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A Quarterly New Jersey Newsletter

Garden State Data News

Issued by the New Jersey State Data Center &
Business and Industry Data Center



Jim Florio, Governor

Issue 44 Summer 1990

Raymond L. Bramucci, Commissioner

THANK YOU !

to all of those New Jersey municipalities which participated in the 1990 Census Post-Census Local Review Program. Your efforts will go a long way toward seeing that New Jersey is properly represented in Congress and that our State receives its fair share of federal funding.

CENSUS '90



OCT 25 1990
185 W. STATE ST.
TRENTON, NJ

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POST-CENSUS LOCAL REVIEW UPDATE

by Douglas Moore

On August 15, the U.S. Bureau of the Census mailed the 1990 Census Post-Census Local Review housing unit counts and group quarters population counts by census block to all of New Jersey's 567 municipalities. Each of these municipalities was given the opportunity to review these counts and report any discrepancies back to the Census Bureau within 15 working days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and federal holidays). Around the first week of October, the Bureau will be conducting clerical and/or field reviews of these discrepancies where appropriate. (See issue # 43 of the Garden State Data News for details on the Post-Census Local program.)

According to a press release issued by the Census Bureau, "the 'Local Review' phase is the last of several phases of the decennial census but does not mean the 1990 Census is complete," stressed Census Bureau Director Barbara Everitt Bryant. "The ball is now in the court of the local officials."

Because the 1990 Census questionnaires were mailed to housing units, any housing unit missed by the Census Bureau means that the residents of these units were not counted in the 1990 Census. While participation in the Local Review program is voluntary, an incomplete or inaccurate census count can have detrimental consequences for New Jersey municipalities, especially in terms of representation and federal and state funding.

The New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC) received the computer tape containing all of these counts in order to assist New Jersey's municipalities with their Local Review efforts. The tape is for this internal use only and, therefore, will not be distributed. Municipal level counts were reviewed by the NJSDC staff and those municipalities which appeared to have potential discrepancies were contacted to ensure that they were carefully reviewing the preliminary counts.

Upon request, and for a fee, the Census Bureau will provide total population and group quarters population for a state and all local governments therein to data users not involved in the Local Review program. (These data will be provided in paper format only.) As a prerequisite for receiving these data, users must sign and return the *Statement of Understanding* that highlights the preliminary and partial nature of these data and that the Census Bureau neither encourages nor sanctions their use for official purposes such as budgeting or redistricting.

To obtain these counts, contact Customer Services in the Data Users Services Division at (301)763-4100. For questions on Local Review procedures, contact the Philadelphia Regional Office of the Census Bureau at (215)597-1139 or the New Jersey State Data Center at (609)984-2593.

1990 CENSUS: BEYOND LOCAL REVIEW

by Connie O. Hughes

The preliminary 1990 Census counts of housing units and population that were sent to municipalities for Post-Census Local Review did not include the results from several at-that-time ongoing U.S. Bureau of the Census programs: (1) nonresponse follow-up program; (2) vacant/delete program; (3) final residual follow-up (FRFU) program; and (4) housing coverage check (HCC) program. These programs, for the most part, were to be completed in the Census Bureau's Philadelphia Region, which includes all of New Jersey, during the week of September 5, 1990.

Nonresponse Follow-Up Program: This is the largest of the follow-up programs and consisted of enumerators contacting (mail, phone, in-person) all addresses from which questionnaires were not received. There may have been as many as six such follow-ups to an address.

Vacant/Delete Program: In this program, enumerators field-checked all addresses that were designated as vacant or that were deleted in the first-round of enumerations, i.e., any address for which the initial population count was "0".

Final Residual Follow-Up Program: In combination with the above two programs, this is the third field check of any address for which a "0" population was recorded. Different enumerators were used in each of these three programs.

Housing Check Coverage: This is a program not originally in the U.S. Bureau of the Census' plans. Lists were generated of geographic areas as large as counties and as small as census blocks where there may have been potential problems. These lists were based on calls to the 800-999-1990 number, postmaster returns, building permit information, rumors of "curbstoning" (enumerators completing forms without visiting addresses), responses to the "Were You Counted" campaign, and any other administrative data or rumors that the Bureau received. As a result of this program, field canvassing was conducted in these potential "problem" areas.

Information collected from these programs will be incorporated into a data file against which the municipal local review challenges will be compared. The U.S. Bureau of the Census believes that these program may have found some of the discrepancies that the municipalities will report; in such cases, the Bureau will not recanvass those areas.

Other coverage programs include "Count Review", which the U.S. Bureau of the Census is conducting using administrative records and assistance from state agencies which participate in the Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates. New Jersey participated in this program by reviewing housing unit counts and group quarters population counts at the municipal level. Another coverage program is the

parolee/probationer program in which the U.S. Bureau of the Census asked the states to provide them with the addresses of all parolees/probationers. Bureau staff will then check the addresses of these persons as of April 1, 1990.

THE CENSUS BUREAU SAYS "THANK YOU MIDDLESEX COUNTY"

by Douglas Moore

The U.S. Census Bureau expressed their appreciation in an official ceremony for the assistance provided by the Middlesex County Complete Count Committee during the 1990 Decennial Census operation. The ceremony took place on August 16, 1990, at the County Administration Building of Middlesex County in New Brunswick at 8:00 PM. The Middlesex County Complete Count Committee was a coalition of civic, business and publicly elected officials designed to promote public participation in the 1990 Decennial Census.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the County of Middlesex was one of the best local Complete Count Committees in supporting the operation of the 1990 Decennial Census operations.

According to a press release issued by the Census Bureau, "the success of the 1990 Decennial Census nationally, was due, in large part, to the effective efforts of Complete Count Committees such as from Middlesex County", stated LaVerne Vines Collins, Philadelphia Regional Director of the U.S. Census Bureau. "The Middlesex County Complete Count Committee is representative of an effective broad-based volunteer coalition of individuals from the community."

Data

NEW JERSEY'S PLANNED HOMEBUILDING: 1989

by Connie O. Hughes & Douglas Moore

1989 Highlights

New Jersey's planned residential construction in 1989 dropped for the third year in a row. A total of 29,929 new dwelling units were

authorized for construction in 1989 compared with the boom years of 1985 through 1987, when more than 50,000 units were authorized annually, and 1988 when just over 40,000 units were authorized.

The 1989 total represents the lowest number of dwelling units authorized in the State since the recession year of 1982 when the number of planned new homes in New Jersey was only

Data on dwelling units authorized for construction are tabulated from monthly building permit reports submitted by New Jersey municipal building inspectors. The New Jersey Department of Labor's Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research cooperates with the U.S. Census Bureau in this program.

The data presented in this article summarize residential building permit activity for New Jersey covering the full year 1989. The data represent neither housing starts nor completions in 1989, but rather the number of units authorized in 1989 for construction.

These tabulations are more complete than the sums of the monthly data previously published and regularly included in New Jersey Economic Indicators since they include information obtained after follow up contacts with municipalities that did not originally report on a monthly basis.

A complete copy of the New Jersey Building Permits 1989 Summary in hardcopy or on diskette can be obtained from: NJ Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, CN 388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388 (609-292-0076). The data are also available on the NJSDC/BIDC EBB (609-394-2310). See page 13 for subscription information.

21,404. However, the years 1985 through 1987 reflected unusually high levels of activity which were far out of proportion with national trends due to the strong expansion of the State's economy, the accrued demand from the recession and high interest rate doldrums of the early 1980s, and the demand for housing by a maturing baby boom generation. The annual decline, however, has not yet leveled off. The decrease between 1986 and 1987 was 11.8 percent while the same figure for the periods of 1987-88 and 1988-89 were 20.0 percent and 25.7 percent, respectively.

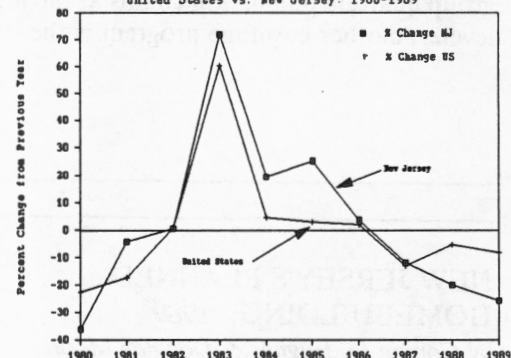


For the second year in a row, New Jersey was outperformed by the Nation; the State registered a larger over-the-year decline in dwelling units authorized than the Nation (-25.7% vs. -8.2%). Overall, the Northeast Region lagged the United States as a whole with an over-the-year decrease of 22.3 percent. All four regions in the Nation experienced 1988-to-1989 declines with the West Region showing the smallest at 3.3 percent.

Single-family units, which comprised a majority of residential units planned in the State, were primarily responsible for the overall decline from 1988 to 1989. Although the number of planned multi-family units also decreased from 1988, apartments and condominiums represented a slightly larger share of the State's total planned homebuilding in 1989 (27.2% in 1989 compared with 25.9% in 1988).

Seven of the State's 21 counties accounted for more than half of all dwelling units authorized for construction. They were Middlesex, Ocean, Monmouth, Gloucester, Somerset, Burlington and Atlantic. Out of these seven counties, however, only Somerset County showed an increase, albeit minimal, from the previous year -- from 2,142 in 1988 to 2,145 in 1989. Ocean County, which had led the State in the number of new dwelling units authorized for the past three years, was surpassed in 1989 by Middlesex County which authorized 3,116 new units compared with Ocean County's 2,821.

Graph 1
CHANGE IN DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED
United States vs. New Jersey: 1980-1989



Graph 2
DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY TYPE BY COUNTY: 1989

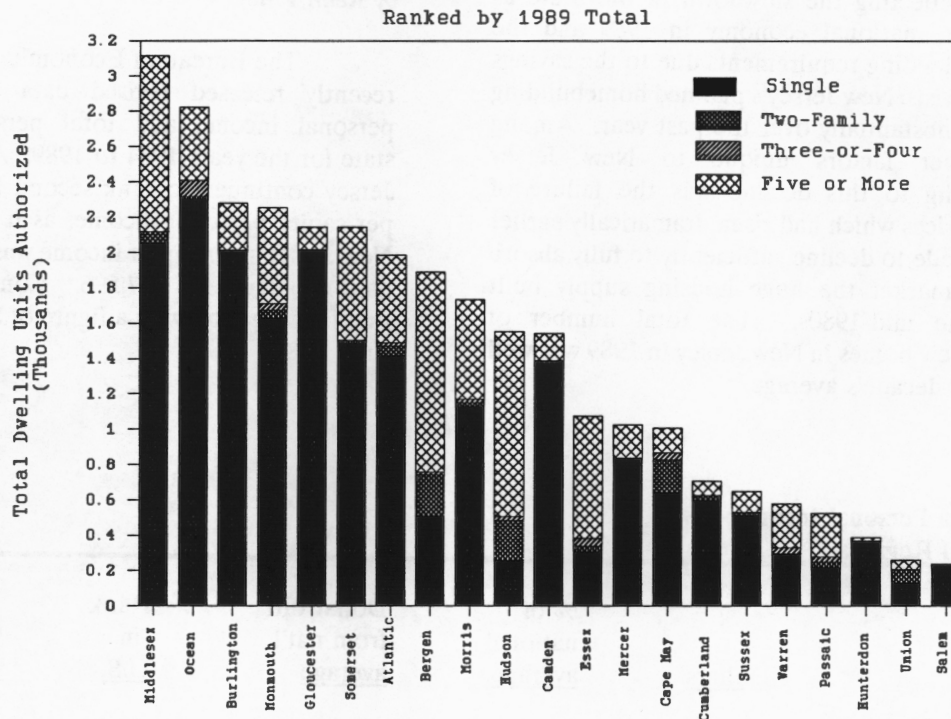


Table 1
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED: 1980 TO 1989
United States & New Jersey

	NEW JERSEY			UNITED STATES (Numbers in Thousands)		
	Total Units Authorized	Change From Previous Year		Total Units Authorized	Change From Previous Year	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1980	22,257	-12,561	-36.2	1,207.2	-354.8	-22.7
1981	21,293	-964	-4.3	997.7	-209.5	-17.4
1982	21,404	111	0.5	1,006.8	9.1	0.9
1983	36,791	15,387	71.9	1,613.3	606.5	60.2
1984	43,925	7,134	19.4	1,686.4	73.1	4.5
1985	55,015	11,090	25.2	1,735.2	48.8	2.9
1986	57,074	2,059	3.7	1,769.4	34.2	2.0
1987	50,325	-6,749	-11.8	1,539.0	-230.4	-13.0
1988	40,268	-10,057	-20.0	1,455.6	-83.4	-5.4
1989	29,929	-10,339	-25.7	1,336.4	-119.2	-8.2

Conclusion

Reflecting the slowdown in the State as well as the national economy in 1989 and the tightened lending requirements due to the savings and loan crisis, New Jersey's planned homebuilding declined substantially over the past year. Among some other factors unique to New Jersey contributing to this decline was the failure of housing prices which had risen dramatically earlier in the decade to decline sufficiently to fully absorb into the market the huge housing supply built during the mid-1980s. The total number of planned new homes in New Jersey in 1989 was well below the decade's average.

REVISED STATE PER-CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME: 1989

by Keith Vine

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) recently released revised data for per capita personal income and total personal income by state for the years 1984 to 1989. At \$23,778, New Jersey continued to rank second in the nation in per-capita personal income, as it has since 1985. New Jersey's per capita income was well above the national figure of \$17,596. Connecticut ranked first in the nation with a figure of \$24,683 as it has since 1985.

Table 1
Per Capita Personal Income: 1989
States and Regions

	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>% of national average</u>	<u>Dollar diff. from nat'l. average</u>	<u>Rank in U.S.</u>	<u>% change 1988-89</u>
United States	17,596	100	0	---	6.6
New England	21,504	122	3,908	1	6.2
Connecticut	24,683	140	7,087	1	6.4
Massachusetts	22,174	126	4,578	3	6.1
New Hampshire	20,267	115	2,671	7	4.4
Rhode Island	17,950	102	354	14	6.4
Vermont	16,371	93	-1,225	24	7.2
Maine	16,248	92	-1,348	26	8.0
Mideast	20,491	116	2,895	2	7.0
New Jersey	23,778	135	6,182	2	6.8
District of Columbia	23,491	134	5,895	---	6.5
New York	21,073	120	3,477	5	7.2
Maryland	21,013	119	3,417	6	7.0
Delaware	18,483	105	887	12	6.5
Pennsylvania	17,269	98	-327	20	7.0
Great Lakes	17,214	98	-382	4	6.7
Illinois	18,824	107	1,228	11	7.2
Michigan	17,444	99	-152	19	6.4
Wisconsin	16,449	93	-1,147	22	7.0
Ohio	16,373	93	-1,223	23	6.1
Indiana	15,779	90	-1,817	30	7.2

(con't. . .)

Table 1 (con't.)
Per Capita Personal Income: 1989
States and Regions

	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>% of national average</u>	<u>Dollar diff. from nat'l. average</u>	<u>Rank in U.S.</u>	<u>% change 1988-89</u>
Plains	16,244	92	-1,352	5	6.8
Minnesota	17,657	100	61	15	7.2
Kansas	16,498	94	-1,098	21	5.2
Missouri	16,292	93	-1,304	25	6.3
Iowa	15,487	88	-2,109	32	8.2
Nebraska	15,446	88	-2,150	33	6.0
South Dakota	13,685	78	-3,911	41	8.6
North Dakota	13,563	77	-4,033	44	9.9
Southeast	15,358	87	-2,238	8	6.5
Virginia	18,927	108	1,331	10	6.9
Florida	17,647	100	51	16	6.9
Georgia	16,053	91	-1,543	27	5.1
North Carolina	15,198	86	-2,398	34	6.7
Tennessee	14,694	84	-2,902	35	5.8
Kentucky	13,743	78	-3,853	39	7.4
South Carolina	13,634	77	-3,962	42	5.6
Alabama	13,625	77	-3,971	43	6.3
Louisiana	12,921	73	-4,675	47	5.6
Arkansas	12,901	73	-4,695	48	6.3
West Virginia	12,345	70	-5,251	49	6.6
Mississippi	11,724	67	-5,872	50	6.1
Southwest	15,364	87	-2,232	7	6.3
Arizona	15,802	90	-1,794	29	5.4
Texas	15,702	89	-1,894	31	6.4
Oklahoma	14,154	80	-3,442	37	6.4
New Mexico	13,140	75	-4,456	45	6.0
Rocky Mountain	15,396	87	-2,200	6	7.1
Colorado	17,553	100	-43	18	6.6
Wyoming	14,508	82	-3,088	36	5.7
Montana	14,078	80	-3,518	38	9.4
Idaho	13,707	78	-3,889	40	8.3
Utah	13,079	74	-4,517	46	7.0
Far West	19,322	110	1,726	3	5.9
California	19,929	113	2,333	8	5.4
Nevada	19,269	110	1,673	9	8.0
Washington	17,647	100	51	17	7.8
Oregon	15,919	90	-1,677	28	7.5
Alaska	21,656	123	4,060	4	12.6
Hawaii	18,472	105	876	13	9.7

Note. -- States are listed in each region based on their per capita personal income in 1989.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Of the top ten states in terms of per capita income, three changed ranking from the preliminary figures: New York, Maryland and Delaware. New York changed positions with Maryland moving from 5th to 4th place, Delaware dropped from 9th place to 12th place with Nevada taking its place at number nine.

Total personal income figures were also revised by the BEA. Both New Jersey and the U.S. figures increased slightly (less than .1%) from the preliminary figures. New Jersey continued to rank seventh in the nation in total personal income.

The annual estimates of State personal income for a given year are subject to successive refinement. Preliminary estimates, based on the current quarterly series, are published each April, four months after the close of the reference year. The following August, more reliable annual estimates are published. These estimates are developed independently of the quarterly series

and are prepared in greater component detail, primarily from Federal and State Government administrative records. The annual estimates published in August are subsequently refined to incorporate newly available information used to prepare the current local area estimates. These revised State estimates, together with the current local area estimates, are published the following April. The annual estimates emerging from this three-step process are subject to further revision for several succeeding years (the State estimates in April and August and the local area estimates in April), as additional data become available. The routine revisions of the State estimates for a given year are normally completed with the fourth April publication. After that, the estimates will be changed only to incorporate a comprehensive revision of the national income & product accounts - which takes place approximately every five years - or to make important improvements to the estimates through the use of additional or more current State and local area data. See Garden State Data News issue #43 for more information on income statistics.

Computer Corner

NJSDC/BIDC EBB NOW OPEN 24 HOURS *by Douglas Moore*



Due to popular demand the New Jersey State Data Center/Business and Industry Data Center Electronic Bulletin Board (EBB) is now open 24 hours. For those who like to work late, come in early or get something done on

weekends, the EBB is now on-line continuously. Users can save money by dialing in (609-394-2310) when phone rates are lower, and not have to worry about getting it done before four o'clock.

In addition to the EBB's new operating hours, the following new files have been added:

1. 1989 building permit data for New Jersey. This includes residential data for both counties and municipalities as well as non-residential data for New Jersey counties. (Directory=BLDGPRMT)

2. 1990 New Jersey Statistical Factbook. The files contain data on such diverse topics as population, vital statistics, education, law enforcement, environment, recreation, elections, and much more. (Directory=FACTBOOK)

3. The Statistical Source Directory for New Jersey State Government. This file contains sources (offices and phone numbers) for New Jersey state government statistics. (Directory=SOURCDIR)

4. Profiles of New Jersey statistics from the 110th addition of the Statistical Abstract of the United States. (Directory=NJSTAT)

5. BEA regional projections of population, per-capita income, and employment vs. population for New Jersey and the United States. (Directory=INCOME)

6. A Users Guide to BEA Data. (Directory=INCOME)

7. *SIC Codes.* Standard Industrial Classification Codes as well as a dBase program which will do name searches by type of industry. (Directory=UTIL)

NJSDC/BIDC EBB & CD-ROM TRAINING *by Douglas Moore & Sen-Yuan Wu*

On July 24, 1990, the New Jersey State Data Center/Business and Industry Data Center (NJSDC/BIDC) held a training session for its network members at Princeton University. Forty people attended the training which included two sections; the first was a hands-on guide through the use of the NJSDC/BIDC Electronic Bulletin Board (EBB). The second was an overview of the new Compact Disc - Read Only Memory (CD-ROM) technology as it applies to census information.

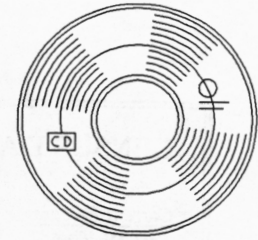
The EBB portion of the training included a brief overview of what is available, operating hours and policies. (The Ebb phone number is 609-394-2310.) Participants (each with their own micro-computer) were then guided through the major features of the system. They were taught how to leave and read messages, download and upload files and use the main menu and utility commands.

The CD-ROM training included an overview of the CD-ROM technology, what Census Bureau data are currently available on CD-ROM (and what will be available in the future) and CD-ROM applications. The hardware and software required to operate a CD-ROM reader as well as the hardware and software required to process Census data were also discussed. Due to limited resources, hands-on use of the CD-ROM was not possible. However, software which extracts data from Census Bureau discs was demonstrated at the end of the session.

Overall, the response to the training was favorable. Current plans are, therefore, to hold the training again for NJSDC/BIDC network members in the Spring and again for the general public sometime within the next year. Announcements will be forthcoming in this newsletter.

AN INTRODUCTION TO CD-ROM *by Sen-Yuan Wu*

The era for using compact disc as the major electronic data storage media has come since the Census Bureau issued its first CD-ROM product (known as Test Disc No. 1) in 1986. The CD-ROM (Compact Disc - Read Only Memory) represents the top of the hierarchy in the evolution of data storage media. Hence, it is in the data users's best interest to become familiar with this hi-tech product.



In addition to having larger capacity, CD-ROM is relatively durable, error-free, cost efficient, and standardized compared with other media (e.g, magnetic tape, floppy diskette, hard disk, etc.) Each CD-ROM can hold up to 550 - 650 MB of data, which is the contents of over 1,500 360 KB diskettes, or more than 200,000 typewritten pages of text. The material that CD-ROMs are made of is the same tough plastic used in bullet-proof windows.

In order to use CD-ROM, you need a CD-ROM reader (internal or external to your micro-computer) and MS-DOS CD Extension. The Cd-ROM reader uses a laser beam to scan information on the CD and retrieves it into your computer's memory. The MS-DOS extension is the operating system of the CD-ROM reader. With this hardware and software, a CD-ROM will work the same way a floppy diskette will. (i.e., most DOS commands are applicable to the CD-ROMs; virtually making the CD-ROM reader another disk drive of your micro-computer.)

The Census Bureau has already released many data series on CD-ROM and plans to make most 1990 decennial census data available on CD-ROM. (See the box on the following page.) Census Bureau files on CD-ROM are in dBase III format. They are ready to work under the dBase or ASCII environment. An EXTRACT program for the easy-retrieval of data on CD-ROM (the 1987 Economic Censuses and County & City Data Book, 1988) are provided to data users from the Census Bureau. In addition to Census Bureau's data, the Bureau of Economic Analysis also plans to release its income and employment data on CD-

ROM. The NJSDC/BIDC has made the Census Bureau CD-ROM files available for download from the electronic bulletin board to its subscribers

upon request. For further information, please call Douglas Moore or Sen-Yuan Wu at (609) 292-0076.

CENSUS DATA ON CD-ROM

Current Releases

Test Disk 1

1980 Census of Population & Housing: Zip Code
Census of Agriculture, 1982; counties
County Business Patterns, 1983
Location of Manufacturing Plants, 1982
Population, 1984; counties & cities
Per-capita money income, 1983; counties & cities.

Test Disk 2

Census of Agriculture, 1982; counties
Census of Retail Trade, 1982; Zip Code.

County Business Patterns, 1986 & 1987

By Standard Industrial Classification
Number of employees, week of March 12
Payroll: first quarter, annual
Number of establishments, by employment size class.

County & City Data Book, 1988

Data on banking, manufacturing, building permits issued, retail sales, crime, population, per-capita money income, employment, etc.

Foreign Trade Data, monthly

Data for States
From shippers export declaration statements, by Standard Industrial Trade Classification, 14,000 commodity classifications; 200 countries.

American Housing Survey, 1985

Microdata (i.e. housing records with no names and addresses) for 11 metro areas (including Northern NJ).

Economic Censuses, 1987

Seven disks released as data become available; Industry data, geographic area statistics, line sales; Including number of establishments, employment, payroll, sales, value added, etc.
Zip Code data for retail and services.

TIGER Line Files

Topographically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing System Files. Digitized files for the entire United States down to the block level.

Population and housing unit counts as well as population by age (18 and over), race and Hispanic origin.

Population & Housing Characteristics (from STF 1A);

Population & housing counts and characteristics for states and subareas down to the block group level.

Population & Housing Characteristics for Blocks (from STF 1B)

Population & housing data selected from STF 1B, to the block level.

Population & Housing Characteristics (from STF 1C)

Population, housing counts and characteristics for U.S., regions, divisions, states, counties, and places of 10,000 or more inhabitants.

Sample Data

Social, Economic & Housing Characteristics (from STF 3A)

Population and housing characteristics for states, and subareas down to the block group level.

Social, Economic & Housing Characteristics (from STF 3B)

Population and housing data for 5-digit zip code areas within the state.

Social, Economic & Housing Characteristics (from STF 3C)

Population and housing characteristics for U.S., regions, divisions, states, counties, and places of 10,000 or more inhabitants.

Announcements

CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

NJSDC/BIDC & NJ Small Business Development Center-Sponsored

Training Workshops

Title: Data & Dollars

Dates & Places:

November 2 - Warren County Community College, Washington, NJ

November 9 - Mercer County Community College, Trenton, NJ

November 16 - Rutgers University, Camden, NJ

Suggested Participants: Small business owners interested in learning how to use public data to perform inexpensive market analysis.

Registration Fee: \$15.00

Contact: Alyson B. Miller (201)648-5621

NJSDC-Sponsored

Eleventh Annual NJSDC Conference

Topic: NJ Communities and the Census: Challenges for the '90s

Date: October 25, 1990

Place: Hyatt Regency Hotel, New Brunswick, NJ

Suggested Participants: Open to all interested parties.

Registration Fee: \$60.00

Contact: Douglas Moore (609)292-0076.

U.S. Census Bureau-Sponsored

Making TIGER Work For You!

Topic: Topographically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing System.

Dates: November 14 & 15 (two one day sessions)

Place: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.

Suggested Participants: This course is designed for planners, analysts, marketers, geographers, businesspersons, and others who may wish to use the TIGER System.

Registration Fee: \$100.00

Contact: User Training Branch, U.S. Bureau of the Census, (301)763-1510.

AFFILIATE ACTIVITIES

The *Gloucester County Department of Planning* held a supplemental Post-Census Local Review training session for its municipalities on July 18. Of the County's 24 municipalities, 16 were represented at this training session.

The *Middlesex-Somerset-Mercer Regional Council, Inc. (MSM)* has just completed its 1990 *Regional Data Book*. The data book is an annual statistical report on 32 municipalities in the central New Jersey region, including data on current development, housing, employment and labor force, municipal finance and tax rates, population projections, and per-capita income.

The MSM Regional Council is a non-profit, non-partisan land use planning organization with more than 700 corporate, government and citizen members. MSM conducts research, hosts coalition-building public meetings, and advocates positions on quality of life issues including traffic reduction, open space and agricultural preservation, affordable housing, and growth management in central New Jersey and around the State. Central to its mission is the fostering of cooperation between the public and private sectors to arrive at better use of the State's land.

The 1990 *MSM Regional Data Book* is available at a cost of \$75 for MSM corporate members and \$125 for non-members. For more information, call the MSM office at (609)452-1717 or send a check payable to MSM, located at 621 Alexander Road, Princeton, NJ 08540.

The *South Jersey Economic Development District* recently published a *Regional Resource Allocation Analysis for Southern New Jersey* covering its four county district (Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland and Salem). The publication was prepared by the *South Jersey Center for Public Affairs* at Stockton State College.

The South Jersey Economic Development District is responsible for promoting orderly and efficient development throughout its four constituent counties. The South Jersey Center for Public Affairs is a public policy research unit of Stockton State College and is organized to provide

nonpartisan analysis and consultation for area policymakers and public officials in New Jersey.

The publication is the result of a two-tiered research program designed to gather economic development information for Southern New Jersey. It contains summaries of focus groups on tourism, agriculture, industry, urban areas and fishing as well as the results of an economic development survey conducted over the four-county constituent area.

The publication can be obtained for \$10.00 from the South Jersey Economic Development District located at Vineland City Hall, Seventh & Wood Streets, Third Floor, Vineland, NJ 08360, or by calling (609)794-8497.

ADVISORY GROUP UPDATE

by Douglas Moore

The New Jersey State Data Center 1990 Census Products Advisory Group met twice over the past summer to discuss the data products to be produced by the New Jersey State Data Center from the 1990 Census. The first meeting was held on May 24 at Rutgers University and the second on September 11 at the Department of Personnel Training Center in Princeton.

Among the topics discussed were the proposed layouts of profiles from the PL94-171 (apportionment and redistricting) tape as well as

profiles from STF 1A. The PL94-171 profile was finalized by the September meeting, while the preliminary first draft of the STF 1A profile was distributed for comment for the first time in September.

Ideas were gathered at the September meeting for a 1990 Census Guide to be produced by the Spring of 1991. Some of the items to be included in the guide are census geography, census definitions, NJSDC products and contacts and a comparison of 1980 and 1990 census questionnaires and summary tapes.

Other topics discussed at the meetings included training sessions for the NJSDC/BIDC Electronic Bulletin Board (the first of which was held in July), TIGER, Local Review and which NJSDC products should be distributed at what geographic level to what NJSDC/BIDC affiliates.

The next meeting of the advisory group will be held sometime in January. Once again, this meeting will be held at the Department of Personnel training center in Princeton. Notification will be sent to advisory group members when the date and time are finalized. If you are an NJSDC/BIDC affiliate and wish to serve on the advisory group contact Douglas Moore at (609)292-0076 or Douglas Mills at (609)258-6053. A list of current advisory group members is available in issue number 43 of the Garden State Data News.

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<i>POPPOJ</i>	Population & Labor Force Projections for NJ & Counties: 1990 - 2030
<i>SOURCDIR</i>	New Jersey Statistical Source Directory
<i>TUTOR</i>	Tutors for the Use of Electronic Bulletin Boards
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