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A NEW JERSEY NEWSLETTER

# POPULATION AND CENSUS



Thomas H. Kean, Governor

Roger A. Bodman, Commissioner

Issue 31

October 1983

## NEW LOOK TO NEWSLETTER

Starting with this issue of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC) newsletter, the articles will be presented in a different order. It is hoped that the new format will make it easier for readers to focus in on the issues they find of interest. As in the past, readers are invited to submit material for inclusion.

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## NEW JERSEY: THE FIRST METROPOLITAN STATE

### INTRODUCTION

New Jersey is the first state to be completely covered by Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)\*. Thus, it is the first metropolitan state. It is not surprising that New Jersey is the first state to attain this status as, historically, it has been the most densely populated state.

The U.S. Bureau of the Census defines an area as metropolitan if its boundaries fall entirely within a MSA, and revised definitions of the nation's MSAs are announced following each decennial census. The U.S. Office of Management and Budget has announced the new MSA delineations which are the result of new criteria established in 1980 and which reflect the results of the 1980 census. The new MSAs are in effect as of June 30, 1983.

### MSAs IN NEW JERSEY

Prior to the 1980 census, four New Jersey counties were not part of any MSAs -- Cape May, Hunterdon, Ocean, and Sussex. Hence, they were considered to be nonmetropolitan. However, these four counties had the highest population growth rates in the state during the 1970s and, therefore, it was not unexpected that they would be included in MSAs during the 1980s.

New Jersey counties fall into one of two types of MSAs -- separate MSAs or Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs), which are major components of Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSAs). CMSAs are areas with populations of at least 1 million and meet certain other specified requirements. Also, MSAs and PMSAs are categorized by their 1980 population size, as follows:

- Level A = Areas of 1 million or more
- Level B = Areas of 250,000 to 1 million
- Level C = Areas of 100,000 to 250,000
- Level D = Areas of less than 100,000

The accompanying chart shows the area title, level, definition (county composition), and central cities of the MSAs and

\*Formerly known as Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs).

PMSAs affecting New Jersey. The Allentown-Bethlehem, PA-NJ MSA has not changed in composition and still includes Warren County, but its former title was Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ SMSA. The Atlantic City, NJ MSA now comprises Atlantic County and Cape May County. The remaining 19 counties in New Jersey are part of PMSAs, either in the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA or the Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA.

Within the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA, Bergen and Passaic counties form the Bergen Passaic, NJ PMSA. Formerly, this was the Paterson-Clifton-Passaic SMSA, but the two latter cities have been deleted as central cities. The Jersey City, NJ PMSA (Hudson County) remains unchanged and Hoboken has been added as a central city. The Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA is a new configuration. At the time of the 1970 Census, all three counties were nonmetropolitan. During the 1970s, Somerset became part of the Newark SMSA and Middlesex was a separate area -- the New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville, NJ SMSA. These three counties have now been combined and Sayreville has been deleted as a central city.

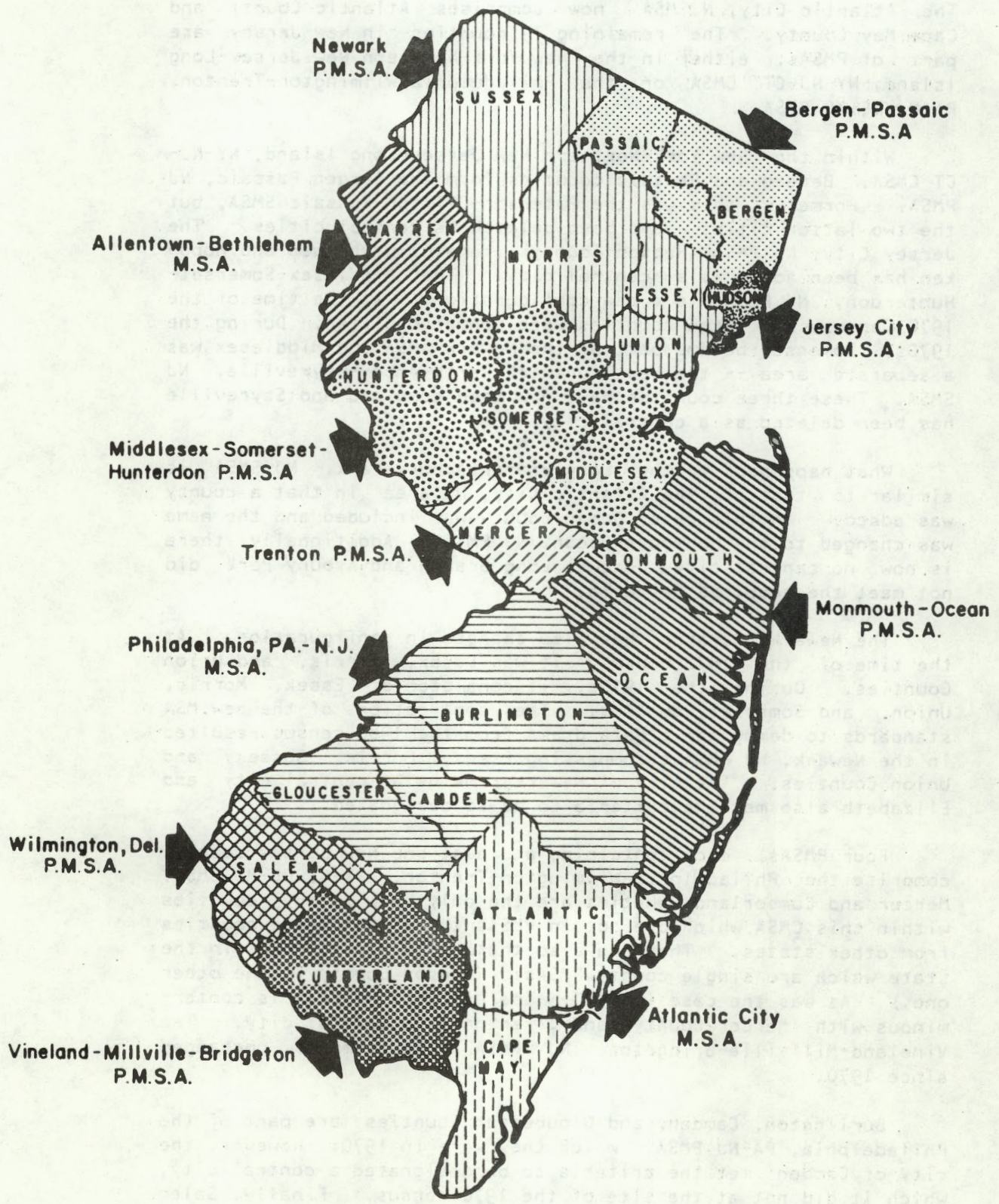
What happened to the Long Branch-Asbury Park, NJ SMSA is similar to that of the Atlantic City, NJ area in that a county was added. In this case, Ocean County was included and the name was changed to the Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA. Additionally, there is now no central city because Long Branch and Asbury Park did not meet the required criteria.

The Newark, NJ area has also changed in configuration. At the time of the 1970 census, it was Essex, Morris, and Union Counties. During the 1970s, it consisted of Essex, Morris, Union, and Somerset Counties. The application of the new MSA standards to demographic data drawn from the 1980 census resulted in the Newark, NJ PMSA encompassing Essex, Morris, Sussex, and Union Counties. The city of Newark remains a central city and Elizabeth also met the criteria to be so designated.

Four PMSAs, each containing at least one New Jersey county, comprise the Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA. Mercer and Cumberland Counties are the only New Jersey counties within this CMSA which are not in PMSAs that incorporate counties from other states. They are also the only other counties in the state which are single county PMSAs. (Hudson County is the other one.) As was the case in 1970, the Trenton, NJ PMSA is conterminous with Mercer County and Trenton is a central city. The Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA also remains unchanged since 1970.

Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties are part of the Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA, which they were in 1970; however, the city of Camden met the criteria to be designated a central city, which it did not at the time of the 1970 census. Finally, Salem County remains as one of the three counties defining the Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA.

# METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA DESIGNATIONS for NEW JERSEY



## MSA BACKGROUND AND DEFINITIONS

Standard metropolitan definitions were first developed and issued about 35 years ago. Their major purpose is to enable all federal statistical agencies to use the same geographic definitions in the study of metropolitan characteristics. Data are made available for individual metropolitan areas (MSAs, PMSAs, and CMSAs) on population, housing, industry, trade, employment, payrolls, local housing markets, and labor markets. State and local governments and private organizations also find these definitions helpful in comparing their own metropolitan data to federal statistics. For example, in the private sector, many companies use these delineations in defining their market areas.

A total of 257 MSAs across the nation were recognized. In addition, there are 23 CMSAs, consisting of 78 PMSAs. Metropolitan Statistical Areas are defined according to a set of detailed standards prepared by the Federal Committee on MSAs. Under these standards (revised in 1980), an area qualifies for recognition as an MSA in one of two ways: if there is a city of at least 50,000 population, or an urbanized area of at least 50,000 with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000. MSAs are defined in terms of entire counties, except in the six New England states where they are defined in terms of cities and towns. In addition to the county containing the main city, an MSA also includes additional counties having strong economic and social ties to the central county.

Every Metropolitan Statistical Area has at least one central city, which is usually its largest city. Smaller cities are also identified as central cities if they have at least 25,000 population and meet certain commuting requirements. In addition, any city with at least 250,000 population or at least 100,000 persons working within its corporate limits qualifies as a central city. In certain small Metropolitan Statistical Areas there are places with between 15,000 and 25,000 population that also qualify as central cities, because they are at least one-third the size of the area's largest city and meet commuting requirements.

The criteria used to determine the new MSAs were finalized in late 1979, and, in addition to changing the designation from Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area to Metropolitan Statistical Area, reflect several differences from the criteria utilized in the 1970s. For example, population size requirements for qualification have changed. Under the new standards, qualification as a Metropolitan Statistical Area is based on recognition of an urbanized area defined by the Bureau of the Census. If an urbanized area contains a city of as large as 50,000, the total Metropolitan Statistical Area population must be at least 100,000 for the area to qualify. Formerly, a city of at least 50,000 population was also accepted as sufficient for qualification. However, it was more restrictive in its rules for qualification for a city of less than 50,000, requiring a city of at least 25,000 population and a total of at least 50,000, including certain narrowly defined categories of adjacent densely settled

places. For places meeting these more restrictive requirements, a total metropolitan population of only 75,000 was formerly required, instead of the 100,000 now required.

Central portions of each metropolitan area constitute the area to which commuting from outlying counties is measured. A county qualifies as central if at least half of its population lives in the urbanized area, or if at least 2,500 population lives in a central city. The former criteria qualified a county as central if it contained any part of a central city, unless the part had no population or only population classified as rural by the Census Bureau. Otherwise, under the previous rules, a county not containing part of a central city was treated as central only if it contained a city of at least 50,000 contiguous with a central city, and met certain additional requirements.

Under the new standards, the requirements for the inclusion of outlying counties have been made somewhat more restrictive. As before, the intent is to include all counties that reach the 15 percent commuting level provided they also meet specified requirements of "metropolitan character," which are designed to exclude counties that are very rural or sparsely populated. The previous requirement that at least 75 percent of the resident labor force be nonagricultural has been dropped because it no longer serves to exclude more than a handful of counties.

The criteria are less rigorous for counties with relatively high commuting than for counties with lower commuting rates, and are now phrased in terms of four distinct commuting levels instead of the previous two levels. Counties with higher levels of commuting must meet one out of three requirements, and counties with lower levels must meet two out of four.

As before, the criteria of metropolitan character include density and percent urban; intercensal growth is again included, but only for counties in the 15-25 percent commuting range. An additional criterion of metropolitan character has been added -- the presence in the county of a significant portion of the urbanized area. Most important, the specific cutoffs for density, percent urban, and intercensal growth have all been raised somewhat.

Ever since the establishment of the SMAs in the 1950 census, the identification of any additional central cities has been made essentially on the basis of their being at least one-third the size of the area's largest city. Two new requirements have been adopted based on commuting measures: at least 60 percent of the city's resident workers must work within the city, and the ratio of the number of persons working in the city to the number of resident workers must be at least 0.75.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Detailed information on MSA criteria and definitions are provided in the December 1979 and August 1980 issues of the

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS  
NEW JERSEY

AREA TITLE	LEVEL	COUNTIES	CENTRAL CITIES
Allentown-Bethlehem, PA-NJ MSA	B	Warren (NJ) Carbon (PA) Lehigh (PA) Northampton (PA)	Allentown Bethlehem Easton
Atlantic City, NJ MSA	B	Atlantic (NJ) Cape May (NJ)	Atlantic City
NEW YORK-NORTHERN NEW JERSEY-LONG ISLAND, NY-NJ-CT CMSA			
Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA	A	Bergen (NJ) Passaic (NJ)	Paterson
Jersey City, NJ PMSA	B	Hudson (NJ)	Jersey City Hoboken
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA	B	Hunterdon (NJ) Middlesex (NJ) Somerset (NJ)	New Brunswick Perth Amboy
Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA	B	Monmouth (NJ) Ocean (NJ)	None
Newark, NJ PMSA	A	Essex (NJ) Morris (NJ) Sussex (NJ) Union (NJ)	Newark Elizabeth
PHILADELPHIA-WILMINGTON-TRENTON, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA			
Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA	A	Burlington (NJ) Camden (NJ) Gloucester (NJ) Bucks (PA) Chester (PA) Delaware (PA) Montgomery (PA) Philadelphia (PA)	Camden  Philadelphia Norristown
Trenton, NJ PMSA	B	Mercer (NJ)	Trenton
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA	C	Cumberland (NJ)	Vineland  Millville Bridgeton
Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA	B	Salem (NJ) New Castle (DE) Cecil (MD)	Wilmington

"Statistical Reporter." The articles have been reprinted by the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas under the title of "The Metropolitan Statistical Area Classification (1980 Official Standards and Related Documents)."

Inquiries may be directed to the Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.

#### NEW JERSEY RANKED THIRD IN PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

Among all States, New Jersey ranked third in per capita personal income at \$13,089 in 1982. Alaska with a figure of \$16,257 was highest in state per capita income, followed by Connecticut with \$13,748, according to revised estimates of the U.S. Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis. Mississippi had the lowest per capita income (\$7,778). The U.S. average was \$11,107, compared with \$10,582 in 1981.

New Jersey's per capita income in 1982 represents a 7% increase over the \$12,230 estimate for 1981. The state figure for 1982 was 18% or \$1,982 higher than the U.S. figure. Over the period 1979-1982, New Jersey's per capita income rose 33.7% compared with 28.3% for the nation. Prices increased 26.3% over the same period as measured by the implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures. The New Jersey real income showed moderate growth from 1979 to 1982. The 10 states with largest percentage increases in per capita personal income were: Alaska, Colorado, North Dakota; the four southern states of Oklahoma, Louisiana, Florida, and Texas; and the three northeastern states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Jersey.

Additional data on state total and per capita personal income appear in the August issue of the "Survey of Current Business," a monthly journal of the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Questions about New Jersey personal income should be addressed to Charles Crowley, New Jersey State Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, CN 388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

TOTAL AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME  
FOR UNITED STATES, MIDEAST REGION, AND NEW JERSEY

	UNITED STATES	MIDEAST*	NEW JERSEY
<b>Total Personal Income</b> (millions of dollars)			
1979	1,943,983	387,880	72,196
1980	2,158,685	430,932	80,964
1981	2,426,901	480,737	90,756
1982	2,571,592	513,248	97,361
% Change 1979-1982	32.3	32.3	34.9
% Change 1981-1982	6.0	6.8	7.3
<b>Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)</b>			
1979	8,657	9,157	9,792
1980	9,503	10,190	10,976
1981	10,582	11,343	12,230
1982	11,107	12,087	13,089
% Change 1979-1982	28.3	32.0	33.7
% Change 1981-1982	5.0	6.6	7.3
% of U.S. Average 1982	100	109	118

\*Mideast Region consists of Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

**THE GOOD NEWS AND THE BAD NEWS:  
HOW DOES NJ RANK?**

The U.S. Census Bureau recently compiled a list of over 60 statistics for each state from various bureau and other federal agency sources and ranked these among the states. The data for New Jersey are shown on the following pages. As the reader will notice a low ranking is not necessarily "bad news." For example, New Jersey ranked number 49th in the number of motor vehicle traffic fatalities per 100,000 licensed drivers in 1980. Thus, each ranking must be considered in terms of the statistic.

SIGNIFICANT RANKINGS AMONG  
50 STATES

New Jersey

Item	Rank	State	U.S.
Total population 1980	9th	7,364,823	226,545,805
Land area 1980 (sq. mi.)	46th	7,468	3,539,295
Population per square mile 1980	1st	986.2	64.0
% change in population, 1970-80	44th	2.7%	11.4%
Median age 1980 (years)	2nd	32.2	30.0
Population 65 yrs. old and over 1980 (1)	18th	11.7%	11.3%
Non-White population 1980 (1)	19th	16.8%	16.9%
Black population 1980 (1)	16th	12.6%	11.7%
Asian and Pacific Islander 1980 (1)	8th	1.4%	1.5%
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut 1980 (1)	39th	.1%	.6%
Spanish population (1)	9th	6.7%	6.4%
Metropolitan population 1980 (1)	3rd	91.4%	74.7%
Persons living in different State in 1975 (5 yrs. old and over) 1980 (1)	41st	7.8%	9.7%
Birth rate (2) 1979	47th	13.2	15.9
Death rate (2) 1979	18th	8.9	8.5
Marriage rate (2) 1980	50th	7.5	10.9
Divorce rate (2) 1980	44th	3.5	5.3
Legal abortions per 1,000 live births 1980	5th	591	428
Physicians per 100,000 popu- lation 1980	10th	190	185
Hospital beds per 100,000 population 1980	23rd	597	602
Personal health care expendi- tures per capita 1978	26th	\$699	\$745
Total housing units 1980	9th	2,772,149	88,411,263
Year-round housing units 1980, %-			
Built between 1970 and 1980	47th	16.1%	26.2%
Prior to 1940	16th	33.4%	25.8%
With 5 or more units in structure	10th	20.9%	17.5%
With air conditioning	20th	64.7%	55.0%
Homeownership rate 1980	42nd	62.0%	64.4%
Median value of specified owner- occupied housing units 1980	7th	\$60,200	\$47,200
Median gross rent of specified renter-occupied housing units 1980	5th	\$270	\$243
Crime rate (3) 1981	15th	6,180	5,800
Federal and state prisoners per 100,000 population 1981	37th	92	153

Continued

SIGNIFICANT RANKINGS AMONG  
50 STATES  
(Continued)  
NEW JERSEY

Item	Rank	State	U.S.
Public elementary and secondary schools 1981-			
Expenditures per capita	13th	\$496	\$434
Current expenditures per pupil	7th	\$2,791	\$2,350
Public school teachers salaries 1982	14th	\$19,700	\$19,000
Percent high school graduates (persons 25 years old and over) 1980	27th	67.4%	66.5%
Undergraduate enrollment in institutions of higher education 1979	11th	215,827	8,820,657
Civilian labor force 1981	9th	3,578,000	108,670,000
Unemployment rate 1981	24th	7.3%	7.6%
Manufacturing employment 1979			
Number	9th	820,144	21,914,754
Percent of employed	17th	24.9%	22.4%
Average weekly earnings of production workers in mfg. 1981	24th	\$322	\$318
Median household money income 1979	6th	\$19,800	\$16,841
Per Capita money income 1979	6th	\$8,127	\$7,298
Percent below poverty level 1979			
Persons	44th	9.5%	12.4%
Children under 18 years	26th	14.1%	16.0%
State and local governments 1981-			
Expenditures, total	9th	\$16.0 bil.	\$487.0 bil.
Expenditures per capita	18th	\$2,175	\$2,150
Tax revenues per capita	7th	\$1,229	\$1,079
Debt per capita	17th	\$1,930	\$1,606
Federal Government Expenditures per capita, 1981	36th	\$2,068	\$2,414
Percent of voting-age population casting votes for President 1980	26th	55.4%	53.2%
Motor vehicles per 1,000 population 1980	44th	661	713
Means of transportation to work			
Percent of workers commuting in carpools	39th	18.3%	19.7%
Percent using car, truck, or van	35th	82.7%	84.1%
Motor vehicle traffic fatalities per 100,000 licensed drivers 1980	49th	23	35
Energy consumption per capita 1980 (mil. Btu)	38th	281	334

Continued

SIGNIFICANT RANKINGS AMONG  
50 STATES  
(Continued)  
NEW JERSEY

Item	Rank	State	U.S.
Temperature, average annual	23rd	52.8 F.	53.2 F.
Precipitation, average annual	12th	45.1 in.	28.8 in.
Farms 1978			
Number	38th	9,895	2,478,642
Land in farms (mil. acres)	45th	1.0	1,029.7
Acreage per farm 1982 (acres)	49th	108	433
Average value of farm land and buildings per acre 1982	1st	\$3,118	\$788
Gross farm income 1981	39th	\$ .5 bil.	\$161.2 bil.
Mineral production, value 1980	42nd	\$ .1 bil.	\$143.9 bil.
Construction contracts, value 1981	12th	\$3.5 bil.	\$150.2 bil.
Manufacturing shipments, value 1980	8th	\$68.5 bil.	\$1,850.9 bil.
Manufacturing employment 1980, %-			
Export related (4)	15th	3.8%	3.6%
Defense related (5)	19th	3.1%	3.6%
Retail sales per capita 1977	27th	\$3,308	\$3,291

- (1) Of total population.
- (2) Per 1,000 resident population.
- (3) Per 100,000 resident population.
- (4) Percent of total private sector employment.
- (5) Percent of all manufacturing employment.

EXAMPLE OF USE OF CENSUS DATA:  
STANDARDS FOR DETERMINING UNDERREPRESENTATION (SDU)  
FOR STATE AGENCIES

Warren Barclay, the NJSDC contact for the New Jersey Department of Civil Service Division of Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Action, prepared the following two examples of the use of census data. The two items show the Experienced Civilian Labor Force Data for New Jersey and the 21 counties. These are used as the official Standards for Determining Underrepresentation (SDU) for state agencies. The SDU is explained in the policy statement which also follows.

Questions and comments should be directed to Warren Barclay, Division of Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Action, 215 E. State Street, CN310, Trenton, NJ 08625-0310; or, by calling 609-292-8332.



State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE

EAST STATE & MONTGOMERY STREETS
CN 315
TRENTON, NJ 08625

STANDARD FOR DETERMINING UNDERREPRESENTATION
FOR N.J. STATE GOVERNMENT

Issuing Agency: Division of Equal Employment Opportunity
and Affirmative Action (EEO/AA), New Jersey
Department of Civil Service, CN 315, Trenton,
New Jersey 08625.

Application: This policy statement applies to all New
Jersey State government agencies, including
the nine state colleges of New Jersey.

Effective Date: June 30, 1983

Purpose: This policy statement details and explains
the Standard for Determining Underrepresenta-
tion (SDU) of women and minorities in
New Jersey State Government, and is issued
in accordance with Chapter 124 of the Laws
of 1981 (N.J.S.A. 11:2D-1 et seq.). This
statement replaces the policy issued on
May 30, 1980.

POLICY STATEMENT

The Standard for Determining Underrepresentation (SDU) is
a statistical indicator which assists state agencies in iden-
tifying areas of underrepresentation of minorities and women.
Once these problem areas are identified, and all factors (e.g.
vacancy projections, turnover rates, pertinent availability
statistics, etc.) affecting the correction of these underrep-
resentative areas are taken into consideration, affirmative
action goals for minorities and women can be established by
the respective agencies, and approved by the Division of EEO/AA.
The agency would then be monitored as compared to these approved
AA goals.\*

\* Details on the use of the SDU can be found in the "Guide-
lines for the Preparation of the N.J. Department/Agency
Affirmative Action Plans," and the "Guidelines for the Prep-
aration of the N.J. State College Affirmative Action Plans,"
available from the Division of EEO/AA.

The specific Standard for Determining Underrepresentation (SDU) for New Jersey State Government is the Total Experienced Civilian Labor Force of the State of New Jersey. (See SDU table)

Explanation: The total experienced civilian labor force data of the State of New Jersey for each respective ethnic/gender category is to be used across the board for all EEOC job categories. For example, 5.4% would be the standard for determining underrepresentation of Black Females in all job categories.

NOTES

1. Source of information is the State Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, from the EEO file of the U.S. Census Bureau, "Detailed Occupation by Race/Hispanic Group: 1980 Census of Population and Housing.

2. "Total Minority" is the sum of both male and female Minorities (Blacks, Hispanics, Asians, and American Indians).

3. "Experienced Civilian Labor Force" means employed persons, and unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past since 1974.

4. Individual percentages may not add up to the total because of rounding.

5. EEOC is the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Prepared by the Division of Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Action, N.J. Department of Civil Service. 6/83

STATEWIDE	
MALE	%
WHITE NON-HISPANIC	47.5
BLACK NON-HISPANIC	5.3
HISPANIC	3.4
ASIAN	0.8
AMERICAN INDIAN	0.1
TOTAL MINORITY MALES	9.6
TOTAL MALES	57.2

FEMALE	%
WHITE NON-HISPANIC	34.2
BLACK NON-HISPANIC	5.4
HISPANIC	2.5
ASIAN	0.6
AMERICAN INDIAN	0.1
TOTAL MINORITY FEMALES	8.6
TOTAL FEMALES	42.8

TOTAL	%
TOTAL MINORITY	18.2
GRAND TOTALS	100.0

**TOTAL EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA  
FOR NEW JERSEY STATE/COUNTY LABOR MARKET AREAS  
BY ETHNIC/GENDER CATEGORIES, 1980 DATA BASE**

	STATEWIDE		ATLANTIC		BERGEN		BURLINGTON		CAMDEN		CAPE MAY		CUMBERLAND		ESSEX		GLOUCESTER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>MALE</b>																		
WHITE NON-HISPANIC	1,661,477	47.5	41,155	45.8	231,173	52.5	82,048	50.2	106,448	50.1	17,275	52.6	25,775	44.5	128,653	33.3	49,654	54.6
BLACK NON-HISPANIC	185,267	5.3	6,718	7.5	8,371	1.9	9,051	5.5	12,536	5.9	942	2.9	3,472	6.0	61,517	15.9	3,816	4.2
HISPANIC	119,616	3.4	1,581	1.8	8,270	1.9	1,810	1.1	3,299	1.6	228	0.7	2,325	4.0	16,554	4.3	624	0.7
ASIAN	28,540	0.8	233	0.3	5,549	1.3	950	0.6	1,389	0.7	41	0.1	268	0.5	3,071	0.8	241	0.3
AMERICAN INDIAN	2,531	0.1	60	0.1	221	0.1	152	0.1	194	0.1	28	0.1	254	0.4	267	0.1	129	0.1
TOTAL MINORITY MALES	335,954	9.6	8,592	9.6	22,411	5.1	11,963	7.3	17,418	8.2	1,239	3.8	6,319	10.9	81,409	21.1	4,810	5.3
<b>TOTAL MALES</b>	<b>1,999,073</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>49,776</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>253,655</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>94,129</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>123,920</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>18,543</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>32,129</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>210,398</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>54,508</b>	<b>59.9</b>
<b>FEMALE</b>																		
WHITE NON-HISPANIC	1,195,312	34.2	30,857	34.4	167,463	38.0	58,047	35.5	72,868	34.3	13,008	39.6	19,872	34.3	97,848	25.3	32,475	35.7
BLACK NON-HISPANIC	189,990	5.4	7,517	8.4	8,729	2.0	8,486	5.2	12,562	5.9	997	3.0	3,593	6.2	63,687	16.5	3,361	3.7
HISPANIC	88,456	2.5	1,189	1.3	7,060	1.6	1,297	0.8	2,149	1.0	246	0.7	1,851	3.2	11,374	2.9	281	0.3
ASIAN	21,475	0.6	330	0.4	3,425	0.8	1,243	0.8	920	0.4	50	0.2	246	0.4	2,698	0.7	270	0.3
AMERICAN INDIAN	1,968	0.1	86	0.1	147	*	140	0.1	145	0.1	12	*	199	0.3	222	0.1	60	0.1
TOTAL MINORITY FEMALES	301,889	8.6	9,122	10.2	19,361	4.4	11,166	6.8	15,776	7.4	1,305	4.0	5,889	10.2	77,981	20.2	3,972	4.4
<b>TOTAL FEMALES</b>	<b>1,498,334</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>40,013</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>186,895</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>69,253</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>88,734</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>14,313</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>25,782</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>176,085</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>36,479</b>	<b>40.1</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>																		
TOTAL MINORITY	637,843	18.2	17,714	19.7	41,772	9.5	23,129	14.2	33,194	15.6	2,544	7.7	12,208	21.1	159,390	41.2	8,782	9.7
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>3,497,407</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>89,789</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>440,550</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>163,382</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>212,654</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32,856</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>57,911</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>386,483</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>90,987</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(Division of Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Action / New Jersey Department of Civil Service)

\* = Less than 0.1%

**TOTAL EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA  
FOR NEW JERSEY STATE/COUNTY LABOR MARKET AREAS  
BY ETHNIC/GENDER CATEGORIES, 1980 DATA BASE**

16

	HUDSON		HUNTERDON		MERCER		MIDDLESEX		MONMOUTH		MORRIS		OCEAN		PASSAIC		SALEM	
MALE	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
WHITE NON-HISPANIC	91,670	35.2	25,042	59.0	67,452	44.9	155,459	50.8	120,489	52.6	113,869	54.6	73,595	56.4	93,910	44.0	14,228	52.0
BLACK NON-HISPANIC	12,474	4.8	94	0.2	10,611	7.1	8,138	2.7	8,477	3.7	2,505	1.2	1,858	1.4	10,885	5.1	1,947	7.1
HISPANIC	36,828	14.2	186	0.4	2,459	1.6	8,725	2.8	3,097	1.4	3,211	1.5	1,812	1.4	14,700	6.9	210	0.8
ASIAN	4,380	1.7	81	0.2	1,195	0.8	3,496	1.1	1,163	0.5	1,904	0.9	379	0.3	1,362	0.6	45	0.2
AMERICAN INDIAN	162	0.1	16	*	73	*	220	0.1	145	0.1	80	*	133	0.1	123	0.1	65	0.2
TOTAL MINORITY MALES	53,844	20.7	377	0.9	14,338	9.5	20,579	6.7	12,882	5.6	7,700	3.7	4,182	3.2	27,070	12.7	2,267	8.3
TOTAL MALES	145,795	56.1	25,425	59.9	81,871	54.5	176,121	57.5	133,503	58.3	121,614	58.3	77,806	59.6	121,108	56.7	16,501	60.3
FEMALE	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
WHITE NON-HISPANIC	68,823	26.5	16,709	39.3	54,160	36.1	113,836	37.2	83,225	36.3	80,421	38.6	49,143	37.7	68,964	32.3	8,989	32.9
BLACK NON-HISPANIC	13,308	5.1	106	0.2	11,612	7.7	7,783	2.5	8,885	3.9	2,869	1.4	1,750	1.3	11,560	5.4	1,617	5.9
HISPANIC	28,394	10.9	135	0.3	1,565	1.0	6,060	2.0	2,090	0.9	2,275	1.1	1,265	1.0	10,677	5.0	127	0.5
ASIAN	3,471	1.3	71	0.2	875	0.6	2,226	0.7	1,096	0.5	1,173	0.6	383	0.3	1,040	0.5	40	0.1
AMERICAN INDIAN	118	*	17	*	87	0.1	117	*	114	*	53	*	76	0.1	91	*	59	0.2
TOTAL MINORITY FEMALES	45,291	17.4	329	0.8	14,139	9.4	16,186	5.3	12,185	5.3	6,370	3.1	3,474	2.7	23,368	10.9	1,843	6.7
TOTAL FEMALES	114,268	43.9	17,048	40.1	68,356	45.5	130,072	42.5	95,479	41.7	86,837	41.7	52,636	40.4	92,390	43.3	10,847	39.7
TOTAL	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL MINORITY	99,135	38.1	706	1.7	28,477	19.0	36,765	12.0	25,067	10.9	14,070	6.7	7,656	5.9	50,438	23.6	4,110	15.0
GRAND TOTALS	260,063	100.0	42,473	100.0	150,227	100.0	306,193	100.0	228,982	100.0	208,451	100.0	130,442	100.0	213,498	100.0	27,348	100.0

(Division of Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Action / New Jersey Department of Civil Service)

\* = Less than 0.1%

**TOTAL EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA  
FOR NEW JERSEY STATE/COUNTY LABOR MARKET AREAS  
BY ETHNIC/GENDER CATEGORIES, 1980 DATA BASE**

	SOMERSET		SUSSEX		UNION		WARREN	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>MALE</b>								
WHITE NON-HISPANIC	56,727	53.4	31,985	58.6	111,944	43.9	22,926	58.5
BLACK NON-HISPANIC	2,460	2.3	165	0.3	19,028	7.5	202	0.5
HISPANIC	1,251	1.2	509	0.9	11,713	4.6	224	0.6
ASIAN	758	0.7	160	0.3	1,790	0.7	85	0.2
AMERICAN INDIAN	39	*	42	0.1	86	*	42	0.1
TOTAL MINORITY MALES	4,508	4.2	876	1.6	32,617	12.8	553	1.4
<b>TOTAL MALES</b>	<b>61,267</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>32,866</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>144,659</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>23,479</b>	<b>60.0</b>
<b>FEMALE</b>								
WHITE NON-HISPANIC	40,901	38.5	21,031	38.6	81,452	31.9	15,220	38.9
BLACK NON-HISPANIC	2,511	2.4	117	0.2	18,757	7.3	183	0.5
HISPANIC	885	0.8	367	0.7	8,994	3.5	175	0.4
ASIAN	506	0.5	122	0.2	1,202	0.5	88	0.2
AMERICAN INDIAN	47	*	42	0.1	128	0.1	8	*
TOTAL MINORITY FEMALES	3,949	3.7	648	1.2	29,081	11.4	454	1.2
<b>TOTAL FEMALES</b>	<b>44,864</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>21,679</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>110,623</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>15,681</b>	<b>40.0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>								
TOTAL MINORITY	8,457	8.0	1,524	2.8	61,698	24.2	1,007	2.6
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>106,131</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>54,545</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>255,282</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>39,160</b>	<b>100.0</b>

NOTES

Source of information is the State Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, from the EEO file of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Detailed Occupation by Race/Hispanic Group: 1980 Census of Population and Housing.

"Total Minority" rows are the sum of both male and female Minorities (Blacks, Hispanics, Asians, and American Indians).

"Experienced Civilian Labor Force" means employed persons and those unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past since 1974.

Individual percentages may not add up to totals because of rounding. Also, the numbers and percentages may not add up to totals due to the non-listing of the ethnic/gender category "Other," which represents 0.1% of the total experienced civilian labor force figures.

Prepared by the Division of Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Action, New Jersey Department of Civil Service, 5/83

(Division of Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Action / New Jersey Department of Civil Service)

\* = Less than 0.1%

## CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS

### NJSDC-SPONSORED

Getting a Grip on the 1980 Census: A hands-on workshop for librarians, October 4, 1983, Sheraton Regal Inn, Piscataway, NJ

Registration Fee: \$10.00      Contact: Roger Linder  
609-984-2593

4th Annual NJSDC Conference: Details to be sent to all newsletter subscribers, November 10, 1983, Center for Health Affairs, Princeton, NJ

Registration Fee: \$20.00      Contact: Connie Hughes  
609-984-2593

### U.S. CENSUS BUREAU-SPONSORED

1980 Census Computer Tape Files: Overview of 1980 Census Computerized Data, October 18-19, 1983, Alexandria, VA

Registration Fee: \$50.00      Contact: Dorothy Chin  
301-763-1510

Microdata from the 1980 Census: Data and File Structure of the Public Use Microdata Sample, November 30, 1983, Boston, MA

Registration Fee: \$25.00      Contact: Dorothy Chin  
301-763-1510

The Aging Population: A 1980 Census Workshop, December 12-13, New York, NY

Registration Fee: \$50.00      Contact: Dorothy Chin  
301-763-1510

## NJSDC NETWORK ACTIVITIES

### NEW BURLINGTON COUNTY AFFILIATE

The Burlington County Department of Economic Development has been designated as the NJSDC affiliate for Burlington County effective July 1983. The contact is Robert Knoff, who can be reached at 609-261-5055. Mr. Knoff has all of the 1980 census data for Burlington County and its jurisdictions.

## MEMORANDA OF AGREEMENT SIGNED

The Memoranda of Agreement between the NJ Department of Labor and 21 county affiliates, as well as Princeton and Rutgers University Computer Centers and Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission have been signed. These documents extend the cooperative agreement with these agencies in the NJSDC program to June 1986.

## JOINT PROJECT OF AFFILIATES

A planned project of the NJSDC for the next several months is to develop a set of standardized county reports. Each report would contain selected comparable 1970 and 1980 census data for a specific county, and one will be produced for the state. However, these will not be just data books, but will include general analyses of the data.

As proposed, this project will be a joint venture between the lead agency of the NJSDC and the 21 county affiliates. The lead agency -- Office of Demographic & Economic Analysis, NJ Department of Labor -- will have overall responsibility, including data preparation, editing, publishing. The role of the affiliates will be to prepare the analyses incorporating their knowledge of the counties' demographics and economics.

The reports are expected to be available in late spring 1984. The best method for distribution is currently under consideration.

## PUBLICATION/DATA UPDATE

NJSDC

"Income and Poverty Estimates for Families, Households and Persons": Municipal Profiles Volume V; contains data for the state, 21 counties, and 567 municipalities. \$20.00 prepaid

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

(Order forms and cost information for these materials are available, subject to availability of the data product, from Data User Services Division, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.)

"Census Tracts" (PHC80-2): Statistics for most of the population and housing subjects included in the 1980 census -- both complete count and sample; most statistics are presented by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of persons in the relevant population group.

"Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress" (PHC80-4): Complete count and sample data for congressional districts of the 98th Congress.

"Detailed Housing Characteristics" (HC80-1-B): Statistics on units in structure, year moved into unit, year structure built, heating equipment fuels, air-conditioning, source of water, sewage disposal, gross rent, and selected monthly ownership costs.

"Geographic Identification Code Scheme (PHC80-RS): Documentation of the codes used to identify named entities on 1980 census summary tape files.

"County Business Patterns 1981": Statistics on number of employees and payroll for 2-digit Standard Industrial Classification Code.

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(1/83-7/83)

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