS OF AGE BY RACE
NEW JERSEY, 1985-1994 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVES



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

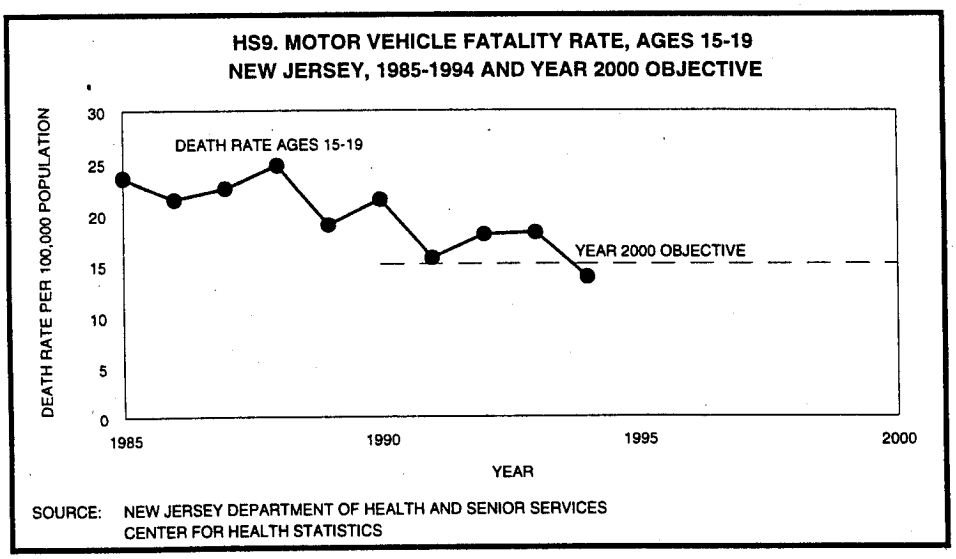
Teenage mothers have higher rates of low birth weight babies than mothers in other age groups. Little progress has been made in lowering the fertility rate of minority females and the fertility rate in total females in the 10 through 14 age group has increased slightly over the period. These trends appear to be stable, and if they continue in the same patterns for the remainder of the decade, the objectives will not be met.

HS8. BIRTHS TO FEMALES 15-19 YEARS OF AGE BY RACE
NEW JERSEY, 1985-1994 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVES

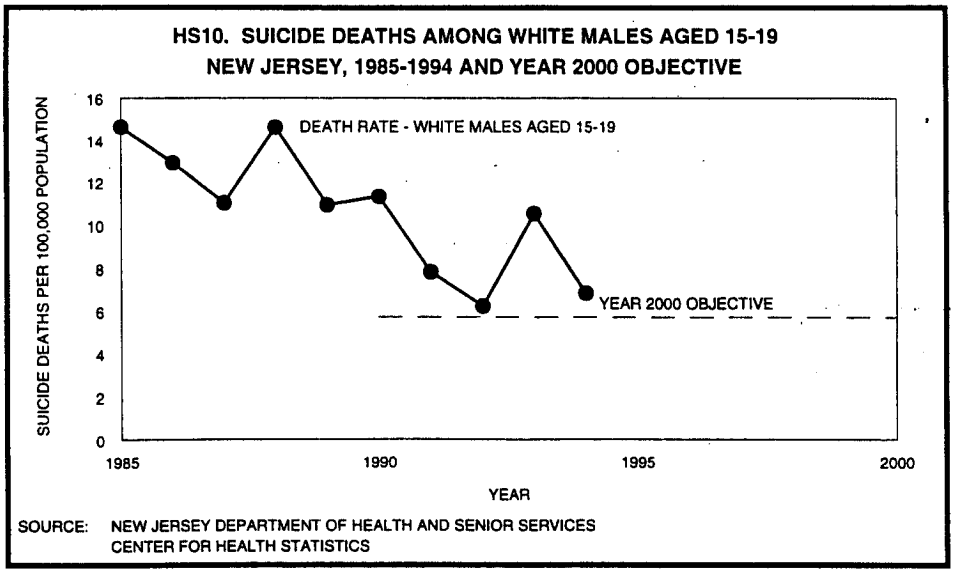


SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

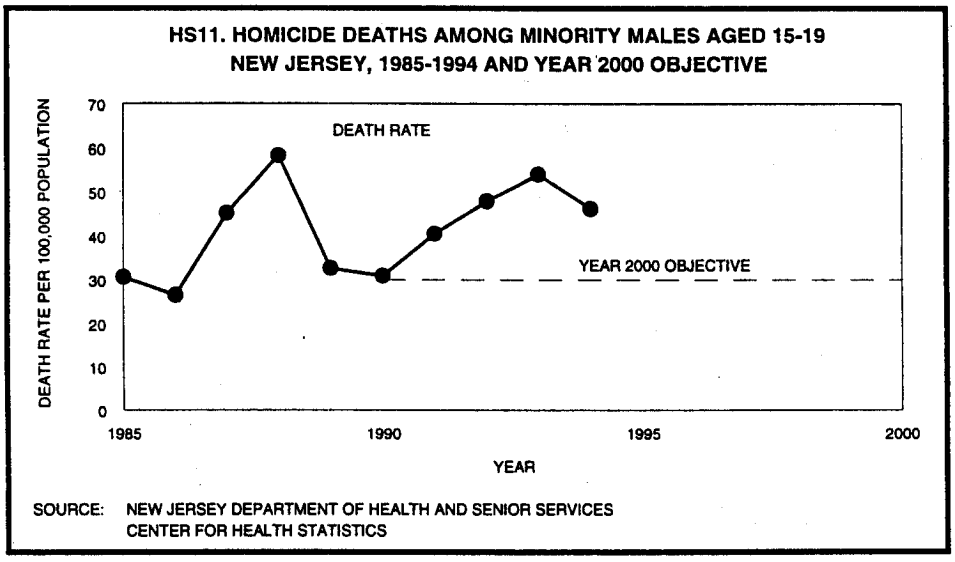
Fertility rates among 15 through 19 year old females are considerably higher than in 10 through 14 year olds, but also show little progress toward meeting the target levels. The rate among minority females 15 through 19 has declined slightly during the most recent years of the ten-year period since 1985 but not at a rate sufficient to meet the target by the year 2000, while the rate in the total population of 15 through 19 year old females has actually increased since 1985. It appears unlikely that either of 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 ten years and the objective was reached in 1994. If this low rate can be maintained throughout the rest of the decade, this objective will be achieved.



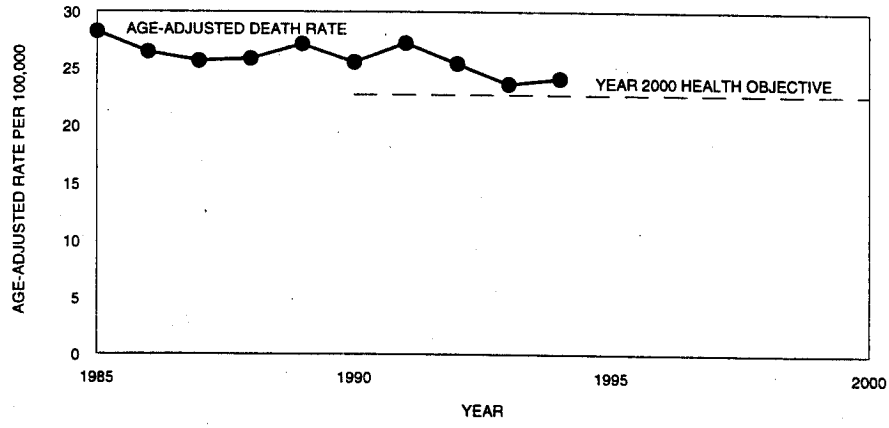
The suicide death rate among white males 15 through 19 years of age has declined dramatically in recent years and essentially met the Year 2000 target in1992. Because the annual number of deaths is small, the death rate tends to fluctuate, thus the current level may not be maintained for the rest of the decade. Since the death rate approached the target level again in 1994, it appears possible to meet the Year 2000 objective.



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. Although the rate decreased in 1994, the fluctuation in this rate from year to year makes it uncertain that the objective will be met by the Year 2000.

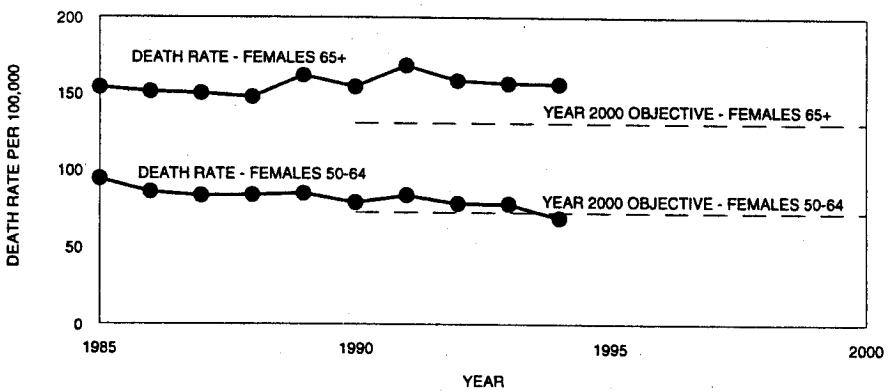
PRIORITY AREA
PREVENT, DETECT AND CONTROL CANCER

HS12. AGE-ADJUSTED FEMALE BREAST CANCER DEATH RATE NEW JERSEY, 1985-1994 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVE



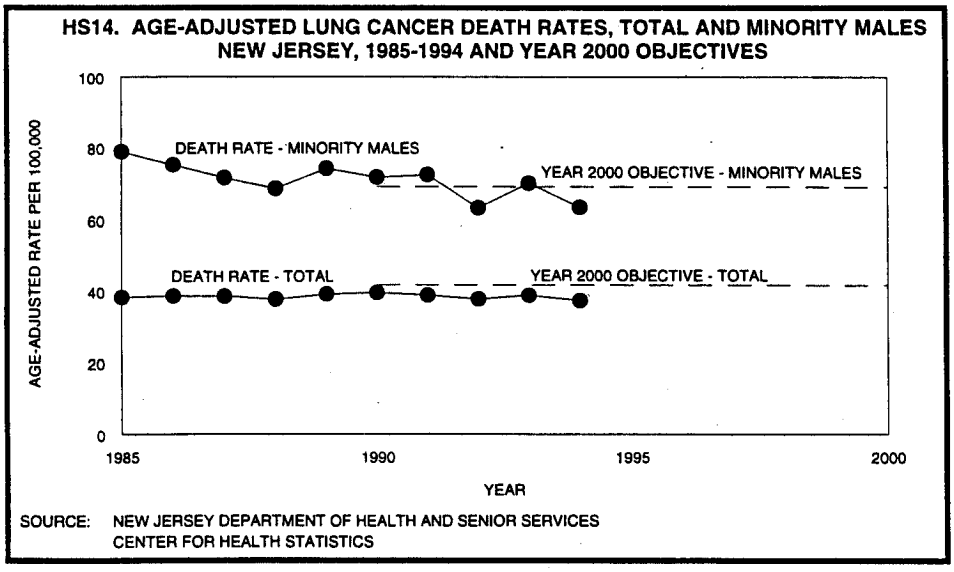
SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

HS13. FEMALE BREAST CANCER DEATH RATES BY AGE NEW JERSEY, 1985-1994 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVES

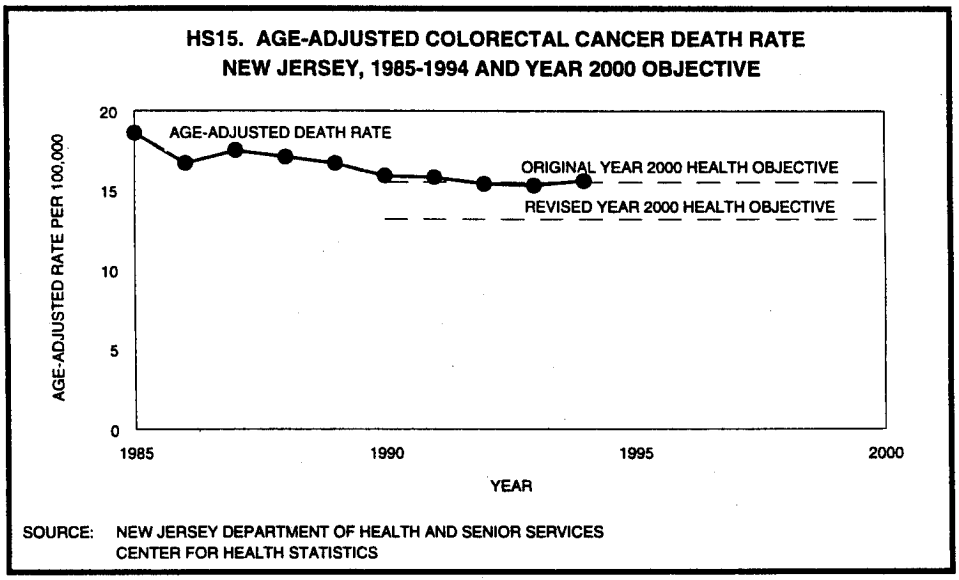


SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

The total female breast cancer death rate has declined since 1985 and in 1994 was very near 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 1994, but the death rate for females 65 and over was higher in 1994 than it was in 1985 and is not close to the Year 2000 target.

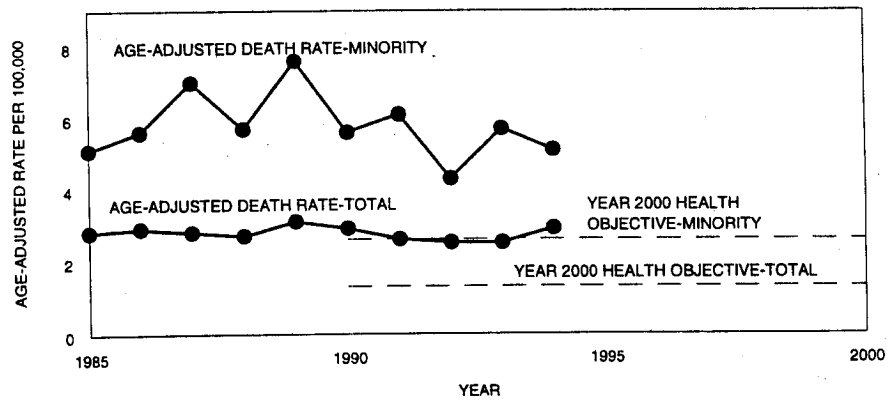


Because the average time span for development of lung cancer is lengthy (generally more than a decade), health objectives for this condition for the Year 2000 were directed toward slowing the rate of increase in the death rate. Although the lung cancer death rate for minority males continues to be substantially 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.



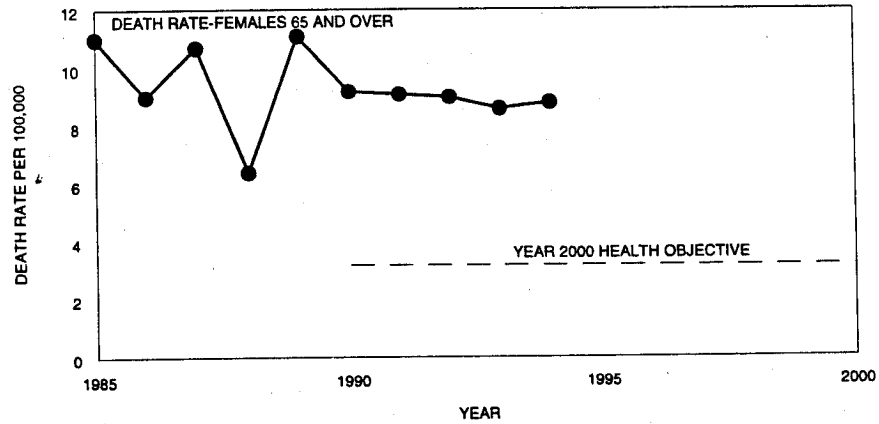
Age-adjusted death rates from colorectal cancer have steadily declined in recent years. The original Year 2000 objective for this condition was met very early in the decade. This led to a downward revision in the target in order to promote further decrease in the death rate. The death rate increased slightly in 1994, but additional years of data are needed to determine if this is a reversal in the downward trend. At this point in the decade, it is uncertain this this rate will meet the revised objective by the Year 2000.

HS16. AGE-ADJUSTED CERVICAL CANCER DEATH RATES NEW JERSEY, 1985-1994 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, 1985-1994 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVE

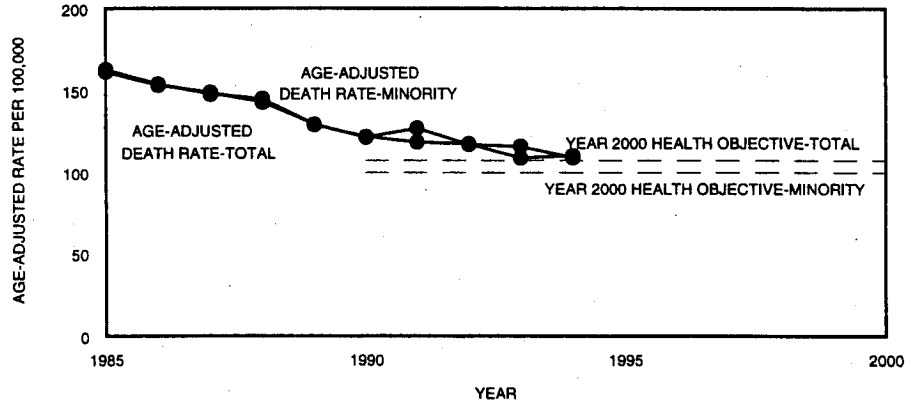


SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

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 (U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, 1990). 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.

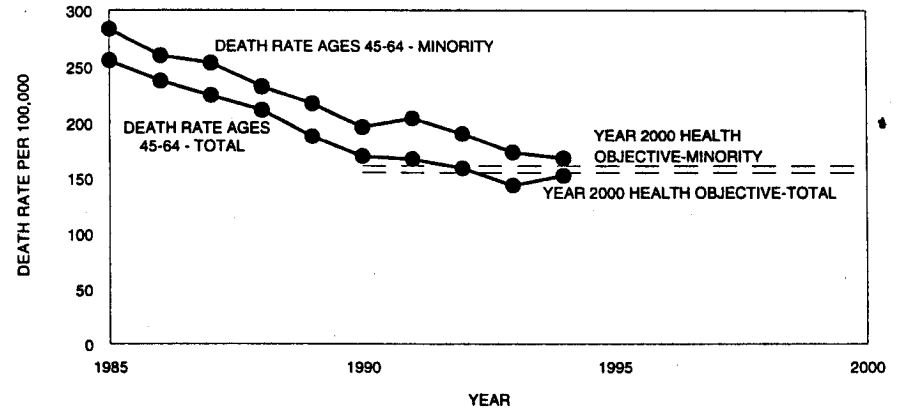
PRIORITY AREA
PREVENT, DETECT AND CONTROL CARDIOVASCULAR AND OTHER VASCULAR DISEASES

HS18. AGE-ADJUSTED CORONARY HEART DISEASE DEATH RATES NEW JERSEY, 1985-1994 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVES



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

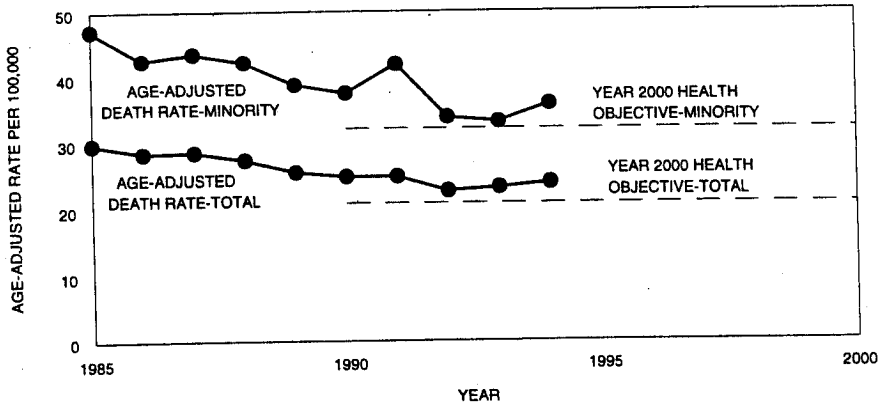
HS19. CORONARY HEART DISEASE DEATH RATES, AGES 45-64 NEW JERSEY, 1985-1994 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVES



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

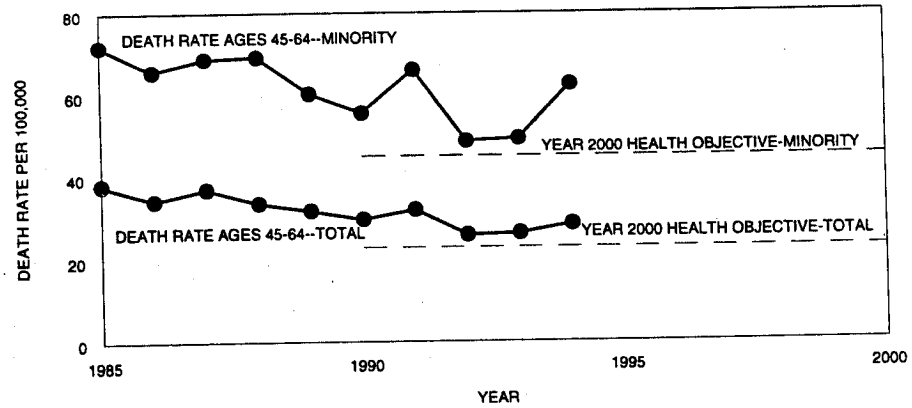
The death rate from coronary heart disease (CHD) has been decreasing in New Jersey and in the nation for more than 20 years. However, CHD remains the leading cause of death both in the state and in the country. The age-adjusted death rates for coronary heart disease for minorities and the total population are similar and are decreasing at about the same rate. In view of the decline in both total and minority age-adjusted death rates from CHD, it is likely that the objectives for both the total and minority populations of all ages will be reached. 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: the total rate has met the Year 2000 objective and the minority rate approached its target in 1994.

HS20. AGE-ADJUSTED CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE DEATH RATES NEW JERSEY, 1985-1994 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVES



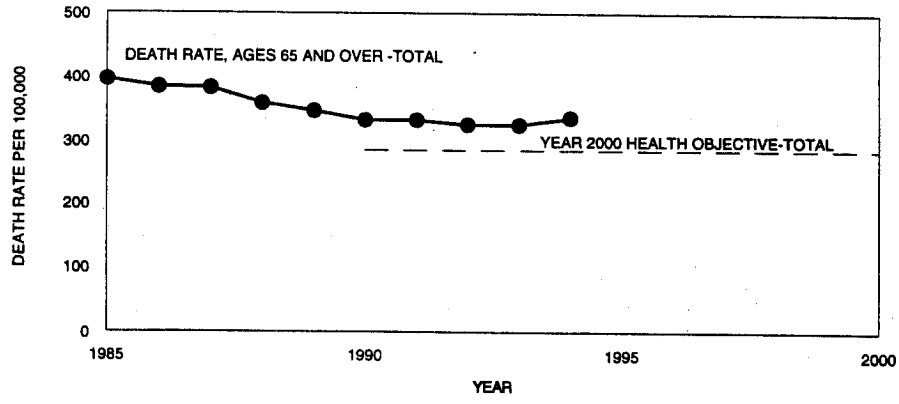
SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

HS21. CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE DEATH RATES, AGES 45-64 NEW JERSEY, 1985-1994 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVES



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

HS22. CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE DEATH RATE, AGES 65 AND OVER
NEW JERSEY, 1985-1994 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVE

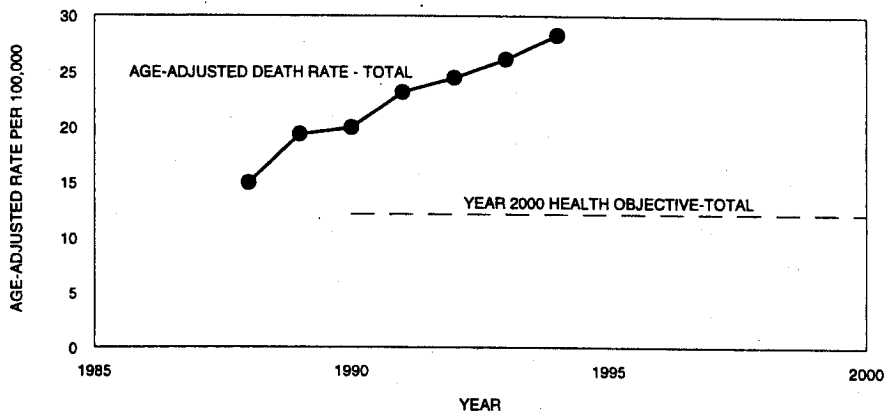


SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

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 in the age group. 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 and in 1994 the rate increased slightly in each of the target groups . Achievement of the Year 2000 objectives is still possible only if the overall downward trend in death rates resumes.

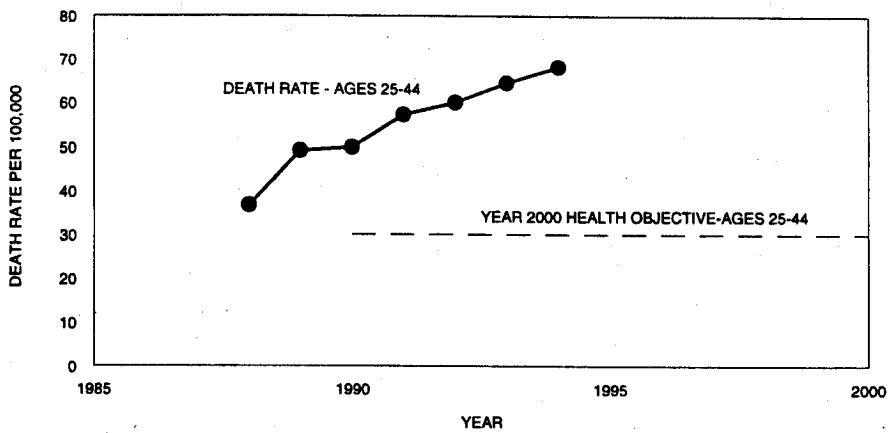
PRIORITY AREA
PREVENT AND CONTROL AIDS AND HIV INFECTION

HS23. AGE-ADJUSTED HIV INFECTION DEATH RATE
NEW JERSEY, 1988-1994 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVE



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

HS24. HIV INFECTION DEATH RATE, AGES 25-44
NEW JERSEY, 1988-1994 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVE

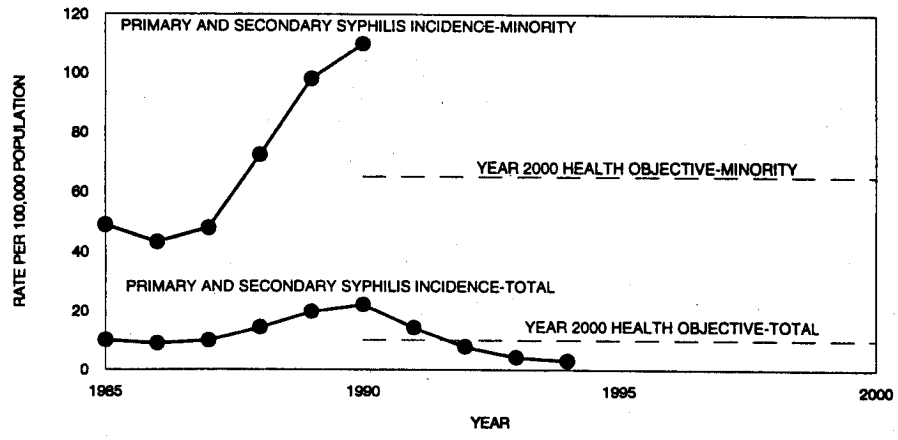


SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

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

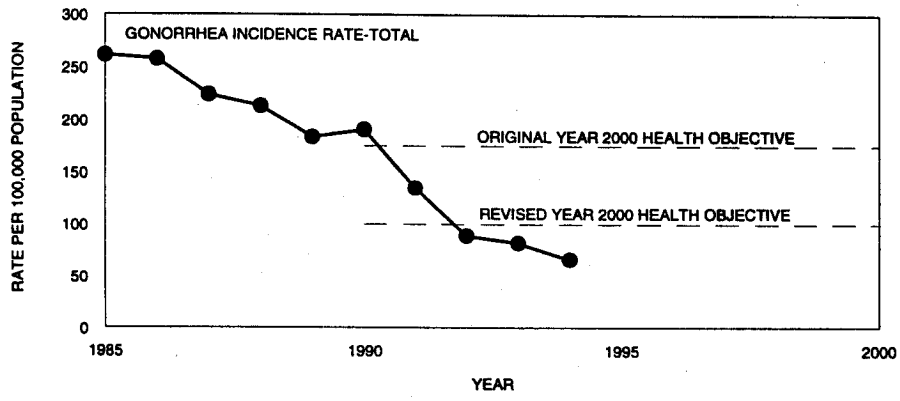
HS25. PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SYPHILIS INCIDENCE RATES NEW JERSEY, 1985-1994 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVES



SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

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 met the Year 2000 objective.

HS26. GONORRHEA INCIDENCE RATE NEW JERSEY, 1985-1994 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVE

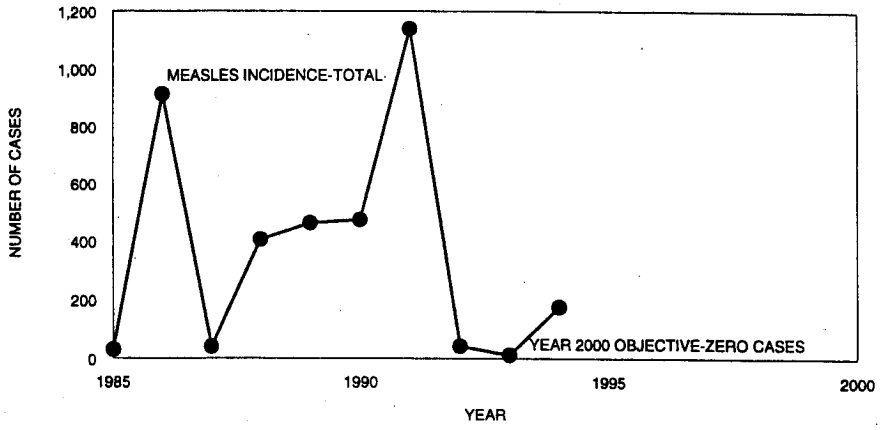


SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

A decline in the number of reported cases of gonorrhea has continued for more than a decade and the number of cases reported in1994 was about one-fourth the number reported in 1984. 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 has been met since 1992.

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

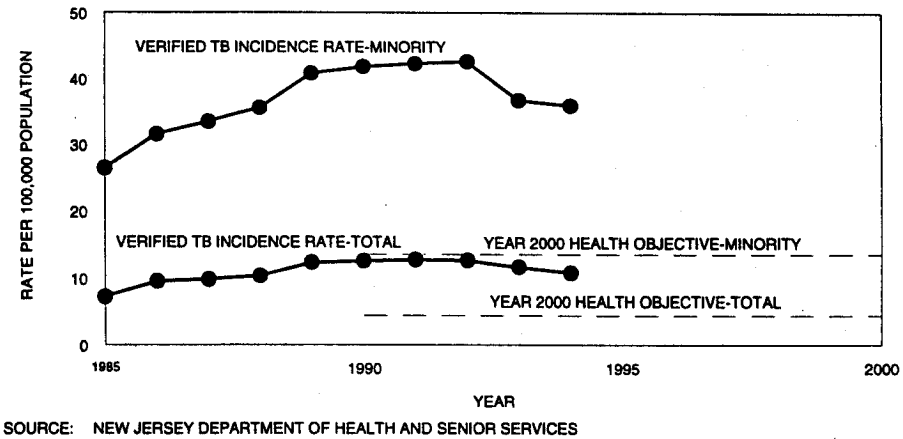
HS27. MEASLES INCIDENCE
NEW JERSEY, 1985-1994 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVE



SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The incidence of measles (rubeola) has reached epidemic proportions twice within the past ten 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 have been at a low level since 1992, the likelihood of reaching the Year 2000 objective of zero cases of measles is uncertain.

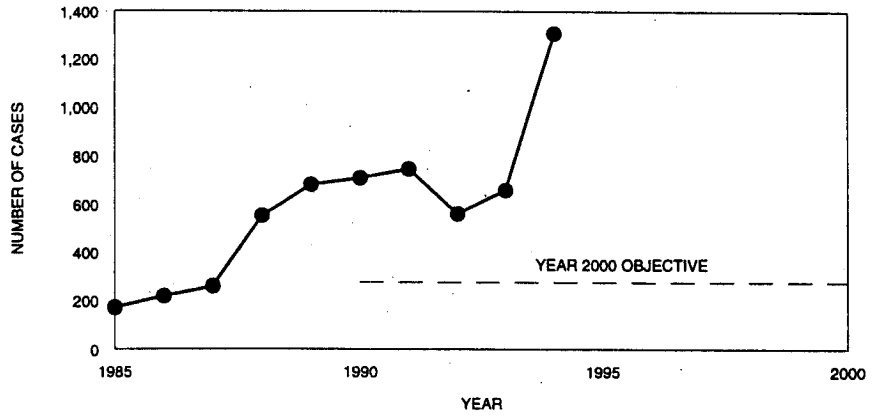
HS28. VERIFIED TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE RATES
NEW JERSEY, 1985-1994 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVES



SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Both the total and minority tuberculosis incidence rates rose steadily from 1985 until the early 1990s. However, both rates declined in 1993 and 1994. 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, 1985-1994 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVE

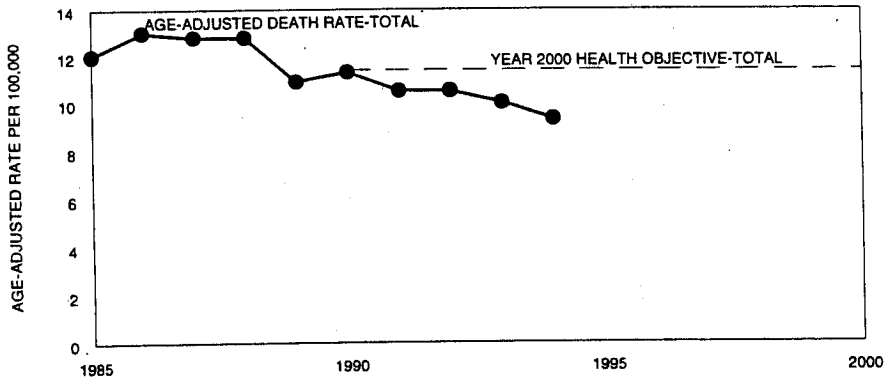


SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

As with other infectious diseases, the incidence of Lyme disease (with rash) has fluctuated. However, the reported incidence has been above the target level throughout the 1990s and, in 1994, reached its highest level of the past ten years. In the absence of additional education and control programs, it is unlikely that the Year 2000 objective will be met.

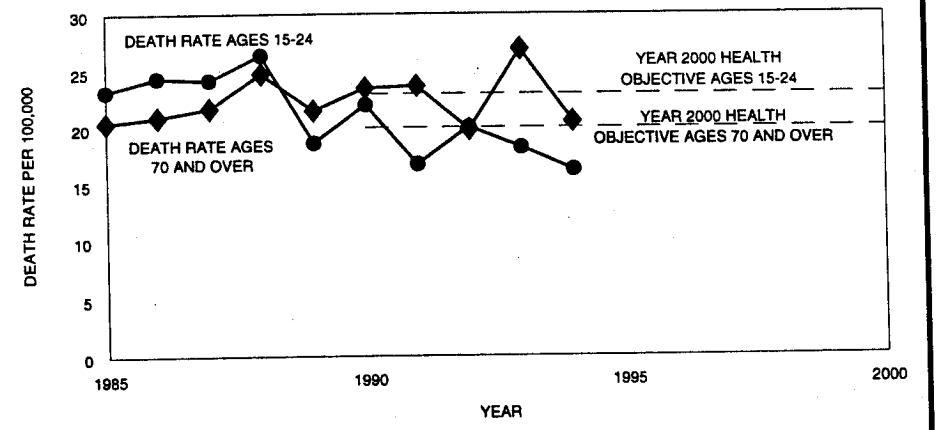
PRIORITY AREA
PREVENT AND CONTROL INJURIES

HS30. AGE-ADJUSTED MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITY RATE
NEW JERSEY, 1985-1994 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVE



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

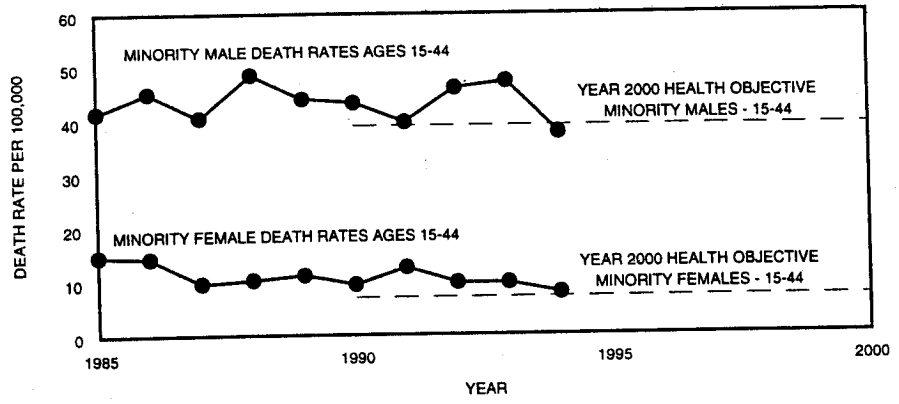
HS31. MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITY RATES BY AGE
NEW JERSEY, 1985-1994 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVES



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 since 1990. Relatively high 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 rate among 15 through 24 year olds has decreased over the period and now meets the Year 2000 target. The fatality rate in the elderly population has been higher than in 15 through 24 year olds since 1989 but this rate virtually reached its target in 1994 and will meet the Year 2000 objective, if current trends continue.

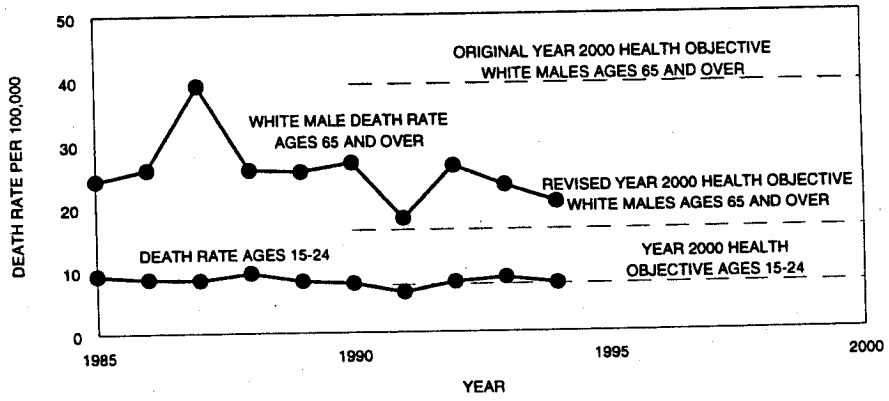
HS32. MINORITY HOMICIDE DEATH RATE, 15-44, BY SEX
NEW JERSEY, 1985-1994 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVES



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

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. Again in 1994, the target level has been met. It appears likely that the Year 2000 target can be achieved. The homicide death rate among minority females in this age group has shown a decreasing pattern during the past ten years and also appears likely to achieve the Year 2000 objective.

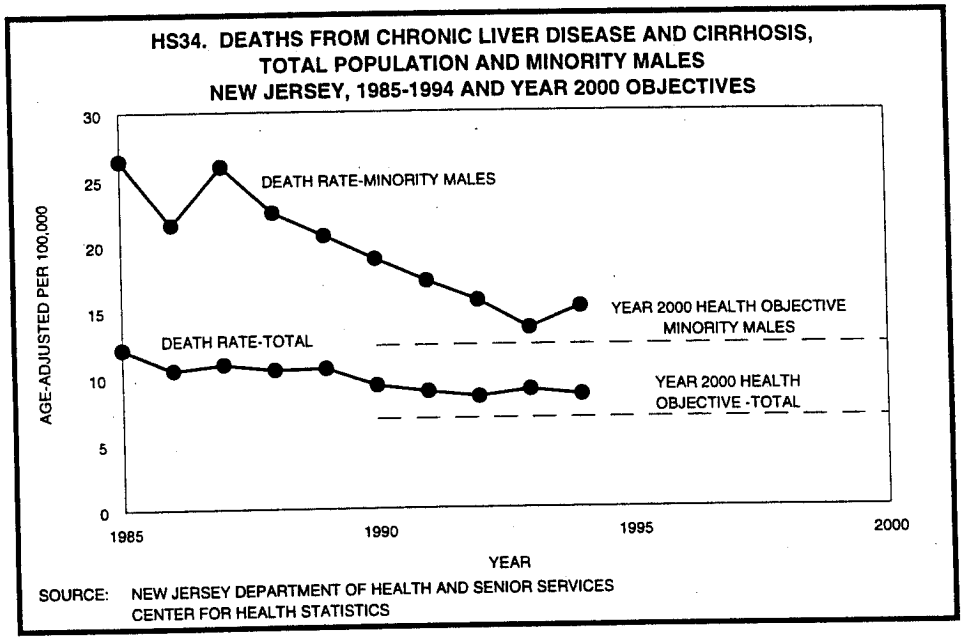
HS33. SUICIDE DEATH RATES BY AGE
NEW JERSEY, 1985-1994 AND YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVES



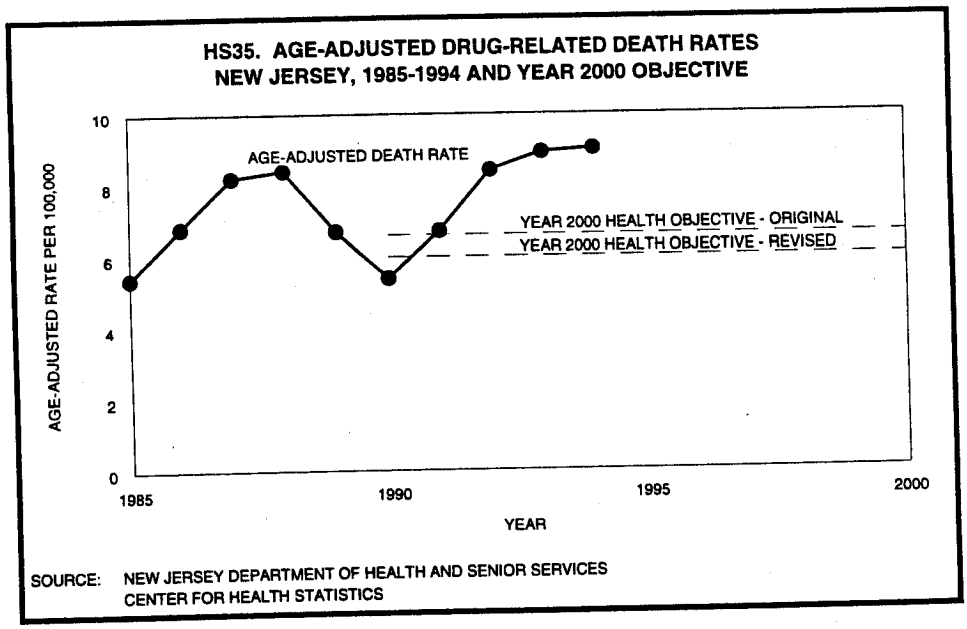
SOURCE: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

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 rate met its target again in 1994. The overall trend in recent years has been downward and it appears likely that the Year 2000 target will 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. The rate increased slightly in minority males in 1994, but additional years of data are needed to determine whether this is a reversal in the downward trend. Despite the rise in the death rate in minority males, 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 four 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 and other factors. At this point in the decade, however, it appears unlikely that the Year 2000 objective for drug-related deaths will be met.

POPULATION

1994

ESTIMATES

The population estimates presented in this report were prepared by the Population Division of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The state estimates were provided by single year of age (0, 1, 2,.....85 and over), sex (male, female) and four racial groups (white; black; American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut; and Asian and Pacific Islander). Estimates by Hispanic origin (Hispanic origin, non-Hispanic origin) are also available. These estimates are consistent with the postcensal estimates for the U.S. and the states by age, sex, race and Hispanic origin for 1990 through 1994 published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1127.

State estimates included in this report were developed using a cohort-component method in which each component of population change - births, deaths, domestic migration and international migration - was estimated separately for each birth cohort by sex and race. The basis for this method is the relationship between these components and the estimated population at a point in time:

$$P_1 = P_0 + B - D + NDM + NMA$$

where:

P_1 = Population at the end of the period (July 1 of the estimate year)
P_0 = Population at the beginning of the period (July 1 of the previous year)
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 modified age, race, sex and Hispanic origin files from the April 1, 1990 Census were used as the starting point for the process, which produced population estimates for July 1 of 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993 and 1994. Birth and death data used in this methodology were obtained (1) for states, from the National Center for Health Statistics, (2) for counties, from the member agencies of the Federal State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates (estimated) and, (3) for January 1 through June 30 of 1994, from the Population Division program for national population estimates (estimated). An estimate of internal migration was developed using a variant of the administrative records method, which employs an extract of tax returns provided by the Internal Revenue Service and a 20 percent sample of information on the Social Security Administration Application File. These files when matched for two periods yield an estimate of migration for states. International migration is estimated by an aggregation of four 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. Various national data sets were utilized including those from the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

After the cohort-component method had been used to produce preliminary estimates, the ratio method was used to make these estimates consistent with previously published state and national estimates. This was accomplished by controlling each year's estimates by age, sex, race and Hispanic origin to the corresponding year's estimates for each state by age and sex independently generated by Census Bureau staff and rounding these numbers to integers, while preserving their consistency with the state and national controls.

The populations of counties were provided by the Census Bureau for July 1 of each year 1990 through 1994 by five-year age groups (0-4, 5-9.....80-84, 85 and over), sex (male, female), and modified race/Hispanic origin (white non-Hispanic; white Hispanic; black; American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander and total Hispanic). Estimates presented in this report are distributed by five-year age groups, sex and three racial groups: white, black and all other races for the state and each county in

Tables P1 through P22 and for the Hispanic population by sex and ten-year age groups for the state and counties in Table P23.

Using the April 1, 1990 modified Census counts for age, sex and modified race/Hispanic origin as the starting point and the state estimates by age, sex and race/Hispanic origin determined through use of the cohort-component method, as described above, the estimates for counties were developed using the ratio method of controlling to the state totals. After these estimates were generated, the ratio method was applied to the data partitioned into groups which correspond to the demographic totals. These steps were repeated to obtain estimates for counties by age, race and sex for each of the data years.

The figures presented here are part of an evolving project of the U.S. Census Bureau to develop postcensal population estimates for states and counties by age, sex, race and Hispanic origin. Census Bureau staff expect to prepare estimates for years subsequent to 1994 and to annually revise the existing series of estimates back to 1990.

The Census Bureau does not consider these estimates to be accurate for each individual cell and recommend aggregating the individual cells to larger groups.

TABLE P1. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
NEW JERSEY, 1994

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	578,714	225,123	214,538	439,661	55,995	54,042	110,037	14,874	14,142	29,016	295,992	282,722
5-9	543,046	214,349	204,284	418,633	48,323	46,524	94,847	15,330	14,236	29,566	278,002	265,044
10-14	511,537	200,260	189,415	389,675	46,345	44,439	90,784	15,641	15,437	31,078	262,246	249,291
15-19	488,533	192,029	181,078	373,107	44,868	43,394	88,262	13,613	13,551	27,164	250,510	238,023
20-24	496,473	194,064	187,079	381,143	44,402	45,342	89,744	12,172	13,414	25,586	250,638	245,835
25-29	565,681	223,402	218,006	441,408	45,879	48,927	94,806	13,716	15,751	29,467	282,997	282,684
30-34	698,650	278,369	277,973	556,342	49,204	54,810	104,014	18,373	19,921	38,294	345,946	352,704
35-39	693,305	278,505	280,384	558,889	44,994	50,361	95,355	18,566	20,495	39,061	342,065	351,240
40-44	607,957	242,314	250,779	493,093	36,487	44,080	80,567	16,326	17,971	34,297	295,127	312,830
45-49	534,588	216,694	225,030	441,724	29,016	36,067	65,083	13,554	14,227	27,781	259,264	275,324
50-54	431,422	175,364	183,069	358,433	23,838	30,013	53,851	9,753	9,385	19,138	208,955	222,467
55-59	348,971	140,310	150,702	291,012	19,672	24,784	44,456	6,908	6,595	13,503	166,890	182,081
60-64	327,295	133,465	146,893	280,358	16,384	20,989	37,373	4,525	5,039	9,564	154,374	172,921
65-69	325,423	128,693	158,184	286,877	13,586	17,672	31,258	2,966	4,322	7,288	145,245	180,178
70-74	286,822	110,638	148,440	259,078	8,974	13,460	22,434	2,168	3,142	5,310	121,780	165,042
75-79	217,480	78,615	120,390	199,005	5,683	9,589	15,272	1,296	1,907	3,203	85,594	131,886
80-84	138,862	45,058	83,139	128,197	2,849	6,123	8,972	690	1,003	1,693	48,597	90,265
85 +	109,237	27,350	73,838	101,188	1,956	5,200	7,156	305	588	893	29,611	79,626
TOTAL	7,903,996	3,104,602	3,293,221	6,397,823	538,455	595,816	1,134,271	180,776	191,126	371,902	3,823,833	4,080,163

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

TABLE P2. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
ATLANTIC COUNTY, 1994

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	17,924	6,472	6,316	12,788	2,384	2,122	4,506	305	325	630	9,161	8,763
5-9	15,611	5,845	5,558	11,403	1,881	1,771	3,652	303	253	556	8,029	7,582
10-14	14,282	5,324	5,005	10,329	1,707	1,728	3,435	275	243	518	7,306	6,976
15-19	14,456	5,476	5,301	10,777	1,614	1,654	3,268	171	240	411	7,261	7,195
20-24	15,060	5,650	5,512	11,162	1,619	1,741	3,360	262	276	538	7,531	7,529
25-29	17,755	6,685	6,553	13,238	1,842	1,922	3,764	421	332	753	8,948	8,807
30-34	21,326	8,448	8,311	16,759	1,714	2,048	3,762	414	391	805	10,576	10,750
35-39	19,749	7,899	7,663	15,562	1,636	1,737	3,373	347	467	814	9,882	9,867
40-44	16,278	6,449	6,454	12,903	1,302	1,512	2,814	280	281	561	8,031	8,247
45-49	13,727	5,452	5,575	11,027	977	1,294	2,271	218	211	429	6,647	7,080
50-54	11,848	4,553	4,944	9,497	847	1,136	1,983	189	179	368	5,589	6,259
55-59	9,724	3,715	4,040	7,755	756	940	1,696	141	132	273	4,612	5,112
60-64	9,921	3,752	4,247	7,999	733	976	1,709	106	107	213	4,591	5,330
65-69	10,055	3,732	4,608	8,340	685	888	1,573	62	80	142	4,479	5,576
70-74	8,851	3,208	4,303	7,511	478	784	1,262	30	48	78	3,716	5,135
75-79	6,976	2,370	3,645	6,015	322	598	920	16	25	41	2,708	4,268
80-84	4,828	1,436	2,735	4,171	216	406	622	15	20	35	1,667	3,161
85+	3,860	942	2,316	3,258	158	416	574	6	22	28	1,106	2,754
TOTAL	232,231	87,408	93,086	180,494	20,871	23,673	44,544	3,561	3,632	7,193	111,840	120,391

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

TABLE P3. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
BERGEN COUNTY, 1994

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	51,709	22,036	20,633	42,669	1,793	1,591	3,384	2,895	2,761	5,656	26,724	24,985
5-9	49,590	20,647	19,816	40,463	1,455	1,434	2,889	3,236	3,002	6,238	25,338	24,252
10-14	49,009	20,360	19,208	39,568	1,460	1,415	2,875	3,360	3,206	6,566	25,180	23,829
15-19	46,189	19,679	18,401	38,080	1,527	1,530	3,057	2,537	2,515	5,052	23,743	22,446
20-24	48,088	20,826	20,043	40,869	1,703	1,748	3,451	1,764	2,004	3,768	24,293	23,795
25-29	55,696	23,903	23,129	47,032	1,721	1,988	3,709	2,112	2,843	4,955	27,736	27,960
30-34	69,765	28,862	29,389	58,251	1,862	2,080	3,942	3,548	4,024	7,572	34,272	35,493
35-39	72,859	30,029	30,949	60,978	1,750	2,024	3,774	3,963	4,144	8,107	35,742	37,117
40-44	67,585	27,323	29,402	56,725	1,545	2,022	3,567	3,594	3,699	7,293	32,462	35,123
45-49	62,402	25,427	27,965	53,392	1,423	1,850	3,273	2,816	2,921	5,737	29,666	32,736
50-54	52,686	22,047	24,060	46,107	1,179	1,534	2,713	1,988	1,878	3,866	25,214	27,472
55-59	43,813	18,777	20,456	39,233	902	1,150	2,052	1,338	1,190	2,528	21,017	22,796
60-64	41,263	18,207	19,720	37,927	717	958	1,675	831	830	1,661	19,755	21,508
65-69	39,962	17,049	20,185	37,234	642	837	1,479	510	739	1,249	18,201	21,761
70-74	34,782	14,192	18,575	32,767	429	606	1,035	390	590	980	15,011	19,771
75-79	26,487	10,117	14,984	25,101	273	509	782	219	385	604	10,609	15,878
80-84	16,978	5,674	10,532	16,206	148	335	483	117	172	289	5,939	11,039
85+	13,520	3,440	9,558	12,998	106	259	365	53	104	157	3,599	9,921
TOTAL	842,383	348,595	377,005	725,600	20,635	23,870	44,505	35,271	37,007	72,278	404,501	437,882

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

TABLE P4. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
BURLINGTON COUNTY, 1994

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	29,961	12,003	11,414	23,417	2,904	2,800	5,704	462	378	840	15,369	14,592
5-9	30,514	12,411	11,882	24,293	2,690	2,580	5,270	454	497	951	15,555	14,959
10-14	27,517	11,155	10,463	21,618	2,566	2,390	4,956	464	479	943	14,185	13,332
15-19	26,749	10,899	9,667	20,566	2,803	2,458	5,261	486	436	922	14,188	12,561
20-24	25,948	10,397	9,174	19,571	3,244	2,249	5,493	438	446	884	14,079	11,869
25-29	29,164	11,588	11,336	22,924	2,852	2,496	5,348	397	495	892	14,837	14,327
30-34	35,986	14,541	14,623	29,164	2,877	2,837	5,714	505	603	1,108	17,923	18,063
35-39	35,307	14,530	14,493	29,023	2,509	2,648	5,157	406	721	1,127	17,445	17,862
40-44	31,765	12,962	13,290	26,252	2,148	2,336	4,484	402	627	1,029	15,512	16,253
45-49	27,290	11,328	11,507	22,835	1,620	1,967	3,587	357	511	868	13,305	13,985
50-54	21,719	8,875	9,111	17,986	1,472	1,599	3,071	284	378	662	10,631	11,088
55-59	17,573	7,000	7,259	14,259	1,437	1,275	2,712	197	405	602	8,634	8,939
60-64	15,619	6,305	6,902	13,207	1,006	918	1,924	150	338	488	7,461	8,158
65-69	14,508	5,889	7,003	12,892	695	690	1,385	87	144	231	6,671	7,837
70-74	11,878	4,777	6,067	10,844	378	497	875	63	96	159	5,218	6,660
75-79	8,092	3,080	4,418	7,498	225	288	513	39	42	81	3,344	4,748
80-84	4,937	1,606	2,987	4,593	112	191	303	12	29	41	1,730	3,207
85+	4,285	1,031	2,980	4,011	52	206	258	2	14	16	1,085	3,200
TOTAL	398,812	160,377	164,576	324,953	31,590	30,425	62,015	5,205	6,639	11,844	197,172	201,640

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

TABLE P5. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
CAMDEN COUNTY, 1994

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	42,759	15,836	15,101	30,937	5,390	5,158	10,548	703	571	1,274	21,929	20,830
5-9	41,060	15,675	14,656	30,331	4,659	4,595	9,254	755	720	1,475	21,089	19,971
10-14	37,080	13,899	13,023	26,922	4,291	4,103	8,394	918	846	1,764	19,108	17,972
15-19	32,146	12,133	11,563	23,696	3,556	3,448	7,004	760	686	1,446	16,449	15,697
20-24	30,782	11,464	11,804	23,268	3,118	3,324	6,442	528	544	1,072	15,110	15,672
25-29	36,361	14,040	14,139	28,179	3,267	3,784	7,051	520	611	1,131	17,827	18,534
30-34	45,023	17,444	18,028	35,472	3,713	4,512	8,225	629	697	1,326	21,786	23,237
35-39	43,859	17,192	17,584	34,776	3,459	4,068	7,527	694	862	1,556	21,345	22,514
40-44	37,343	14,403	15,039	29,442	2,789	3,493	6,282	713	906	1,619	17,905	19,438
45-49	31,913	12,579	13,165	25,744	2,111	2,649	4,760	700	709	1,409	15,390	16,523
50-54	25,212	9,778	10,623	20,401	1,717	2,127	3,844	522	445	967	12,017	13,195
55-59	20,585	8,001	8,533	16,534	1,551	1,875	3,426	330	295	625	9,882	10,703
60-64	19,554	7,576	8,732	16,308	1,262	1,575	2,837	198	211	409	9,036	10,518
65-69	19,663	7,668	9,257	16,925	1,036	1,379	2,415	122	201	323	8,826	10,837
70-74	17,021	6,355	8,568	14,923	777	1,062	1,839	109	150	259	7,241	9,780
75-79	12,548	4,356	6,794	11,150	484	753	1,237	69	92	161	4,909	7,639
80-84	7,669	2,258	4,601	6,859	227	475	702	53	55	108	2,538	5,131
85+	6,007	1,389	4,032	5,421	152	389	541	18	27	45	1,559	4,448
TOTAL	506,585	192,046	205,242	397,288	43,559	48,769	92,328	8,341	8,628	16,969	243,946	262,639

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

TABLE P6. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
CAPE MAY COUNTY, 1994

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	6,867	3,083	3,016	6,099	348	321	669	44	55	99	3,475	3,392
5-9	6,700	3,045	2,976	6,021	310	285	595	33	51	84	3,388	3,312
10-14	5,918	2,686	2,626	5,312	238	265	503	48	55	103	2,972	2,946
15-19	5,267	2,557	2,179	4,736	224	212	436	55	40	95	2,836	2,431
20-24	5,079	2,413	2,164	4,577	214	220	434	28	40	68	2,655	2,424
25-29	6,091	2,736	2,800	5,536	254	216	470	42	43	85	3,032	3,059
30-34	7,435	3,400	3,474	6,874	238	219	457	41	63	104	3,679	3,756
35-39	7,565	3,573	3,457	7,030	219	221	440	29	66	95	3,821	3,744
40-44	6,414	3,051	2,928	5,979	166	169	335	43	57	100	3,260	3,154
45-49	5,657	2,595	2,712	5,307	128	146	274	38	38	76	2,761	2,896
50-54	4,956	2,186	2,461	4,647	109	148	257	23	29	52	2,318	2,638
55-59	4,421	1,980	2,172	4,152	103	132	235	16	18	34	2,099	2,322
60-64	5,015	2,195	2,521	4,716	101	161	262	15	22	37	2,311	2,704
65-69	5,760	2,540	2,969	5,509	103	119	222	12	17	29	2,655	3,105
70-74	5,476	2,299	2,976	5,275	59	118	177	15	9	24	2,373	3,103
75-79	4,227	1,752	2,340	4,092	53	72	125	5	5	10	1,810	2,417
80-84	2,781	941	1,724	2,665	25	85	110	1	5	6	967	1,814
85+	2,145	573	1,494	2,067	21	52	73	1	4	5	595	1,550
TOTAL	97,774	43,605	46,989	90,594	2,913	3,161	6,074	489	617	1,106	47,007	50,767

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

TABLE P7. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, 1994

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	11,123	4,108	3,786	7,894	1,480	1,486	2,966	137	126	263	5,725	5,398
5-9	10,861	4,207	3,927	8,134	1,247	1,241	2,488	126	113	239	5,580	5,281
10-14	10,217	3,929	3,657	7,586	1,290	1,110	2,400	125	106	231	5,344	4,873
15-19	9,490	3,681	3,527	7,208	1,034	1,041	2,075	91	116	207	4,806	4,684
20-24	8,563	3,257	3,167	6,424	1,003	936	1,939	109	91	200	4,369	4,194
25-29	9,536	3,619	3,458	7,077	1,299	984	2,283	95	81	176	5,013	4,523
30-34	11,445	4,332	4,348	8,680	1,454	1,052	2,506	129	130	259	5,915	5,530
35-39	11,613	4,525	4,582	9,107	1,232	993	2,225	136	145	281	5,893	5,720
40-44	9,756	3,877	4,084	7,961	767	777	1,544	120	131	251	4,764	4,992
45-49	8,663	3,564	3,683	7,247	602	616	1,218	103	95	198	4,269	4,394
50-54	7,134	2,847	3,135	5,982	481	520	1,001	70	81	151	3,398	3,736
55-59	5,730	2,249	2,502	4,751	369	475	844	59	76	135	2,677	3,053
60-64	5,614	2,124	2,511	4,635	348	464	812	73	94	167	2,545	3,069
65-69	5,716	2,144	2,761	4,905	268	376	644	84	83	167	2,496	3,220
70-74	5,048	1,907	2,557	4,464	208	283	491	39	54	93	2,154	2,894
75-79	3,963	1,447	2,116	3,563	133	222	355	28	17	45	1,608	2,355
80-84	2,469	788	1,422	2,210	60	145	205	14	40	54	862	1,607
85+	1,862	494	1,180	1,674	33	113	146	6	36	42	533	1,329
TOTAL	138,803	53,099	56,403	109,502	13,308	12,834	26,142	1,544	1,615	3,159	67,951	70,852

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

TABLE P8. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
ESSEX COUNTY, 1994

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	58,964	13,827	13,014	26,841	15,108	14,995	30,103	1,051	969	2,020	29,986	28,978
5-9	53,569	12,674	12,261	24,935	13,563	12,952	26,515	1,088	1,031	2,119	27,325	26,244
10-14	51,667	12,054	11,622	23,676	13,164	12,634	25,798	1,104	1,089	2,193	26,322	25,345
15-19	50,590	12,334	11,558	23,892	12,615	12,061	24,676	1,007	1,015	2,022	25,956	24,634
20-24	52,961	13,047	12,433	25,480	12,161	13,213	25,374	1,052	1,055	2,107	26,260	26,701
25-29	57,796	14,488	13,797	28,285	12,694	14,567	27,261	1,060	1,190	2,250	28,242	29,554
30-34	67,233	17,139	16,817	33,956	14,130	16,434	30,564	1,218	1,495	2,713	32,487	34,746
35-39	65,639	17,112	17,334	34,446	12,995	15,315	28,310	1,304	1,579	2,883	31,411	34,228
40-44	56,544	14,924	15,819	30,743	10,265	12,959	23,224	1,152	1,425	2,577	26,341	30,203
45-49	48,234	13,402	14,207	27,609	8,024	10,510	18,534	969	1,122	2,091	22,395	25,839
50-54	40,173	11,231	11,989	23,220	6,687	8,838	15,525	716	712	1,428	18,634	21,539
55-59	33,713	9,398	10,151	19,549	5,397	7,671	13,068	557	539	1,096	15,352	18,361
60-64	30,740	9,047	9,936	18,983	4,541	6,394	10,935	392	430	822	13,980	16,760
65-69	29,547	8,622	10,920	19,542	3,902	5,497	9,399	247	359	606	12,771	16,776
70-74	24,934	7,386	10,360	17,746	2,581	4,161	6,742	176	270	446	10,143	14,791
75-79	19,725	5,485	9,147	14,632	1,682	3,130	4,812	112	169	281	7,279	12,446
80-84	12,709	3,277	6,497	9,774	841	1,915	2,756	66	113	179	4,184	8,525
85+	10,610	2,252	6,127	8,379	558	1,594	2,152	34	45	79	2,844	7,766
TOTAL	765,348	197,699	213,989	411,688	150,908	174,840	325,748	13,305	14,607	27,912	361,912	403,436

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

TABLE P9. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
GLOUCESTER COUNTY, 1994

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	19,035	8,642	8,046	16,688	1,037	951	1,988	176	183	359	9,855	9,180
5-9	20,096	8,988	8,635	17,623	1,046	1,001	2,047	224	202	426	10,258	9,838
10-14	18,615	8,232	7,948	16,180	1,021	953	1,974	217	244	461	9,470	9,145
15-19	16,174	7,097	6,907	14,004	895	931	1,826	156	188	344	8,148	8,026
20-24	14,810	6,436	6,613	13,049	704	787	1,491	142	128	270	7,282	7,528
25-29	16,268	7,093	7,376	14,469	706	839	1,545	117	137	254	7,916	8,352
30-34	22,100	9,805	10,105	19,910	835	1,003	1,838	171	181	352	10,811	11,289
35-39	22,265	9,921	10,074	19,995	807	980	1,787	222	261	483	10,950	11,315
40-44	18,855	8,429	8,359	16,788	716	933	1,649	174	244	418	9,319	9,536
45-49	15,692	7,099	6,968	14,067	598	708	1,306	143	176	319	7,840	7,852
50-54	12,190	5,398	5,457	10,855	531	586	1,117	90	128	218	6,019	6,171
55-59	9,623	4,153	4,370	8,523	420	497	917	90	93	183	4,663	4,960
60-64	8,968	3,806	4,088	7,894	394	542	936	73	65	138	4,273	4,695
65-69	8,793	3,547	4,304	7,851	415	440	855	33	54	87	3,995	4,798
70-74	7,532	2,934	3,784	6,718	295	442	737	33	44	77	3,262	4,270
75-79	5,108	1,846	2,742	4,588	215	256	471	25	24	49	2,086	3,022
80-84	3,026	961	1,759	2,720	96	175	271	14	21	35	1,071	1,955
85+	2,377	526	1,634	2,160	70	137	207	5	5	10	601	1,776
TOTAL	241,527	104,913	109,169	214,082	10,801	12,161	22,962	2,105	2,378	4,483	117,819	123,708

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

TABLE P10. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
HUDSON COUNTY, 1994

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	40,661	14,388	13,769	28,157	4,586	4,398	8,984	1,811	1,709	3,520	20,785	19,876
5-9	34,719	12,367	11,960	24,327	3,746	3,717	7,463	1,546	1,383	2,929	17,659	17,060
10-14	33,627	11,972	11,350	23,322	3,572	3,500	7,072	1,645	1,588	3,233	17,189	16,438
15-19	33,839	12,245	11,583	23,828	3,427	3,363	6,790	1,587	1,634	3,221	17,259	16,580
20-24	40,467	14,768	14,337	29,105	3,612	3,717	7,329	1,974	2,059	4,033	20,354	20,113
25-29	50,557	19,541	17,963	37,504	4,028	4,154	8,182	2,447	2,424	4,871	26,016	24,541
30-34	53,126	20,731	18,990	39,721	3,961	4,342	8,303	2,649	2,453	5,102	27,341	25,785
35-39	47,156	18,188	17,228	35,416	3,451	3,771	7,222	2,300	2,218	4,518	23,939	23,217
40-44	37,731	13,868	14,241	28,109	2,644	3,266	5,910	1,811	1,901	3,712	18,323	19,408
45-49	32,728	11,971	12,924	24,895	2,052	2,574	4,626	1,490	1,717	3,207	15,513	17,215
50-54	28,861	10,713	11,699	22,412	1,667	2,310	3,977	1,187	1,285	2,472	13,567	15,294
55-59	24,764	9,311	10,662	19,973	1,287	1,682	2,969	909	913	1,822	11,507	13,257
60-64	23,242	8,993	10,371	19,364	1,085	1,453	2,538	659	681	1,340	10,737	12,505
65-69	21,895	8,199	10,661	18,860	877	1,166	2,043	411	581	992	9,487	12,408
70-74	18,912	6,701	10,052	16,753	531	877	1,408	297	454	751	7,529	11,383
75-79	14,509	4,877	8,247	13,124	356	597	953	197	235	432	5,430	9,079
80-84	8,928	2,771	5,474	8,245	141	355	496	79	108	187	2,991	5,937
85+	6,665	1,632	4,588	6,220	109	230	339	43	63	106	1,784	4,881
TOTAL	552,387	203,236	216,099	419,335	41,132	45,472	86,604	23,042	23,406	46,448	267,410	284,977

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

TABLE P11. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
HUNTERDON COUNTY, 1994

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	8,319	4,108	3,975	8,083	49	39	88	63	85	148	4,220	4,099
5-9	8,279	4,143	3,863	8,006	37	42	79	104	90	194	4,284	3,995
10-14	7,735	3,823	3,664	7,487	38	30	68	81	99	180	3,942	3,793
15-19	6,594	3,309	2,971	6,280	98	44	142	81	91	172	3,488	3,106
20-24	6,115	2,827	2,560	5,387	500	127	627	39	62	101	3,366	2,749
25-29	7,205	3,293	3,351	6,644	280	172	452	59	50	109	3,632	3,573
30-34	10,368	4,769	5,125	9,894	112	172	284	96	94	190	4,977	5,391
35-39	11,978	5,673	5,847	11,520	70	158	228	98	132	230	5,841	6,137
40-44	11,264	5,404	5,458	10,862	61	105	166	106	130	236	5,571	5,693
45-49	10,270	5,090	4,886	9,976	54	70	124	86	84	170	5,230	5,040
50-54	7,112	3,653	3,247	6,900	39	39	78	64	70	134	3,756	3,356
55-59	4,820	2,431	2,272	4,703	23	24	47	43	27	70	2,497	2,323
60-64	3,927	1,978	1,871	3,849	13	15	28	28	22	50	2,019	1,908
65-69	3,427	1,603	1,767	3,370	6	22	28	12	17	29	1,621	1,806
70-74	2,864	1,244	1,593	2,837	3	10	13	4	10	14	1,251	1,613
75-79	2,289	962	1,303	2,265	4	8	12	1	11	12	967	1,322
80-84	1,416	496	908	1,404	1	4	5	6	1	7	503	913
85+	1,228	329	884	1,213	0	4	4	2	9	11	331	897
TOTAL	115,210	55,135	55,545	110,680	1,388	1,085	2,473	973	1,084	2,057	57,496	57,714

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

TABLE P12. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
MERCER COUNTY, 1994

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	23,519	8,225	7,780	16,005	3,320	3,177	6,497	532	485	1,017	12,077	11,442
5-9	22,333	8,026	7,395	15,421	2,930	2,847	5,777	590	545	1,135	11,546	10,787
10-14	20,395	7,059	6,732	13,791	2,734	2,619	5,353	602	649	1,251	10,395	10,000
15-19	22,373	7,913	7,927	15,840	2,716	2,675	5,391	567	575	1,142	11,196	11,177
20-24	23,457	8,816	8,338	17,154	2,580	2,583	5,163	626	514	1,140	12,022	11,435
25-29	22,964	8,443	8,178	16,621	2,613	2,687	5,300	509	534	1,043	11,565	11,399
30-34	29,042	10,869	10,641	21,510	3,090	3,188	6,278	596	658	1,254	14,555	14,487
35-39	29,537	11,141	11,191	22,332	2,906	2,964	5,870	643	692	1,335	14,690	14,847
40-44	25,370	9,730	10,020	19,750	2,053	2,348	4,401	563	656	1,219	12,346	13,024
45-49	22,038	8,505	8,895	17,400	1,599	1,935	3,534	561	543	1,104	10,665	11,373
50-54	17,455	6,759	6,982	13,741	1,323	1,665	2,988	385	341	726	8,467	8,988
55-59	14,020	5,242	5,582	10,824	1,186	1,536	2,722	249	225	474	6,677	7,343
60-64	13,339	5,076	5,561	10,637	1,099	1,344	2,443	134	125	259	6,309	7,030
65-69	13,478	4,942	6,203	11,145	935	1,172	2,107	95	131	226	5,972	7,506
70-74	11,687	4,210	5,813	10,023	620	885	1,505	64	95	159	4,894	6,793
75-79	8,694	2,883	4,778	7,661	372	560	932	43	58	101	3,298	5,396
80-84	5,376	1,623	3,179	4,802	159	365	524	13	37	50	1,795	3,581
85+	4,354	1,103	2,793	3,896	135	298	433	4	21	25	1,242	3,112
TOTAL	329,431	120,565	127,988	248,553	32,370	34,848	67,218	6,776	6,884	13,660	159,711	169,720

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

TABLE P13. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
MIDDLESEX COUNTY, 1994

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	49,311	19,776	18,926	38,702	2,925	2,902	5,827	2,449	2,333	4,782	25,150	24,161
5-9	43,635	17,767	16,600	34,367	2,365	2,232	4,597	2,467	2,204	4,671	22,599	21,036
10-14	40,607	16,496	15,106	31,602	2,200	2,097	4,297	2,352	2,356	4,708	21,048	19,559
15-19	45,147	18,043	17,126	35,169	2,745	2,588	5,333	2,330	2,315	4,645	23,118	22,029
20-24	52,591	21,235	20,464	41,699	2,878	3,016	5,894	2,298	2,700	4,998	26,411	26,180
25-29	56,113	22,784	21,851	44,635	3,138	2,979	6,117	2,488	2,873	5,361	28,410	27,703
30-34	67,444	27,626	26,641	54,267	3,312	3,253	6,565	3,270	3,342	6,612	34,208	33,236
35-39	62,615	25,583	24,963	50,546	2,946	2,745	5,691	3,186	3,192	6,378	31,715	30,900
40-44	52,366	21,064	21,379	42,443	2,269	2,492	4,761	2,604	2,558	5,162	25,937	26,429
45-49	45,491	18,555	19,235	37,790	1,737	1,776	3,513	2,104	2,084	4,188	22,396	23,095
50-54	36,976	15,455	16,128	31,583	1,223	1,355	2,578	1,508	1,307	2,815	18,186	18,790
55-59	29,933	12,531	13,622	26,153	906	997	1,903	1,021	856	1,877	14,458	15,475
60-64	28,077	12,175	13,039	25,214	735	862	1,597	605	661	1,266	13,515	14,562
65-69	27,791	11,431	14,041	25,472	543	685	1,228	435	656	1,091	12,409	15,382
70-74	23,614	9,725	12,305	22,030	381	455	836	306	442	748	10,412	13,202
75-79	15,796	5,917	8,921	14,838	191	323	514	175	269	444	6,283	9,513
80-84	9,077	3,038	5,520	8,558	117	196	313	82	124	206	3,237	5,840
85+	6,285	1,597	4,384	5,981	69	161	230	20	54	74	1,686	4,599
TOTAL	692,869	280,798	290,251	571,049	30,680	31,114	61,794	29,700	30,326	60,026	341,178	351,691

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

TABLE P14. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
MONMOUTH COUNTY, 1994

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	42,235	18,124	17,208	35,332	2,587	2,565	5,152	896	855	1,751	21,607	20,628
5-9	41,777	18,173	17,350	35,523	2,248	2,214	4,462	961	831	1,792	21,382	20,395
10-14	39,882	17,251	16,444	33,695	2,155	2,145	4,300	944	943	1,887	20,350	19,532
15-19	35,506	15,742	14,353	30,095	1,981	1,979	3,960	751	700	1,451	18,474	17,032
20-24	31,917	13,966	12,913	26,879	1,906	2,025	3,931	541	566	1,107	16,413	15,504
25-29	36,164	15,297	15,273	30,570	2,048	2,116	4,164	654	776	1,430	17,999	18,165
30-34	49,903	20,993	21,948	42,941	2,254	2,486	4,740	1,025	1,197	2,222	24,272	25,631
35-39	53,520	23,091	23,798	46,889	2,040	2,139	4,179	1,127	1,325	2,452	26,258	27,262
40-44	48,756	21,308	21,806	43,114	1,613	1,910	3,523	998	1,121	2,119	23,919	24,837
45-49	42,758	18,987	19,026	38,013	1,397	1,753	3,150	809	786	1,595	21,193	21,565
50-54	32,256	14,432	14,094	28,526	1,146	1,599	2,745	497	488	985	16,075	16,181
55-59	25,055	10,619	11,348	21,967	1,037	1,319	2,356	358	374	732	12,014	13,041
60-64	22,940	9,720	10,507	20,227	947	1,158	2,105	251	357	608	10,918	12,022
65-69	21,938	8,819	10,946	19,765	761	986	1,747	173	253	426	9,753	12,185
70-74	19,718	7,634	10,339	17,973	572	856	1,428	125	192	317	8,331	11,387
75-79	15,409	5,513	8,729	14,242	354	604	958	87	122	209	5,954	9,455
80-84	10,308	3,320	6,250	9,570	206	405	611	53	74	127	3,579	6,729
85+	8,467	2,072	5,827	7,899	162	342	504	31	33	64	2,265	6,202
TOTAL	578,509	245,061	258,159	503,220	25,414	28,601	54,015	10,281	10,993	21,274	280,756	297,753

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

TABLE P15. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
MORRIS COUNTY, 1994

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	29,560	13,684	13,135	26,819	579	526	1,105	867	769	1,636	15,130	14,430
5-9	29,014	13,308	12,839	26,147	497	451	948	993	926	1,919	14,798	14,216
10-14	28,432	12,931	12,332	25,263	502	461	963	1,086	1,120	2,206	14,519	13,913
15-19	27,229	12,534	11,891	24,425	526	514	1,040	868	896	1,764	13,928	13,301
20-24	26,541	12,321	11,890	24,211	526	568	1,094	548	688	1,236	13,395	13,146
25-29	29,415	13,572	13,077	26,649	602	639	1,241	701	824	1,525	14,875	14,540
30-34	37,368	16,812	16,981	33,793	726	708	1,434	1,011	1,130	2,141	18,549	18,819
35-39	40,521	17,970	18,806	36,776	628	702	1,330	1,086	1,329	2,415	19,684	20,837
40-44	39,170	17,076	18,354	35,430	620	639	1,259	1,170	1,311	2,481	18,866	20,304
45-49	37,416	16,928	17,519	34,447	468	545	1,013	1,008	948	1,956	18,404	19,012
50-54	28,448	13,077	13,306	26,383	389	425	814	712	539	1,251	14,178	14,270
55-59	20,707	9,822	9,536	19,358	253	304	557	419	373	792	10,494	10,213
60-64	17,047	8,082	8,026	16,108	195	244	439	239	261	500	8,516	8,531
65-69	14,587	6,441	7,363	13,804	145	190	335	189	259	448	6,775	7,812
70-74	12,058	4,902	6,595	11,497	95	152	247	139	175	314	5,136	6,922
75-79	9,052	3,360	5,324	8,684	66	95	161	75	132	207	3,501	5,551
80-84	6,422	2,072	4,142	6,214	27	71	98	54	56	110	2,153	4,269
85+	5,484	1,329	3,998	5,327	18	86	104	17	36	53	1,364	4,120
TOTAL	438,471	196,221	205,114	401,335	6,862	7,320	14,182	11,182	11,772	22,954	214,265	224,206

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

TABLE P16. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
OCEAN COUNTY, 1994

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	31,434	14,788	14,521	29,309	789	803	1,592	271	262	533	15,848	15,586
5-9	31,175	14,817	14,383	29,200	748	685	1,433	251	291	542	15,816	15,359
10-14	28,887	13,952	13,083	27,035	706	659	1,365	242	245	487	14,900	13,987
15-19	25,233	11,874	11,666	23,540	655	598	1,253	231	209	440	12,760	12,473
20-24	21,479	10,077	10,014	20,091	516	511	1,027	152	209	361	10,745	10,734
25-29	25,506	11,988	12,021	24,009	521	558	1,079	176	242	418	12,685	12,821
30-34	33,505	15,656	16,070	31,726	545	620	1,165	273	341	614	16,474	17,031
35-39	34,700	16,240	16,798	33,038	510	570	1,080	254	328	582	17,004	17,696
40-44	31,077	14,557	15,013	29,570	458	503	961	241	305	546	15,256	15,821
45-49	26,334	12,446	12,649	25,095	348	454	802	186	251	437	12,980	13,354
50-54	20,366	9,480	9,959	19,439	281	313	594	151	182	333	9,912	10,454
55-59	17,050	7,487	8,794	16,281	256	286	542	99	128	227	7,842	9,208
60-64	20,186	8,564	11,035	19,599	206	207	413	67	107	174	8,837	11,349
65-69	28,001	11,869	15,667	27,536	153	160	313	45	107	152	12,067	15,934
70-74	29,955	12,610	17,016	29,626	100	134	234	44	51	95	12,754	17,201
75-79	24,614	10,063	14,318	24,381	42	110	152	28	53	81	10,133	14,481
80-84	16,323	6,391	9,776	16,167	42	62	104	19	33	52	6,452	9,871
85+	10,693	3,418	7,158	10,576	20	53	73	24	20	44	3,462	7,231
TOTAL	456,518	206,277	229,941	436,218	6,896	7,286	14,182	2,754	3,364	6,118	215,927	240,591

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

TABLE P17. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
PASSAIC COUNTY, 1994

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	37,613	13,752	13,284	27,036	4,635	4,496	9,131	716	730	1,446	19,103	18,510
5-9	32,018	12,363	11,476	23,839	3,542	3,319	6,861	673	645	1,318	16,578	15,440
10-14	30,399	11,428	10,876	22,304	3,327	3,358	6,685	688	722	1,410	15,443	14,956
15-19	30,711	11,468	11,026	22,494	3,371	3,531	6,902	643	672	1,315	15,482	15,229
20-24	32,239	12,260	11,782	24,042	3,327	3,555	6,882	596	719	1,315	16,183	16,056
25-29	34,459	13,538	12,934	26,472	3,096	3,479	6,575	659	753	1,412	17,293	17,166
30-34	40,680	16,304	15,781	32,085	3,137	3,655	6,792	830	973	1,803	20,271	20,409
35-39	38,663	15,462	15,181	30,643	2,822	3,432	6,254	833	933	1,766	19,117	19,546
40-44	33,716	13,144	13,496	26,640	2,457	3,116	5,573	692	811	1,503	16,293	17,423
45-49	29,337	11,322	12,065	23,387	2,069	2,658	4,727	589	634	1,223	13,980	15,357
50-54	24,334	9,493	10,228	19,721	1,611	2,116	3,727	439	447	886	11,543	12,791
55-59	19,738	7,806	8,430	16,236	1,203	1,626	2,829	378	295	673	9,387	10,351
60-64	18,142	7,292	8,164	15,456	959	1,279	2,238	215	233	448	8,466	9,676
65-69	17,737	6,995	8,709	15,704	720	970	1,690	138	205	343	7,853	9,884
70-74	15,280	5,828	8,134	13,962	420	676	1,096	96	126	222	6,344	8,936
75-79	12,190	4,342	7,013	11,355	257	453	710	47	78	125	4,646	7,544
80-84	7,989	2,673	4,852	7,525	122	288	410	21	33	54	2,816	5,173
85+	6,537	1,598	4,646	6,244	72	195	267	8	18	26	1,678	4,859
TOTAL	461,782	177,068	188,077	365,145	37,147	42,202	79,349	8,261	9,027	17,288	222,476	239,306

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

TABLE P18. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
SALEM COUNTY, 1994

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	4,534	1,788	1,702	3,490	460	520	980	29	35	64	2,277	2,257
5-9	5,037	2,051	1,946	3,997	525	443	968	26	46	72	2,602	2,435
10-14	4,980	2,094	1,942	4,036	442	435	877	39	28	67	2,575	2,405
15-19	4,284	1,783	1,622	3,405	415	395	810	33	36	69	2,231	2,053
20-24	3,389	1,370	1,331	2,701	291	345	636	24	28	52	1,685	1,704
25-29	3,798	1,509	1,550	3,059	299	396	695	18	26	44	1,826	1,972
30-34	5,059	2,055	2,179	4,234	323	460	783	22	20	42	2,400	2,659
35-39	5,419	2,213	2,349	4,562	368	421	789	25	43	68	2,606	2,813
40-44	4,967	2,125	2,115	4,240	275	383	658	34	35	69	2,434	2,533
45-49	4,363	1,883	1,888	3,771	263	282	545	30	17	47	2,176	2,187
50-54	3,593	1,567	1,535	3,102	206	256	462	15	14	29	1,788	1,805
55-59	2,890	1,185	1,227	2,412	194	247	441	17	20	37	1,396	1,494
60-64	2,677	1,068	1,156	2,224	199	225	424	11	18	29	1,278	1,399
65-69	2,884	1,063	1,325	2,388	203	270	473	9	14	23	1,275	1,609
70-74	2,668	982	1,352	2,334	124	197	321	3	10	13	1,109	1,559
75-79	1,990	771	1,004	1,775	90	122	212	2	1	3	863	1,127
80-84	1,219	410	666	1,076	63	77	140	1	2	3	474	745
85+	1,035	253	644	897	48	89	137	0	1	1	301	734
TOTAL	64,786	26,170	27,533	53,703	4,788	5,563	10,351	338	394	732	31,296	33,490

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

TABLE P19. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
SOMERSET COUNTY, 1994

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	18,912	8,353	7,815	16,168	784	689	1,473	624	647	1,271	9,761	9,151
5-9	16,441	7,134	6,739	13,873	646	703	1,349	646	573	1,219	8,426	8,015
10-14	15,499	6,583	6,232	12,815	793	675	1,468	629	587	1,216	8,005	7,494
15-19	13,918	6,034	5,537	11,571	763	632	1,395	493	459	952	7,290	6,628
20-24	14,380	6,345	6,012	12,357	595	592	1,187	367	469	836	7,307	7,073
25-29	20,433	8,974	8,952	17,926	695	699	1,394	473	640	1,113	10,142	10,291
30-34	26,424	11,545	11,459	23,004	786	900	1,686	860	874	1,734	13,191	13,233
35-39	25,399	10,891	11,021	21,912	854	967	1,821	822	844	1,666	12,567	12,832
40-44	21,898	9,254	9,520	18,774	788	869	1,657	706	761	1,467	10,748	11,150
45-49	19,598	8,429	8,728	17,157	601	644	1,245	602	594	1,196	9,632	9,966
50-54	15,741	7,048	7,238	14,286	391	388	779	377	299	676	7,816	7,925
55-59	12,428	5,581	5,736	11,317	288	357	645	253	213	466	6,122	6,306
60-64	10,654	4,900	4,842	9,742	258	259	517	190	205	395	5,348	5,306
65-69	9,199	4,055	4,422	8,477	210	205	415	123	184	307	4,388	4,811
70-74	7,728	3,267	3,987	7,254	116	147	263	87	124	211	3,470	4,258
75-79	5,280	2,026	2,983	5,009	61	83	144	48	79	127	2,135	3,145
80-84	3,394	1,046	2,228	3,274	24	51	75	30	15	45	1,100	2,294
85+	3,351	747	2,463	3,210	20	72	92	17	32	49	784	2,567
TOTAL	260,677	112,212	115,914	228,126	8,673	8,932	17,605	7,347	7,599	14,946	128,232	132,445

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

TABLE P20. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
SUSSEX COUNTY, 1994

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	11,792	5,932	5,560	11,492	69	56	125	85	90	175	6,086	5,706
5-9	11,640	5,787	5,595	11,382	50	35	85	79	94	173	5,916	5,724
10-14	10,620	5,345	5,005	10,350	51	40	91	94	85	179	5,490	5,130
15-19	8,698	4,356	4,075	8,431	74	37	111	81	75	156	4,511	4,187
20-24	6,847	3,304	3,197	6,501	222	26	248	46	52	98	3,572	3,275
25-29	8,836	4,175	4,382	8,557	117	37	154	47	78	125	4,339	4,497
30-34	13,368	6,350	6,719	13,069	45	43	88	97	114	211	6,492	6,876
35-39	14,276	6,930	7,027	13,957	67	45	112	88	119	207	7,085	7,191
40-44	12,870	6,311	6,249	12,560	74	62	136	71	103	174	6,456	6,414
45-49	10,917	5,506	5,190	10,696	42	40	82	66	73	139	5,614	5,303
50-54	7,217	3,813	3,273	7,086	30	29	59	32	40	72	3,875	3,342
55-59	4,501	2,219	2,200	4,419	16	8	24	29	29	58	2,264	2,237
60-64	3,910	1,949	1,893	3,842	12	9	21	29	18	47	1,990	1,920
65-69	3,603	1,619	1,948	3,567	5	10	15	9	12	21	1,633	1,970
70-74	3,241	1,335	1,867	3,202	2	11	13	12	14	26	1,349	1,892
75-79	2,574	1,050	1,513	2,563	0	6	6	3	2	5	1,053	1,521
80-84	1,761	600	1,153	1,753	1	6	7	1	0	1	602	1,159
85+	1,590	402	1,166	1,568	5	11	16	1	5	6	408	1,182
TOTAL	138,261	66,983	68,012	134,995	882	511	1,393	870	1,003	1,873	68,735	69,526

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

TABLE P21. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
UNION COUNTY, 1994

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	35,028	12,581	11,965	24,546	4,691	4,365	9,056	697	729	1,426	17,969	17,059
5-9	31,773	11,361	11,002	22,363	4,081	3,918	7,999	716	695	1,411	16,158	15,615
10-14	29,835	10,587	10,066	20,653	4,011	3,766	7,777	689	716	1,405	15,287	14,548
15-19	28,306	10,096	9,566	19,662	3,768	3,636	7,404	636	604	1,240	14,500	13,806
20-24	30,583	10,917	10,754	21,671	3,631	3,986	7,617	603	692	1,295	15,151	15,432
25-29	35,322	13,157	12,807	25,964	3,743	4,168	7,911	684	763	1,447	17,584	17,738
30-34	43,426	16,574	16,086	32,660	4,024	4,744	8,768	926	1,072	1,998	21,524	21,902
35-39	41,912	16,118	15,735	31,853	3,662	4,403	8,065	950	1,044	1,994	20,730	21,182
40-44	36,779	13,463	14,118	27,581	3,415	4,126	7,541	806	851	1,657	17,684	19,095
45-49	32,970	12,244	12,978	25,222	2,867	3,563	6,430	645	673	1,318	15,756	17,214
50-54	28,113	10,472	11,181	21,653	2,468	3,003	5,471	478	511	989	13,418	14,695
55-59	23,899	8,949	9,795	18,744	2,054	2,339	4,393	383	379	762	11,386	12,513
60-64	22,830	8,920	9,948	18,868	1,556	1,918	3,474	248	240	488	10,724	12,106
65-69	23,136	8,815	11,105	19,920	1,261	1,582	2,843	159	214	373	10,235	12,901
70-74	20,085	7,705	10,183	17,888	794	1,090	1,884	133	180	313	8,632	11,453
75-79	15,203	5,353	8,382	13,735	500	788	1,288	76	104	180	5,929	9,274
80-84	9,557	3,086	5,638	8,724	219	512	731	38	64	102	3,343	6,214
85+	7,473	1,843	4,955	6,798	145	479	624	12	39	51	2,000	5,473
TOTAL	496,230	182,241	196,264	378,505	46,890	52,386	99,276	8,879	9,570	18,449	238,010	258,220

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

TABLE P22. POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
WARREN COUNTY, 1994

AGE	TOTAL	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 5	7,454	3,617	3,572	7,189	77	82	159	61	45	106	3,755	3,699
5-9	7,204	3,560	3,425	6,985	57	59	116	59	44	103	3,676	3,528
10-14	6,334	3,100	3,031	6,131	77	56	133	39	31	70	3,216	3,118
15-19	5,634	2,776	2,632	5,408	61	67	128	49	49	98	2,886	2,748
20-24	5,177	2,368	2,577	4,945	52	73	125	35	72	107	2,455	2,722
25-29	6,242	2,979	3,079	6,058	64	47	111	37	36	73	3,080	3,162
30-34	8,624	4,114	4,258	8,372	66	54	120	63	69	132	4,243	4,381
35-39	8,753	4,224	4,304	8,528	63	58	121	53	51	104	4,340	4,413
40-44	7,453	3,592	3,635	7,227	62	60	122	46	58	104	3,700	3,753
45-49	6,790	3,382	3,265	6,647	36	33	69	34	40	74	3,452	3,338
50-54	5,032	2,487	2,419	4,906	41	27	68	26	32	58	2,554	2,478
55-59	3,984	1,854	2,015	3,869	34	44	78	22	15	37	1,910	2,074
60-64	3,630	1,736	1,823	3,559	18	28	46	11	14	25	1,765	1,865
65-69	3,743	1,651	2,020	3,671	21	28	49	11	12	23	1,683	2,060
70-74	3,490	1,437	2,014	3,451	11	17	28	3	8	11	1,451	2,039
75-79	2,754	1,045	1,689	2,734	3	12	15	1	4	5	1,049	1,705
80-84	1,695	591	1,096	1,687	2	4	6	1	1	2	594	1,101
85+	1,409	380	1,011	1,391	3	14	17	1	0	1	384	1,025
TOTAL	95,402	44,893	47,865	92,758	748	763	1,511	552	581	1,133	46,193	49,209

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

TABLE P23. ESTIMATES OF POPULATION OF PERSONS OF HISPANIC ORIGIN BY COUNTY, SEX AND AGE
NEW JERSEY, 1994

COUNTY	SEX	TOTAL	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
ATLANTIC	MALE	10,280	1,375	1,865	1,786	2,200	1,412	820	510	215	72	25
	FEMALE	9,606	1,240	1,748	1,674	1,935	1,280	791	491	274	120	53
BERGEN	MALE	29,170	2,664	4,085	4,311	6,322	4,835	3,234	2,040	1,129	447	103
	FEMALE	30,952	2,324	3,854	4,215	6,170	5,224	3,938	2,361	1,648	904	314
BURLINGTON	MALE	8,292	1,026	1,476	1,599	1,757	1,221	556	405	204	46	2
	FEMALE	7,359	877	1,409	1,086	1,494	1,167	566	421	222	85	32
CAMDEN	MALE	21,551	3,253	5,027	3,707	3,587	2,811	1,576	853	523	167	47
	FEMALE	22,054	3,142	4,690	3,805	3,835	3,004	1,679	946	598	278	77
CAPE MAY	MALE	1,169	175	223	195	224	124	93	61	58	14	2
	FEMALE	1,142	175	226	168	211	139	83	54	58	21	7
CUMBERLAND	MALE	11,328	1,442	2,289	1,927	2,075	1,634	956	592	276	110	27
	FEMALE	10,326	1,265	2,133	1,797	1,738	1,466	845	562	304	178	38
ESSEX	MALE	55,190	6,126	9,959	9,146	10,991	8,361	5,152	3,086	1,654	561	154
	FEMALE	55,497	6,008	9,433	8,878	10,364	8,445	5,458	3,403	2,092	1,132	284
GLOUCESTER	MALE	2,831	310	498	487	524	467	257	183	71	32	2
	FEMALE	2,422	249	476	421	454	386	197	123	86	18	12
HUDSON	MALE	100,143	9,272	14,737	15,456	20,639	15,391	10,599	7,833	4,231	1,617	368
	FEMALE	104,386	9,019	14,205	14,732	19,326	16,258	12,288	9,137	5,589	2,915	917
HUNTERDON	MALE	1,076	93	164	183	229	209	106	51	29	10	2
	FEMALE	1,140	97	144	162	266	242	114	53	37	20	5
MERCER	MALE	12,588	1,440	2,115	2,372	2,799	1,932	932	560	311	102	25
	FEMALE	10,930	1,309	1,942	2,057	2,049	1,585	898	557	359	141	33
MIDDLESEX	MALE	36,850	4,003	6,013	6,657	7,823	5,769	3,425	1,827	918	338	77
	FEMALE	35,959	3,943	5,569	6,532	6,916	5,746	3,298	1,964	1,253	591	147

TABLE P23 (CON'T). ESTIMATES OF POPULATION OF PERSONS OF HISPANIC ORIGIN BY COUNTY, SEX AND AGE NEW JERSEY, 1994

COUNTY	SEX	TOTAL	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
MONMOUTH	MALE	14,280	1,602	2,574	2,465	2,727	2,294	1,261	751	402	163	41
	FEMALE	13,801	1,528	2,435	1,989	2,572	2,292	1,323	804	515	271	72
MORRIS	MALE	12,407	1,174	1,857	2,038	3,000	2,102	1,218	607	285	109	17
	FEMALE	11,962	1,130	1,808	1,905	2,467	2,027	1,261	678	416	202	68
OCEAN	MALE	8,804	974	1,776	1,401	1,597	1,289	730	511	324	154	48
	FEMALE	8,988	1,051	1,618	1,278	1,540	1,364	835	561	430	233	78
PASSAIC	MALE	57,365	7,093	10,213	9,937	11,177	8,978	5,218	2,843	1,308	487	111
	FEMALE	58,194	6,799	9,674	9,679	10,874	9,181	5,756	3,228	1,853	911	239
SALEM	MALE	911	127	185	155	135	112	99	47	32	13	6
	FEMALE	827	111	208	144	113	115	53	41	25	11	6
SOMERSET	MALE	6,866	724	992	1,199	1,660	1,176	590	327	147	42	9
	FEMALE	6,248	611	892	943	1,407	1,112	583	377	193	89	41
SUSSEX	MALE	1,847	165	319	276	372	366	196	75	50	23	5
	FEMALE	1,862	173	368	227	318	377	207	94	63	28	7
UNION	MALE	39,205	3,994	5,832	5,980	8,333	6,245	4,016	2,815	1,370	487	133
	FEMALE	39,914	3,794	5,814	5,908	7,893	6,250	4,346	2,947	1,765	952	245
WARREN	MALE	1,127	135	190	185	229	177	102	67	26	16	0
	FEMALE	1,106	138	157	179	213	181	97	61	49	25	6
TOTAL BY SEX	MALE	433,280	47,167	72,389	71,462	88,400	66,905	41,136	26,044	13,563	5,010	1,204
	FEMALE	434,675	44,983	68,803	67,779	82,155	67,841	44,616	28,863	17,829	9,125	2,681
TOTAL		867,955	92,150	141,192	139,241	170,555	134,746	85,752	54,907	31,392	14,135	3,885

SOURCE: U.S. 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 are provided under the program for statistical purposes only.

The birth, death and fetal death data presented in this report were generated from data files available at the time of preparation of the respective chapters. Any data pertaining to a vital event for which a certificate was filed after that 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. 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 of 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 and Senior Services 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 Communicable Diseases. Summary reports of cases of communicable diseases by county of residence and selected demographic characteristics are provided by these units.

Population

Population figures for 1994 which are presented in this report and used to calculate various rates are estimates developed by the U. S. Bureau of the Census for the National Cancer Institute. Estimates were developed for the state and the twenty-one counties by age, race, Hispanic ethnicity and sex categories. These estimates may be revised by the Census Bureau, as a series of estimates for the decade are developed.

The current set of estimates presented in this report have not been rounded. However, it should not be presumed that they have the degree of accuracy which such precise figures might imply. Official 1994 population estimates for New Jersey and its counties are available through the Center for Health Statistics and through the Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research of the New Jersey Department of Labor.

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 and Senior Services. 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 later periods of gestation, however, fetal death reporting is thought to be more 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. Research 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 and Senior Services. 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 a family member, 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.

Definitions

Natality

Apgar Score -- a summary measure of an infant's clinical condition based on heart rate, respiratory effort, muscle tone, reflex irritability and color taken at one and five minutes after delivery. Each of the factors is given a score of 0, 1, or 2; the sum of these five values is the Apgar score which can range from 0 to 10. A score of 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 (NCHS, 1996):

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 Terminations -- 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. For purposes of this report, the predetermined age is 65. This measure weights deaths at younger ages more heavily than deaths at older ages; the younger the age at death, the greater the number of years of potential life lost. The YPLL for a population is computed as the sum of all the individual YPLL for individuals who died during a specific time period.

Communicable Diseases

Stages of Syphilis (Larsen and Kraus, 1990):

Primary Syphilis -- begins within approximately 30 hours after infection; a primary chancre usually forms within 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 purified protein derivative (PPD), or must exhibit a positive chest x-ray, or in the case of children, must be epidemiologically linked to another active case of tuberculosis. In the case of extrapulmonary tuberculosis, the patient must show signs of clinical improvement while taking tuberculosis medication (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 an area or subgroup. The events are limited to those that occur within a specific time period, usually a year, and the population is, in general, the mid-year estimate of the resident population of the area, although census counts as of April 1 may be used in decennial census years. Crude rates are expressed in terms of occurrences within a standard, rounded population, usually 1,000 or 100,000.

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

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

The numbers of births and deaths in an area are directly related to the demographic characteristics of the area's population. In comparing rates over time or among geographic areas, it is helpful to eliminate the effects of the differences in the populations' demographic characteristics on the comparison. This can be accomplished through adjustments of the rates for the particular characteristics of interest. Since age is the variable that has the greatest effect on the magnitude of rates (Shryock, Siegel and Associates, 1976), the most common type of adjustment of rates is for age. 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 resident infant deaths from 28 days to one year of life per 1,000 live births.

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

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

Cause-of-Death Rankings

The cause-of-death rankings found in this report are based on the list of 38 cause groups and a residual category employed in the cause-of-death distributions by race-sex groups and age and by county in the report. The one exception is that the cause groups Motor Vehicle Fatalities and Other Unintentional Injuries are combined into a single category, 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 (Singh, G.K., et al., 1996).

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Sources for Additional Data

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

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