

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
BRENDAN BYRNE, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
JOHN J. HORN, COMMISSIONER



**NEW JERSEY STATE DATA CENTER GUIDE
TO CENSUS BUREAU STATISTICS:**

REFERENCE MANUAL 1980

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INTRODUCTION

Throughout this decade, the 1980 census will have important impacts on everyone, especially in the State of New Jersey. Not only do census population counts determine the apportionment of congressional seats, but census population numbers are also used to determine the allocation of billions of dollars distributed annually in federal funds. The 1980 census will affect public and private planning and policy development at every level -- national, state, regional, and local.

This booklet is intended to help data users in New Jersey to become familiar with 1980 census subject content, methods of accessing data, and major products from the 1980 census in printed and in machine-readable form.

NEW JERSEY STATE DATA CENTER

In 1981, population and housing data from the 1980 census will start becoming available on a state-by-state flow basis. Data products from this decennial census as well as information from special censuses and surveys regularly undertaken by the U.S. Census Bureau may be accessed through the New Jersey State Data Center and its affiliates.

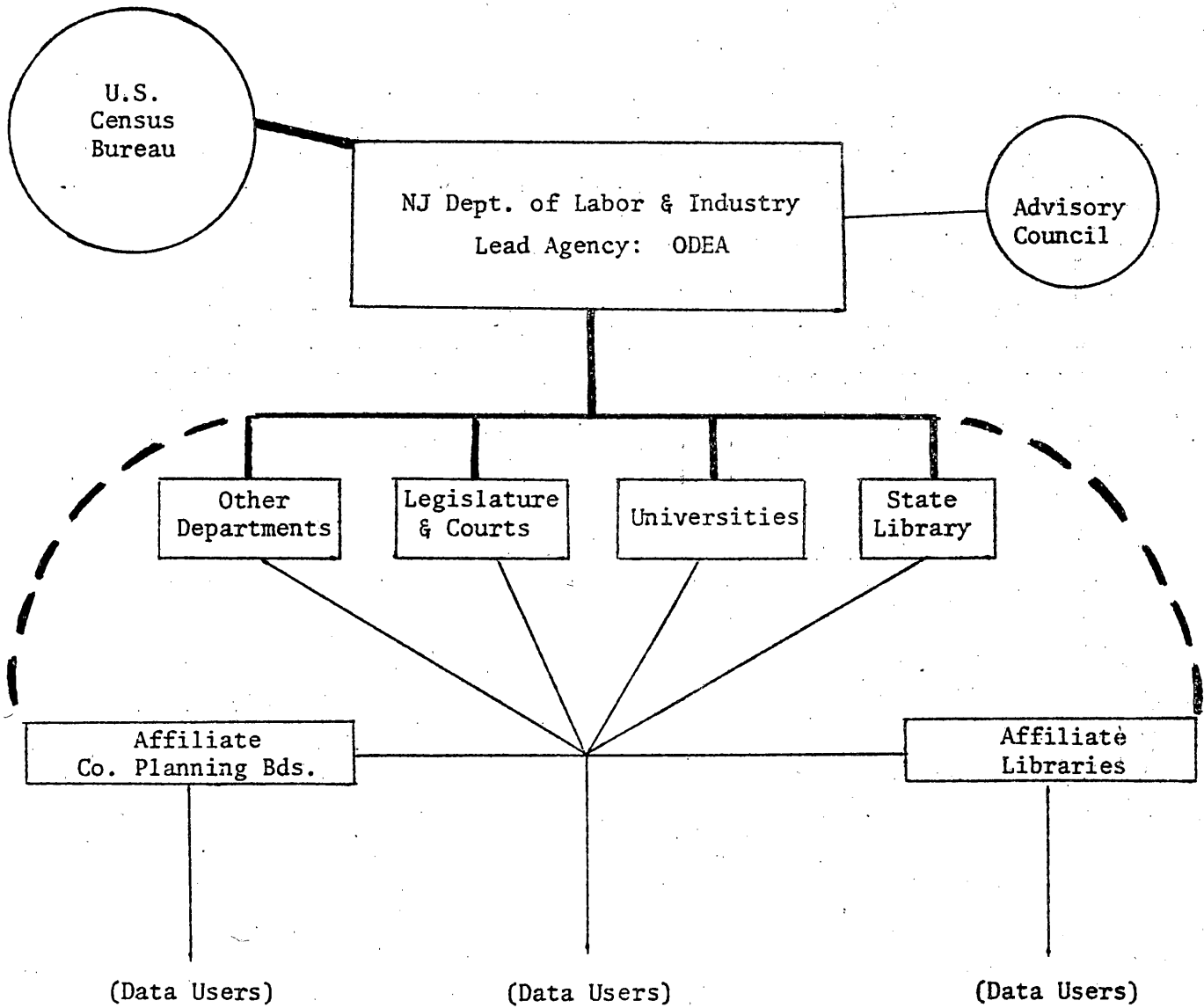
The New Jersey State Data Center is a cooperative effort among federal, state, and local government to meet the growing demand for census statistics by improving access to and use of census data, offering technical support, providing user training, and other related services.

The Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis in the New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry is the coordinator of the State Data Center. There are satellite offices of the State Data Center in each agency of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of state government. The State Library, Rutgers - the State University, and Princeton University are primary participants that maintain collections of census publications, participate in training, and assist with data user requests. There are affiliate data centers in each county. (See Appendix C for contact list.) County planning boards and federal depository libraries participate in this affiliate program. (See next page.)

For information on the State Data Center, or to receive its bi-monthly newsletter, contact: Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor and Industry, CN 388, Trenton, NJ 08625.

New Jersey State Library

STATE DATA CENTER ORGANIZATION



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I. THE CENSUS: QUESTIONNAIRE AND CONTENT

In 1980, there were two census questionnaire forms, a short form (100% items) and a long form (100% items + sample items). These were distributed as follows:

- a. In places or areas with 2,500 inhabitants or more, 1 in 6 (about 17%) of the households were given the long form.
- b. In places or areas with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, 1 in 2 (50%) of the households got the long form. The sampling ratio is higher for the smaller areas to make the estimate for these areas more accurate.

These distributions were designed to place long forms in 20% of the total number of households in the United States.

The 18 questions that every household was asked to answer included six on population (household relationship, sex, race, age, marital status and Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent), and twelve questions on housing (number of units at address, plumbing facilities, number of rooms, tenure, value of home, and vacancy status).

In the long form, the additional questions sought more detailed information on population and housing. Some of these additional sample items included school enrollment, ancestry, employment status, occupation, income, type of unit, heating equipment, number of bedrooms, and number of automobiles. (See next page)

STATISTICAL AREAS

The data collected from the 1980 census will be compiled and presented on the basis of various geographical units and areas, ranging from as small as city blocks to as large as the nation as a whole. These various geographical statistical areas are described in Appendix A. The larger areas include states, metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), and census county divisions (CCDs). The smaller geographic units include census tracts, enumeration districts, block groups, and blocks.

TABLE 1: SUBJECT ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE 1980 CENSUS

100-PERCENT ITEMS

Population

Household relationship
 Sex
 Race
 Age
 Marital Status
 Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent

Housing

Number of units at address
 Complete plumbing facilities
 Number of rooms
 Tenure (whether unit is owned or rented)
 Condominium identification
 Value of home (owner-occupied units
 and condominiums)
 Vacant for rent, for sale, etc;
 and period of vacancy

SAMPLE ITEMS

Population

School enrollment
 Educational attainment
 State or foreign country of birth
 Citizenship and year of immigration
 Current language and English proficiency
 Ancestry
 Place of residence five years ago
 Activity five years ago
 Veteran status and period of service
 Presence of disability or handicap
 Children ever born
 Marital history
 Employment status last week
 Hours worked last week
 Place of work
 Travel time to work
 Means of transportation to work
 Persons in carpool
 Year last worked
 Industry
 Occupation
 Class of worker
 Weeks looking for work in 1979
 Amount of income in 1979 by source

Housing

Type of unit
 Stories in building and presence
 of elevator
 Year built
 Year moved into this house
 Acreage and crop sales
 Source of water
 Sewage disposal
 Heating equipment
 Fuels used for house heating, water
 heating, and cooking
 Costs of utilities and fuels
 Complete kitchen facilities
 Number of bedrooms
 Number of bathrooms
 Telephone
 Air conditioning
 Number of automobiles
 Number of light trucks and vans
 Homeowner shelter costs for mortgage,
 real estate taxes, and hazard insurance

II. GUIDES TO THE 1980 CENSUS

The Census Bureau issues several guides and reference publications. These reports (listed below), along with the assistance provided through the New Jersey State Data Center, should be of substantial help to 1980 census data users in New Jersey.

- 1980 Census Users' Guide is the primary guide for serious users of 1980 census data. It provides similar information to that provided in this special report but in greater detail. A preliminary version became available in late 1979.
- Data User News is the Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports new publications and computer tapes, developments in Bureau services to users, upcoming conferences and training courses, and related matters.
- Bureau of the Census Catalog issued quarterly with monthly supplements, the Catalog provides a comprehensive listing of all new publications, computer tape files, and special tabulations.
- 1980 Census Indexes are comprehensive subject-matter and geographic indexes to data tables from both published reports and computer tape files from the 1980 Census. The indexes may be published in several parts and will probably also be available on microfiche and on computer tape.
- Directory of Data Files describes the Census Bureau's holdings of machine-readable data and states how they can be obtained. This directory is designed, so that the content is understandable to persons who may be unfamiliar with the technical jargon associated with machine-readable data files. This directory will also be regularly updated as new data files become available.

For subscription information, contact Subscriber Services, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, D.C. 20233.

III. MAJOR PRINTED REPORT SERIES FROM THE 1980 CENSUS (PUBLICATIONS)

POPULATION

- Series PC(1)-A (One per state) Number of Inhabitants. Final official population counts are presented for states, counties, MSAs, urbanized areas, minor civil divisions, census county divisions, all incorporated places, and census designated places of 1,000 or more.
- Series PC(1)-B (One per state) General Population Characteristics. Statistics on age, sex, race, marital status, Spanish/Hispanic origin, and household relationships are presented for states, counties, MSAs, urbanized areas, minor civil divisions, census county divisions, and places of 1,000 inhabitants or more.
- Series PC(1)-C (One per state) General Social and Economic Characteristics. These reports focus on population items collected on a sample basis. Each subject is shown for some or all of the following areas: states, counties, MSAs, urbanized areas, and places of 2,500 inhabitants or more.
- Series PC(1)-D (One per state) Detailed Characteristics. These reports cover most of the population subjects collected on a sample basis, presenting the data in considerable detail and cross-classified by age, race, and other characteristics. Each subject is shown for some or all of the following areas: states (by urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm residence), large MSAs, and large cities.

HOUSING

- Series HC(1)-A (One per state) General Housing Characteristics. Statistics on 100% items are presented for states, counties, MSAs, urbanized areas, minor civil divisions, and places of 1,000 inhabitants or more.
- Series HC(1)-B (One per state) Detailed Housing Characteristics. These reports focus on the housing items collected on a sample basis. Each subject is shown for some or all of the following areas: states, counties, MSAs, urbanized areas, and places of 2,500 inhabitants or more.
- Series HC(2) (One per MSA) Metropolitan Housing Characteristics. Selected sample data for large MSAs and their corresponding cities are presented.

POPULATION & HOUSING

- Series PHC(1) (One per MSA and one for each state) Block Statistics. Reports show data for individual blocks on selected 100% population and housing items. The series includes one report for each MSA (presenting block statistics for the urbanized area, places of 10,000 inhabitants or more, and smaller communities which contracted with the Census Bureau to provide block statistics) and a balance of state report for each state (pre-

senting block statistics for places of 10,000 inhabitants or more and smaller communities which contracted with the Census Bureau to provide block statistics).

Series PHC(2)
(One per MSA
and one for
each state)

Census Tract Reports. One report for each MSA and a balance of state report for each state showing data for most population and housing items by census tract.

For ordering information, contact: Customer Services, U.S. Census Bureau,
Washington, D.C. 20233

IV. GUIDELINES FOR LOCATING CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING REPORTS

Subject-Oriented Approach

For a subject-oriented question, in which obtaining data on a particular subject is of primary importance, follow these procedures:

- 1----Determine if the data item was collected by checking--
 - a. Questionnaire facsimile: Shows all questions asked in the 1980 census and percent of households asked each question. The facsimile is available from the State Data Center.
 - b. Subject items included in the 1980 census: Lists the subject items included in the 1980 census and percent of households in which each was asked (see page 4).

- 2----Determine "candidate" or actual report which contains desired data item(s) by checking--
 - a. Correspondence between 1980 census summary tapes and printed reports: Shows which 1980 census reports contain complete-count and which contain sample-count data tabulations.
 - b. Major report series, 1980 Census of Population and Housing: Gives such information as report titles, description of content, etc., for each of the major report series from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing (see page 7).
 - c. Index to Selected 1980 Census Reports: Contains abbreviated table descriptions from most census reports (except subject reports), alphabetized by subject items and cross-tabulated items, coupled with references to the report series and table number in which the desired data are found.

Geography-Oriented Approach

For a geography-oriented question, in which obtaining data for a particular geographic area is of primary importance, follow these procedures:

- 1----Determine if data were collected for desired geographic area by checking--
 - a. Geographic areas summarized in 1980 census data products: Lists the major geographic areas for

which data were tabulated from the 1980 census and the major products of the census.

2----Determine "candidate" or actual report that contains data for the desired geographic area by checking--

- b. Geographic areas summarized in 1980 census data products: Lists the major geographic areas for which data were tabulated from the 1980 census and the major products of the census.

- b. Geographic data in 1980 census subject reports: Lists all 1980 census subject reports and shows the geographic areas for which data are available in each report.

V. MAJOR 1980 CENSUS SUMMARY TAPE FILES (STF)

- STF 1 - approximately 300 categories of 100-percent population and housing data for blocks and block groups (BGs) in blocked areas, and enumeration districts (EDs) in unblocked areas, census tracts, places, county subdivisions, counties, congressional districts, SMSAs and states.
-Source of the PHC(V), PHC(1), a part of the PHC(3), and PC(1)-A reports.
- STF 2 - detailed 100-percent population and housing data for census tracts, Indian reservations, Alaskan native villages, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, counties, urbanized areas, SMSAs, and states.
-Source of the PC(1)-B, HC(1)-A, and a part of the PHC(2) reports.
- STF 3 - sample population and housing data for EDs/BGs, census tracts, county subdivisions, places, counties, states, and 5-digit ZIP code areas.
-Source of a part of the PHC(3) report.
- STF 4 - sample population and housing data for census tracts, Indian reservations, Alaskan native villages, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, counties, urbanized areas, SMSAs, SCSAs, and states.
-Source of the PC(1)-C, HC(1)-B, and a part of the PHC(2) reports.
- STF 5 - detailed tabulations and cross-classifications for states, SMSAs, and large cities and counties.
-Source of the PC(1)-D and HC(2) reports.

OTHER 1980 CENSUS COMPUTER TAPE FILES

Special Population Summary Prepared in Accordance with Public Law 94-171 contains counts for total population, major race groups, and Spanish/Hispanic origin. Data will be provided for blocks, EDs/BGs, census tracts, election precincts (where applicable), places, county-subdivision, counties, and states.
-Used for legislative reapportionment/redistricting purposes.

Master Area Reference Files (MARF)--contains numeric codes and names (where appropriate) of geographic areas, and selected population and housing counts.

-For use in conjunction with the summary tape files.

GBF/DIME Files--computerized versions of the Metropolitan Map Series, which generally covers the urbanized portions of SMSAs.

-Used to assign census geographic codes to addresses (geocoding).

Public Use Microdata--samples of census records containing questionnaire responses for a representative sample of households. No names or addresses will appear in the samples; geographic areas identified will be sufficiently large to avoid disclosure.

For information on STFs, contact: Customer Services, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, D.C. 20233.

SUMMARY TAPE FILES (STFs) FROM THE 1980 CENSUS

<u>1980 STF</u>	<u>1970 Equivalent</u>	<u>Smallest Geographic Unit</u>	<u>Detailed Summaries By:</u>
<u>Complete-Count Data</u>			
STF 1	1st Count + 3rd Count	BLOCK/ED*	-
STF 2	2nd Count	TRACT	RACE SPANISH ORIGIN
<u>Sample Estimate Data</u>			
STF 3	5th Count	BG**/ED (ZIP Areas)	-
STF 4	4th Count	TRACT	RACE SPANISH ORIGIN ANCESTRY
STF 5	6th Count	SMSA***	-
Subject Report Tapes		STATE (IN MOST CASES)	

*Enumeration District

**Block Group

*** (Standard) Metropolitan Statistical Areas

AREAS SUMMARIZED ON 1980 SUMMARY TAPE FILES

(Files A and B within STFs 1-4 are indicated in the columns)

	<u>STF 1</u>	<u>STF 2</u>	<u>STF 3</u>	<u>STF 4</u>	<u>STF 5¹</u>
State	AB	B	A	B	X
SMSA s	B	AB		AB	X
Urbanized areas		B		B	
Counties	AB	A ² B	A	A ² B	X
Rural population by county	(3)	B	(3)	B	
Farm population by county				B	
Places (by population size):					
Under 1,000	AB		A		
1,000 to 2,500	AB	B	A		
2,500 to 10,000	AB	B	A	B	
10,000 to 50,000	AB	A ² B	A	A ² B	
50,000 and over ⁴	AB	AB	A	AB	X
County Subdivision					
MCDs in 11 States ⁵	AB	B	A	B	
MCDs in 9 States ⁶	AB	B	A	B	
MCDs in 10 States & CCDs in 20	A	B	A	B	
Census tracts	AB	A	A	A	
Block numbering areas	AB		A		
Block groups	A		A		
Blocks	B				
Enumeration districts	AB		A		
ZIP code areas			B		
Congressional districts	A		A		
Indian Reservations	(3)	B	(3)	B	

¹STF 5 geography is subject to change.

²Includes only counties or places in tracted areas.

³Derivable by addition of component enumeration districts or block groups.

⁴Also includes central cities with fewer than 50,000 inhabitants.

⁵States in the Northeast Region, plus Michigan and Wisconsin.

⁶Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, and Minnesota.

VI. MAPS

Census maps are necessary for locating specific geographic areas (see Appendix A) and for analysis purposes. The Census Bureau will produce several sets.

- Metropolitan Map Series maps cover the urbanized portion of MSAs. Each map sheet shows the names of streets and other significant features, boundaries and names (or numbers) of places, minor civil and census county divisions, congressional districts, census tracts, enumeration districts, and blocks.
- *County* maps cover those portions of counties not covered by the Metropolitan Map Series and all of those counties outside of MSAs. County maps are usually reproductions of maps obtained from individual state highway departments with census geography superimposed.
- *Place* maps cover all 1980 census incorporated and census designated places not included in the Metropolitan Map Series. Place maps, usually based on maps supplied by local agencies, identify streets and show boundaries for places, minor civil divisions, congressional districts, enumeration districts, and when appropriate, census tracts and blocks.
- *Tract outline* maps show the boundaries and numbers or names of census tracts, counties, and all places with a population of 10,000 or more for all MSAs. Only streets and map features which form tract boundaries are shown on these maps.
- *County subdivision* maps of states show the location and names of counties and the subdivisions of counties (minor civil divisions or census county divisions) as well as the location and names of all places recognized for the 1980 census. There is generally one map sheet for each state.
- *The United States map of counties* shows the location and names for all counties and county equivalents to be used for the 1980 census.

The Metropolitan Map Series, tract outline, and county subdivision maps are issued with specific census publications but may also be purchased separately. The United States map of counties is published separately at a nominal cost. County and place maps are not published but are available on special order for the cost of reproduction.

The Bureau also plans to issue several statistical maps and other geographic summaries of 1980 census data. Contact: Data User Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Figure a. Segment of a Census Tract Outline Map From a PHC(1) Report 1970

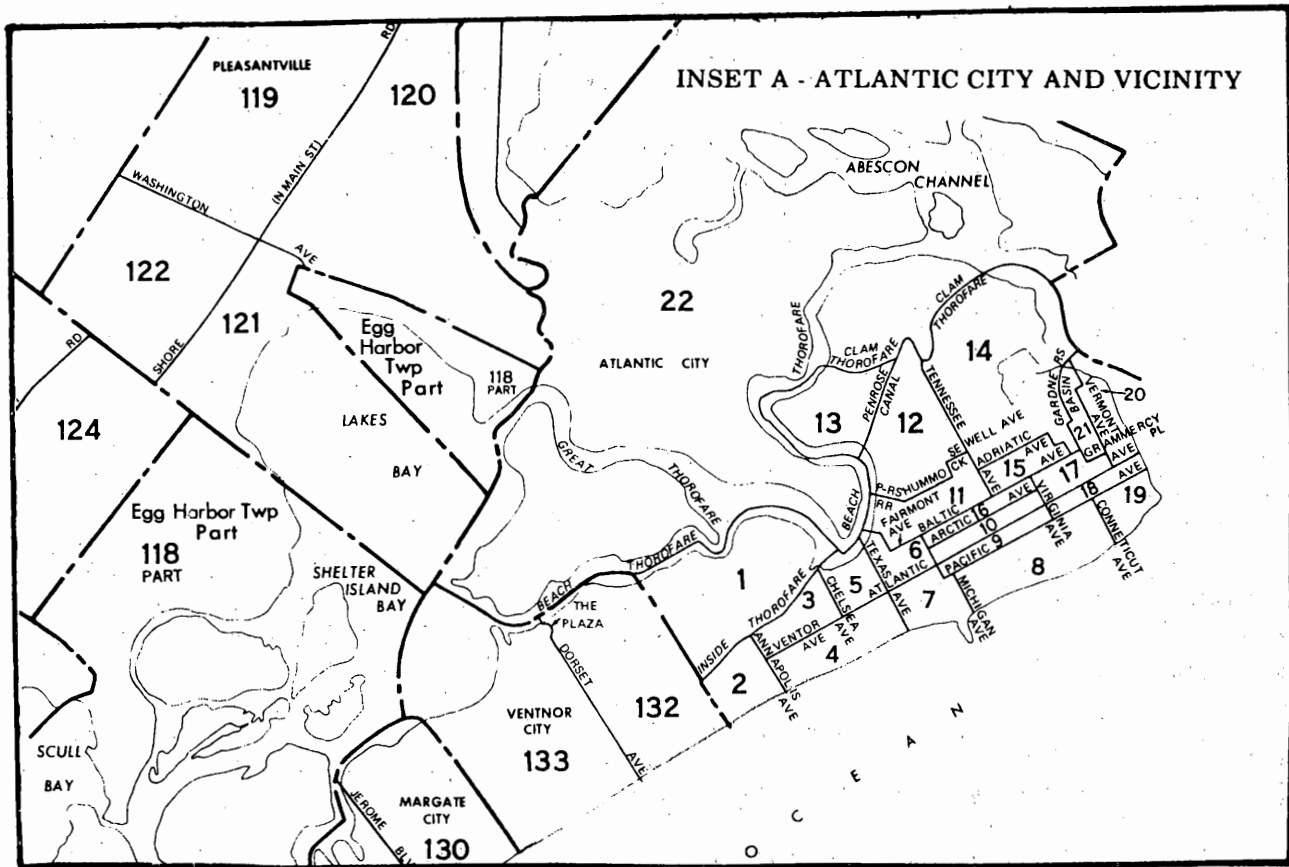
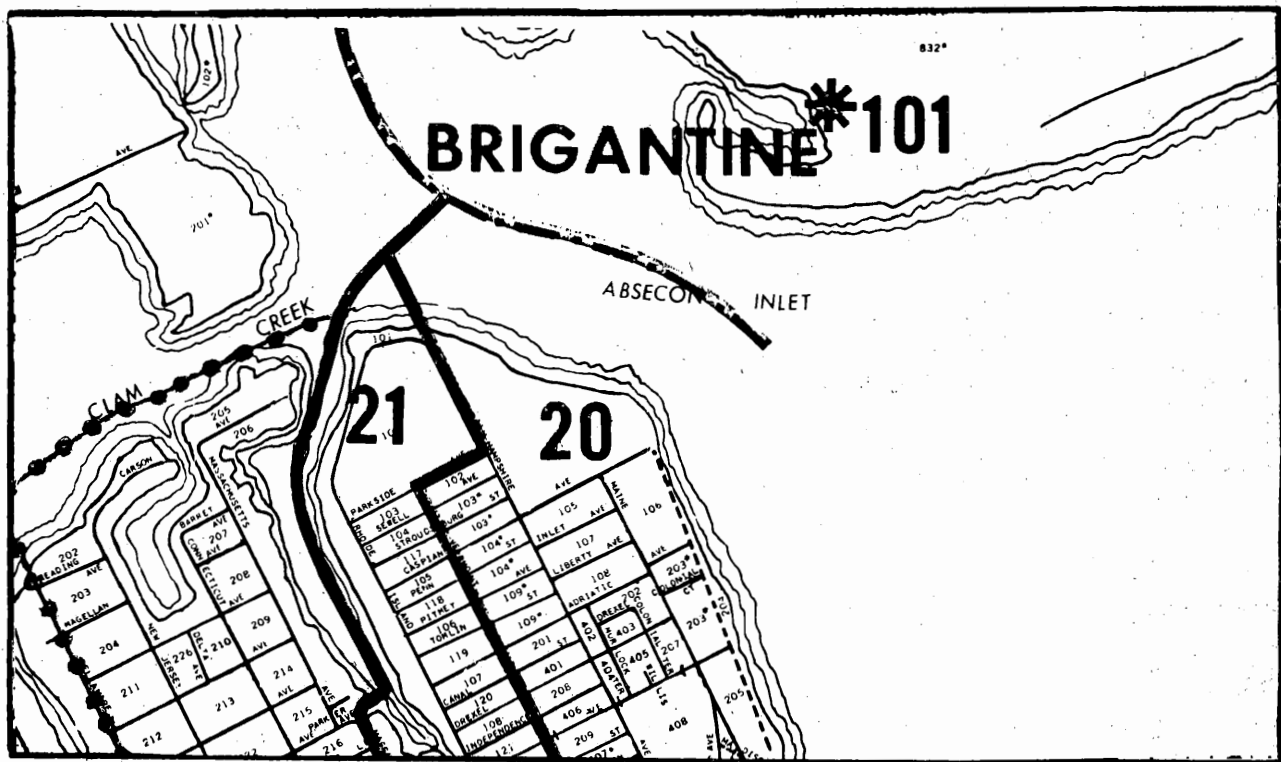


Figure b. Segment of a Census Metropolitan Map From an HC(3) Report 1970



VII. LOCATING DATA IN 1977 ECONOMIC CENSUS REPORTS

With the references in this section, data inquiries from the economic censuses may be handled using the following guidelines:

1. ---Identify the census
 - a) Determine the economic area or activity stated or implied in the request.
 - b) Determine which census, if any, covers the economic area stated or implied in the request.

2. ---Identify the focus of the request
 - a) Analyze the request to determine if focus of request is establishments, geography, and/or products.
 - (1) Establishments - Focus is on a particular type of establishment in a particular area, especially state or sub-state areas.
 - (2) Geography - Focus is on information about establishments in a particular area, especially state or sub-state areas.
 - (3) Products - Focus is on the production or distribution of a particular product class or product.
 - b) Determine if desired data items are available.
 - c) Determine "candidate" or actual report which contains desired data.

Primary Geographic Areas for Which 1977 Economic Censuses Data Are Available

Selected 1977 Economic Censuses reports	State	SMSA's and SCSA's	Summary for area outside SMSA's	Selected counties	All counties	Major cities	Towns, townships, & unincorporated places ¹	All incorporated places with 2,500 or more population
RC77-A Retail Trade—Geographic Area Series: Detailed Kind-of-Business Data	X	X	X ²	X ³		X ³	X ³	X
Limited Kind-of-Business Data					X		X	X
RC77-C Retail Trade—Major Retail Centers Series		X ⁴					X ⁵	
RC77-L Retail Trade—Merchandise Line Sales Series	X ²	X ⁴	X ²					
WC77-A Wholesale Trade—Geographic Area Series: Detailed Kind-of-Business Data	X	X	X ²	X		X ³	X ³	
No Kind-of-Business Data					X	X	X	X
SC77-A Services Industries—Geographic Area Series: Detailed Kind-of-Business Data	X	X	X ²	X ³		X ³	X ³	
Limited Kind-of-Business Data					X		X	X
CC77-A Construction—Geographic Area Series	X	X ⁶						
MC77-A Manufactures—Geographic Area Series: Detailed Industry Data	X	X		X ⁷		X ⁷	X ⁷	X ⁷
No Industry Data					X			
MIC77-A Mineral Industries—Geographic Area Series: Detailed Industry Data	X			X ⁸				
No Industry Data					X ⁸			

¹ Towns in the New England States which include an urban population (cluster of population of 2,500 or more) or have a total population of 10,000 or more; townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania with a population of 10,000 or more; and unincorporated places with a population of 25,000 or more.

² Available only on microfiche.

³ Counties, cities, towns, and unincorporated places with 500 establishments or more.

⁴ SMSA's only.

⁵ Cities containing central business districts and major retail centers.

⁶ Selected SMSA's only, based on a 1970 population of 500,000 or more.

⁷ Only industry groups with 450 or more manufacturing employees are shown.

⁸ Only counties or industry groups within a county with \$5 million in total value of shipments are shown.

Source: Mini-Guide to the 1977 Economic Censuses

Major Data Items Published in the 1977 Economic Censuses

Data items	Retail trade	Wholesale trade	Service industries	Construction industries	Manufactures	Mineral industries
Number of establishments:						
All establishments	X		X	S ¹		
Establishments with payroll	X	X	X	X ¹	X	X ²
Number of firms	N	N	N		N	N
Single units and multi-units	N	N	N		N	N
Concentration by major firms	N	N	N			
Legal form of organization	N	N	N	N	N	N
Proprietorships and partnerships only	X		X	S		
Employment:						
All employees	X	X	X	S ¹	X	X ²
Production (construction) workers				S	X	X ²
Employment size of establishment	N	N	N	S	S ³	S ³
Production worker hours					X	X ²
Payrolls:						
All employees, entire year	X	X	X	S ¹	X	X ²
All employees, first quarter	X	X	X	S	S	S
Production (construction) workers				S	X	X ²
Supplemental labor costs, legally required and voluntary	N	N	N	S		S
Sales (receipts):						
All establishments	X		X	S		
Establishments with payroll	X	X	X	S ¹		
Sales by merchandise (commodity) line	N ⁴	N ¹				
Sales by class of customer		N				
Sales (receipts) size of establishments	N	N	N	S		
Sales (receipts) size of firms	N	N	N			
Value of shipments					X	X ²
Value added	N	N		S ¹	X	X ²
Specific products - quantity and value					N	S
Product classes, value					N	
Specialization in types of construction/manufacturing				N	N	
Operating expenses:						
Cost of materials, etc				S ¹	X	X ²
Specific materials consumed (quantity and cost)					N	N
Specific fuels consumed (quantity and cost)				S ³	X ¹	X ¹
Electric energy consumed (quantity and cost)				S ³	S ¹	S ¹
Contract work				S ¹	S	S
Products bought and sold					S	S
Advertising	N	N	N			
Rental payments, total	N	N	N	S	S	S
Buildings and structures	N	N		S	S	S
Machinery and equipment	N	N		S	S	S
Communication services	N	N	N		S	S
Purchased repairs	N	N	N	S	S	

See footnotes at end of table.

Major Data Items Published in the 1977 Economic Censuses—Continued

Data items	Retail trade	Wholesale trade	Service industries	Construction industries	Manufactures	Mineral industries
Capital expenditures:						
Total	N	N	N	S ¹	S	X ²
New, total	N	N	N	S	X	S
Buildings/equipment	N	N	N	S	S	S
Used, total				S	S	S
Buildings/equipment				S		
Fixed assets, gross value (buildings/equipment):						
Beginnings of 1977	N	N	N		S	S
End of 1977	N	N	N	S	S	S
Depreciation (total and detail for buildings/equipment)				S	S	S
Retirements (total and detail for buildings/equipment)					S	S
Inventories:						
Beginning of 1977		S			S	S
End of 1977		X			S	S
By stage of fabrication					S	
Type of operation		S				N
Merchant wholesalers		X				
Floor space	S	N				
Central administrative offices and auxiliaries	N	N	N		X	S
Water use					S	S

X Data available for all census areas down to counties and cities

S Data available at the State and National levels only

N Data available at the National level only

¹ Also shown for SMSA's

² No city data for Mineral industries

³ Also shown for counties

⁴ Shown for States and SMSA's on microfiche

⁵ Cost only for Construction industries

Source: Mini-Guide to the 1977 Economic Censuses

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A: GEOGRAPHIC CONCEPTS

This table contains concept definitions of various Census geographic terms and is intended to provide precise definitions of the geographic terms used in the file abstracts. An extensive review of Census geographic concepts, products, and software is available in Data Access Description No. 33: Census Geography. It is available from Subscriber Services Section (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

BLOCK GROUP. This area is a combination of contiguous blocks having an average population of about 1,000. Block groups are subdivisions of census tracts in areas covered by Address Coding Guides (i.e., in the urbanized area of 145 MSAs) where ED data are not available. They are the equivalent of enumeration districts for purposes of providing small-area population and housing data. Block groups are typically defined without regard to the boundaries of political or administrative areas such as cities or minor civil divisions. Each block group is identified by a one-digit numeric code which is unique within a census tract and is determined by the first digit of the three-digit block number. For example: Block group "1" would contain all blocks in the range 101-199 within a given tract. (Also, see "Enumeration District")

BLOCKS. A census block is a well-defined piece of land, bounded by streets, roads, railroad tracts, streams or other features on the ground. Blocks do not cross census tract boundaries, but may cross other boundaries such as city limits. Blocks are the smallest areas for which census data are tabulated. Data were tabulated for all blocks located in the urbanized areas of 233 of the MSAs existing at the time of the 1970 census. In 1970 and 1980, block data were also tabulated for cities and other areas that contracted with the Census Bureau for preparation of block statistics. In New Jersey, there were over 91,500 blocks in the 1980 census.

CENSUS COUNTY DIVISIONS (CCDs). In 20 states, minor civil divisions (MCDs) were found to be unsuitable for presenting statistics, either because the areas have lost their original significance, are very small in population, have frequent boundary changes or have indefinite boundaries. The Census Bureau, in cooperation with state and local governments, established relatively permanent statistical areas designated as census county divisions.

CCDs are defined with boundaries that seldom change and can be easily located (e.g., roads, highways, streams, railroads, power lines, and bridges). Large incorporated places are usually recognized as separate CCDs even though their boundaries may change as a result of annexations. Cities with 10,000 or more inhabitants generally are separate CCDs and some incorporated places with as few as 1,000 inhabitants may be separate CCDs in very rural areas. The 20 states with CCDs in 1980 were Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

CENSUS DESIGNATED PLACES (CDPs) These are densely settled population center without legally defined corporate limits or any other corporate powers or functions. Each has a definite residential nucleus. Boundaries are drawn by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with state and local agencies, to include, in so far as possible, all the closely settled areas. In the 1980 Census, statistics were tabulated for each unincorporated place with 5,000 inhabitants or more if located inside an urbanized area having a central city with 50,000 or more population, or with 1,000 inhabitants or more if located outside any urbanized area.

APPENDIX A: (CONTINUED)

CENSUS TRACTS. Census tracts are generally small, relatively permanent areas into which metropolitan and certain other areas are divided for the purpose of providing statistics for small areas that will be comparable over time. Tracts are designed to be relatively homogeneous areas at the time of establishment with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. The average tract contains about 4,000 residents. All MSAs recognized at the time of the 1970 Census were completely tracted. In addition, over 2,300 census tracts were recognized in non-MSA cities and counties. The 1980 census total was about 17,000 tracts for New Jersey.

Tract boundaries are established cooperatively by a local census committee and the Census Bureau in accordance with guidelines that impose limitations on population size and specify the need for visible boundaries. Geographic shape and areal size of tracts are of relatively minor importance. Tract boundaries are established with the intention of being maintained over a long period of time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, occasional changes may be made in tract boundaries due to physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, park development, urban renewal programs, etc.

CENTRAL CITIES (OF AN MSA)*. The largest city in an MSA is always a central city. One or two additional cities may be added to the MSA title and identified as central cities on the basis of the following criteria/plus commuting requirements:

1. The additional city or cities must have a population of one-third or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population of 15,000 or
2. The additional city or cities must have at least 25,000 inhabitants.

COUNTIES. Counties are the primary political and administrative divisions of the states. In Louisiana such divisions are called parishes, and in Alaska 29 census divisions were established as county equivalents for statistical purposes. A number of cities (Baltimore, Maryland; St. Louis, Missouri; and a number of Virginia cities) are independent of any county organization and thereby constitute primary divisions of their states. They are treated the same as counties in census tabulations. There were 3,215 counties and county equivalents in the United States tabulated for the 1980 census including 78 in Puerto Rico.

COUNTY GROUPS. County groups are geographic areas used in conjunction with the 1970 public-use microdata samples. The 409 county group areas identify economically related groups of counties, each of which contains at least 250,000 persons, in order to meet confidentiality criteria for public-use samples. Each MSA of 250,000 or more population is a county group or can be defined in terms of two or more county groups. County groups frequently cross state boundaries. Information concerning county group public-use samples can be found in Data Access Description, No. 24, Public-Use Samples of Basic Records from the 1960 and 1970 Censuses and in a supplement (BC-81) entitled Areas Defined in County Group Public Use Samples.

*See end of Appendix A

APPENDIX A: (CONTINUED)

DIVISIONS. Divisions are groups of states which are subdivisions of regions. There are nine geographic divisions. They have remained largely unchanged and have been used for the presentation of summary statistics since the 1910 census.

ENUMERATION DISTRICTS (EDs). These areas average about 800 people or 250 housing units and were defined by the Census Bureau to control the collection and tabulation of the 1970 census data for the conventional enumeration areas (i.e., for areas not covered by computerized address coding guides). Two administrative factors play a part in determining the geographic definition of enumeration districts. First, the estimated population size of the ED should constitute an adequate enumerator workload. Second, the enumeration district must not cross the boundaries of any area for which data are to be tabulated (i.e., census tracts, MCDs, places, congressional districts, wards, or other areas, except blocks). In New Jersey, about 71,000 EDs and block groups were created for the 1980 census.

INCORPORATED PLACES. These are political units incorporated as cities, boroughs (excluding Alaska and New York), villages, and towns (excluding the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin). Most incorporated places are subdivisions of the MCD or CCD in which they are located; for example, a village located within and legally part of a township. However, almost 4,000 incorporated places cross MCD and/or county lines, but no incorporated places cross state lines since they are chartered under the laws of a state. There were 333 incorporated places in New Jersey in 1980.

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (MSAs). Previously called SMSAs, an MSA is an integrated economic and social unit with a recognized large population nucleus. Generally, each MSA consists of one or more entire counties, or county equivalents, that meet standards pertaining to population and metropolitan character. In New England, towns and cities, rather than counties, are used as the basic geographic units for defining MSAs. In Alaska, census divisions are used for defining MSAs.

MSAs are designated by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards of the Department of Commerce with the advice of the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, which is composed of representatives of concerned federal agencies. From time to time, the criteria for defining MSAs are reviewed and revised; as a result, new MSAs are established, and new areas are added to existing MSAs.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS (MCDs). These are the primary political and administrative subdivisions of counties. They are most frequently known as townships, but in some states include towns, precincts, and magisterial districts. MCD tabulations were made for the 1970 census in 30 states. In 1980, data will be published for New Jersey's 234 townships.

OIL AND GAS DISTRICTS. Seventeen oil and gas districts in California, Louisiana, Texas, and New Mexico are made of groups of counties. The districts are used to show statistics on petroleum and natural gas industries in the Census of Mineral Industries.

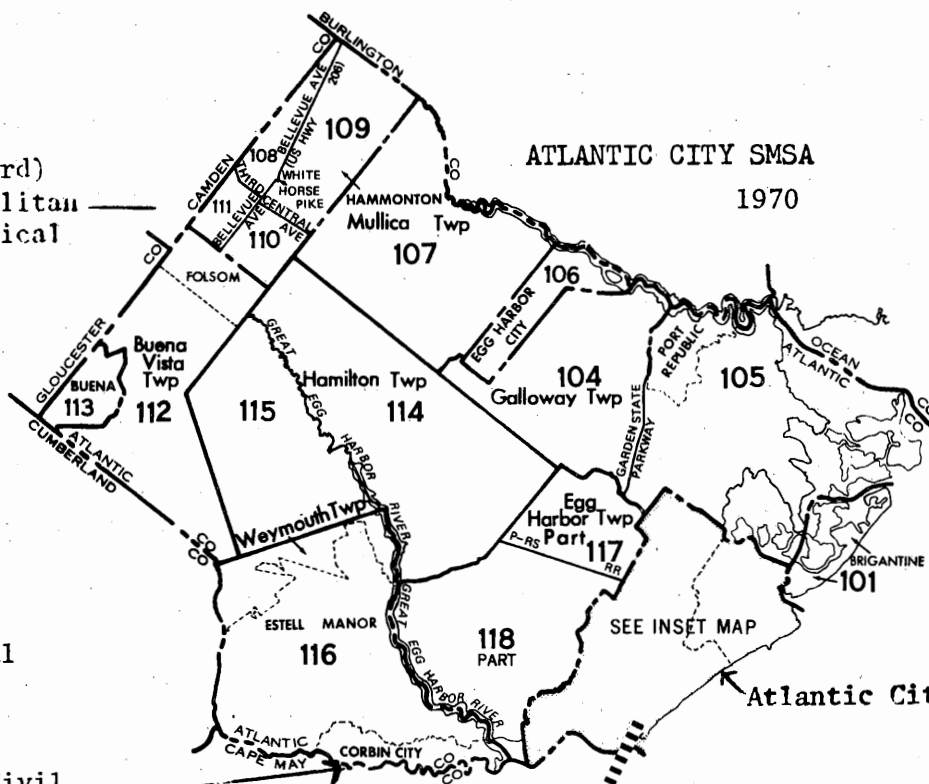
CENSUS GEOGRAPHIC AREAS—METROPOLITAN

AREA

POPULATION SIZE

(Standard) Metropolitan Statistical Area

at least 50,000

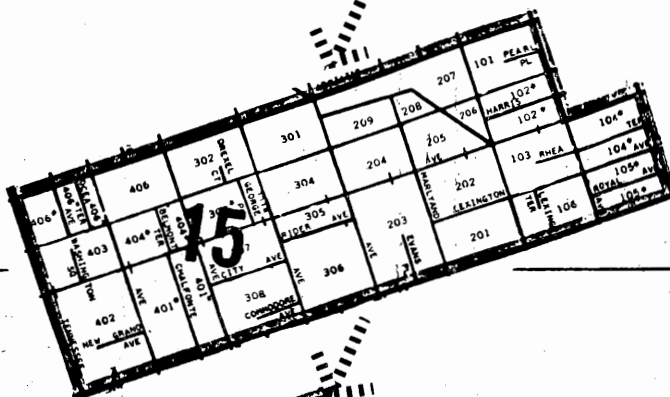


Central City

Minor Civil Division

Census Tract

average 4,000



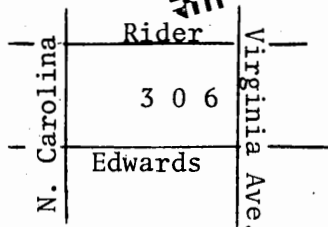
Block group or Enumeration District

average 1,000



Block

average 100



APPENDIX A: (CONTINUED)

PRODUCTION AREAS. Twenty-seven production areas are used in the Commodity Transportation Survey, another part of the Census of Transportation. They are single MSAs or clusters of MSAs selected to represent relatively large but geographically compact concentrations of industrial activity.

PLACES. The term "place" as used by the Census Bureau, refers to a concentration of population, regardless of the existence of legally prescribed limits, powers or functions. Most of the places identified in the 1970 census are incorporated as cities, towns, villages, or boroughs. In addition, a number of census designated places were delineated for the 1980 census. For a detailed definition of incorporated and census designated places see separate entries.

REGIONS. Regions are large, geographically contiguous groups of states (with the exception of the region which includes Alaska and Hawaii), which are the first order census subdivisions of the United States. There are four regions: Northeast, North Central, South and West.

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREAS (SCSAs). In August 1975, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) designated eleven new SCSAs and retitled and redefined two others. The SCSA is a new standard statistical area which will be used to facilitate the presentation and analysis of data on large concentrations of metropolitan populations. Each of the new consolidated areas includes a smaller Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) with a population of at least one million, plus one or more adjoining MSAs related to it by continuously developed high density population corridors and metropolitan commuting of workers. The following areas have been designated as SCSAs: Boston-Lawrence-Lowell, MA-NH; Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN; Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH; Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI; Houston-Galveston, TX; Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA; Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL; Milwaukee-Racine, WI; Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-DE-MD-NJ; San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA; Seattle-Tacoma, WA; Chicago-Gary, IL-IN; and New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-CT.

STATE ECONOMIC AREAS (SEAs). SEAs are single counties or groups of counties within a state. They are designated to be relatively homogeneous with respect to economic and social characteristics. Boundaries were drawn in such a manner that each economic area had certain significant characteristics which distinguished it from adjoining areas.

STATES. The 50 states are the major political units of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a state-equivalent in all tabulation series.

TRAVEL REGIONS. Nine "travel regions" have been defined for the National Travel Survey, part of the Census of Transportation. These areas differ from the four census regions and nine census divisions used to present Census of Population and Housing data. The "travel regions" represent the most natural travel-serving geographic grouping of states within the constraints of the national sample

APPENDIX A: (CONTINUED)

UNITED STATES. The 50 states and the District of Columbia, plus outlying areas under U.S. sovereignty or jurisdiction.

URBAN AND RURAL AREAS. As defined by the Census Bureau, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside urbanized areas. The urban population consists of all persons living in:

- a.) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except Alaska), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin);
- b.) census designated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more; and
- c.) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included within urbanized areas.

The population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population. The rural population is subdivided into the rural-farm population, which comprises all rural households living on farms, and the rural-nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population.

URBANIZED AREAS (UAs). An urbanized area contains a central city (or twin cities) meeting the same criteria used in defining an MSA, plus the surrounding closely settled incorporated and unincorporated areas which meet certain criteria of population size or density. Beginning with the 1950 census, statistics have been presented for urbanized areas, which were established primarily to distinguish the urban from the rural population in the vicinity of large cities. They differ from MSAs chiefly by excluding the rural portions of counties that make up the MSAs as well as those places which are separated by rural territory from the densely populated fringe around the central city. Because UAs are defined on the basis of population distribution at the time of a decennial census, their boundaries tend to change in each census.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS. These 435 areas are defined by state legislatures for the purpose of electing persons to the U. S. House of Representatives. The Census of Population and Housing is the only source from which statistics for the congressional districts are tabulated. Outline maps showing boundaries of districts are found in the Congressional District Atlas and GE-50 map No. 72 for the 95th Congress.

ZIP CODE AREAS. ZIP code areas were a new type of area for which 1970 census data were summarized. Fifth Count summary tapes are the only source for population and housing data by ZIP code areas. Data Access Description, No. 36, 1970 Census Fifth Count for ZIP codes, Counties, and Smaller Areas, discusses the availability of ZIP code data. ZIP code data are used frequently by marketing researchers, hospital administrators, and others whose mailing lists or client records are ordered by ZIP code. There are several disadvantages in using ZIP

APPENDIX A. (CONTINUED)

code areas for statistical purposes: they are heterogeneous, the boundaries change over time and maps are not generally available. ZIP code areas seldom cross state lines, but frequently cross county, MSA, and city boundaries.

SMSA/MSA CRITERIA: 1980

The following are highlights of the criteria used to define Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) following the availability of population and commuting data from the 1980 census.

1. Population Size Requirements. To qualify as an MSA, an area must have:
 - a. An urbanized area with a city of at least 50,000, or
 - b. A total MSA population of at least 100,000.

2. Central Counties -- (the area to which commuting from "outlying" counties is measured). A county is designated as a central county of the MSA if:
 - a. At least 50% of its population lives in the urbanized area, or
 - b. At least 2,500 of its population lives in a central city.

3. Outlying Counties. An outlying county is included in the MSA if it meets any one of the four following conditions:
 - a. It has a commuting level* of at least 50% and a population density of at least 25 persons per square mile.
 - b. The commuting level is from 40% to 50% and the population density is at least 35 persons per square mile.
 - c. The commuting level is from 25% to 40%, the population density is at least 35 persons per square mile, and at least one out of three specific conditions related to "metropolitan character"** are met.

* The commuting level is the percentage of employed workers residing in the outlying county which commute to the central county(ies).

** Criteria of metropolitan character are related to population density, percentage urban, intercensal growth (only for counties in the 15% to 25% commuting range), and the presence in the county of a significant portion of the urbanized area.

- d. The commuting level is at least 15% and at least two out of four specific conditions relating to metropolitan character are met.

4. Central Cities. The central cities of an MSA are:

- a. The city with the largest population in the MSA.
- b. Any city with at least 250,000 population or with at least 100,000 persons working within its limits.
- c. All cities of at least 25,000 population, an employment/residence ratio of at least 0.75, and an outcommuting of less than 60% of its resident employed workers.
- d. Cities between 15,000 and 25,000 that meet the above commuting requirements and have at least one-third the population of their area's largest city.

5. Levels. Each MSA is categorized in one of four levels based on total population:

- a) Level A -- over 1,000,000 population.
- b) Level B -- 250,000 to 1,000,000 population.
- c) Level C -- 100,000 to 250,000.
- d) Level D -- less than 100,000, if a retained previous SMSA.

6. Titles of MSAs. The title of an MSA assigned to level B, C, or D includes:

- a. The name of the largest city (appears first in title).
- b. The name of each additional city with at least 250,000 population or with at least 100,000 persons working within its limits.
- c. The names of additional cities, provided each is one-third as large as the largest central city.
- d. A maximum of three city names will be included.

7. Primary Areas and Consolidated Areas.

- a. A Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) is a "greater" area (population of 1 million or more) which has qualifying primary metropolitan statistical areas.
- b. A Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) is an area within a CMSA which meets commuting, total population, and percentage-urban requirements.
- c. A Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is a qualifying area with a population less than 1 million, or a qualifying area of more than one million within which there are no qualifying component areas.

8. PMSA and CMSA Titles

- a. PMSA titles will consist of the names of up to three central cities or up to three counties in the PMSA, but not combinations of the two.
- b. CMSA titles will include up to three names, the first of which must be the name of the largest central city in the area.
- c. Local opinion will be considered.
- d. Certain existing SMSAs titled with city names will probably change to county names when they become PMSAs.

9. Loss of Designation

Previously designated metropolitan areas will not be dropped simply because their populations do not meet the new criteria, provided they did qualify for recognition under the criteria in effect at the time they were established. Additionally, under the new standards, abolition of a duly constituted MSA is unlikely to occur, but merger with an adjacent area will occur once census data indicate that it should take place under the standards. A county may be transferred to a different area immediately upon evidence from census data that this is called for, but in cases where the transfer to a different area would be based on a small difference in the county's commuting rates to the two sets of central counties (5 percentage points or less) local opinion will be taken into account before making a reassignment of the county.

APPENDIX B: Selected Publications

DIVISION OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH

New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

Tel: (609)-292-
EXT.

- X-2658 Affirmative Action data packages. Annual. Contains labor force and employment data by sex and race for counties.
- X-7376 Annual Planning Information. Annual. Presents general information and regularly published material on economic conditions, including labor supply and demand, for New Jersey's 15 labor areas.
- X-7376 Area Wage Surveys. Periodic. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics data on earnings for selected occupations and industries is presented for the U.S. and major metropolitan areas.
- X-2673 Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed. Monthly. Contains data on statewide monthly changes in the unemployment insurance program. The report shows characteristics of claimants in the regular unemployment insurance program and includes the number of unemployed in selected industries, and the number of unemployed by age, sex, and race.
- X-0076 Construction, In Excess of \$500,000, Authorized by Building Permits. Monthly. Reflects residential, industrial, and commercial authorizations. Data include name of owner or builder, county and municipality of issuance, kind of building, estimated cost, and public/private funding.
- X-0076 County Data Summary. Annual. Contains a digest of selected social and economic statistics for counties. Included are data on population, income, vital statistics, covered employment, bank deposits, etc.
- X-2464 County Economic Profiles. Periodic. Series contains county reports with a wide range of data and analysis on economic structure. (Incomplete series.)
- X-0076 County Total Resident Population Estimated by Age, Race, and Sex, (July 1). Experimental, unpublished data from the U. S. Dept. of Commerce is presented for counties and state along with explanations regarding use of data.
- X-2609 Covered Employment Trends. Annual. Presents data on employment covered by the New Jersey Unemployment Compensation Law. Data include county trends, quarterly wages paid by industry by county, statewide size distribution of liable employing units, covered jobs and wages paid by industry. Labor area and municipal information are included.
- X-7567 Employment and the Economy. Monthly. Contains information on hours and earning of New Jersey workers, labor turnover estimates, labor force estimates and nonagricultural wage and salary data for the state's labor market areas (15). Also included are estimates of accessions,

- EXT. separations and quits among selected manufacturing industries.
- X-2661 Job Guides. Periodic. This series of pamphlets describes the duties, pay and levels of entry for over 100 job categories.
- X-0076 Historical Population Estimates by Municipality for New Jersey: 1971-1974. Corrected estimates form a consistent series from 1970 and link with 1975+ data in more current state population estimates.
- 984-0165 Hours and Earnings of Production Workers. Monthly. Estimates for selected industry groups for average weekly earnings are presented for New Jersey and its labor market areas.
- X-0076 New Jersey Population Trends: 1790-1970. Population, population distributions and densities, rates of population change are presented with sections on nation, region, state, county, and municipality.
- X-0076 New Jersey Residential Building Permits. Monthly; annual. Summarizes residential building activity. Data include number of dwelling units authorized, cost estimates, demolitions authorized, and average construction costs.
- X-0076 New Jersey Revised Total and Interim Age and Sex Population Projections, July 1, 1980-2000. A two part report containing: (1) five year intervals of projections developed for four models; (2) age, sex projections using the demographic-economic O.D.E.A. model from Part I. Methodology is outlined for these state and county projections.
- X-8999 New Jersey Work Stoppages. Annual. Presents data on the number of stoppages, workers involved, issue involved, duration and mediating agency for the state and SMSAs.
- X-1859 Occupational Employment Projections. Periodic. Presents actual data for 1970 and 1974, plus projections for 470 selected occupational classifications for the state and labor market areas.
- X-0076 Per Capita Money Income for New Jersey. U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates reprinted, with estimates shown for earlier years: average amount per person of total money income received during a calendar year for all persons living in a given municipality or county.
- X-0076 Personal Income for United States, New Jersey, and Counties: Selected Years 1929-1978. A two part report containing: (1) personal income 1958-1978, personal tax and nontax payments 1948-1977, and disposable personal income 1958-1977 for the United States and New Jersey; (2) personal income 1929-1977 for the United States, New Jersey and counties - benchmark revisions not incorporated into local area estimates 1958-1968 in Part II.
- X-0076 Population Estimates for New Jersey. Annual. Estimates of total population for all municipalities and counties in New Jersey as of July 1 each year. Methodology included along with data from the 1970 census and previous year revised estimates.

EXT:

(State Data Center) N.J. Newsletter: Population and Census. Bi-monthly. Updates of programs or actions relating to the New Jersey State Data Center, the decennial census, and U.S. Census Bureau programs, products or services.

X-0076

Various Draft Reports - Decennial Census. Topics include population density, age groups, race, household formation, education, mobility and migration, occupational employment, etc.

X-0076

APPENDIX C: STATE DATA CENTER CONTACTS

Coordinating Agency

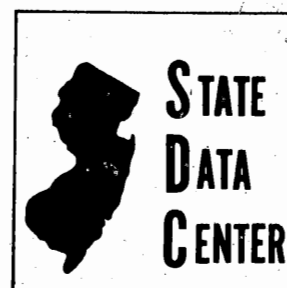
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis
Division of Planning and Research
Department of Labor and Industry
C N 388
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
Contacts: Connie O. Hughes
Mary Ann Reed

Primary Participants

New Jersey State Library
185 West State Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
Contact: Beverly Railsback
(609) 292-6220

Rutgers University Computer Center
CCIS - Hill Center
Busch Campus
Piscataway, New Jersey 08854
Contact: Jane Wolin
(201) 932-2483

Princeton University Computer Center
87 Prospect Avenue
Princeton, New Jersey 08540
Contact: Judith Rowe
(609) 452-6052



APPENDIX C: (CONTINUED)

County Affiliates

Atlantic County Planning Board

Fred Mc Camic (609) 345-6700

Bergen County Planning Board

Jim Hulsizer (201) 646-2896

Burlington County Planning Board

A. Jerome Walnut (609) 261-5061

Camden County Planning Board

Tom Chamberlin (609) 757-8620

Cape May County Planning Board

Ed Filipski (609) 465-7111

Cumberland County Planning Board

Carl Holm (609) 451-8000

Essex County Planning Board

Nicholas Koval (201) 751-7300

Gloucester County Planning Board

Robert L. Broughton (609) 881-1200

Hudson County Planning Board

Lawrence Campagna (201) 792-3737

Hunterdon County Planning

John Kellogg (201) 788-1490

Mercer County Planning Board

Curtis Kitchen (609) 989-6546

Middlesex County Planning Board

Lou Mattei (201) 745-3062

Monmouth County Planning Board

Jack Rosenberg (201) 431-7460

Morris County Planning Board

Raymond Zabihach (201) 285-6183

Ocean County Planning Board

Jack Vogel (201) 244-2121

Passic County Planning Board

Elizabeth Newton (201) 881-4490

Salem County Planning Board

Charles Munyon (609) 935-7510

Somerset County Library

Carol Kolb (201) 725-4700

Sussex County Planning Board

Lou Budd (201) 383-2820

Union County Planning Board

Joyce Garry (201) 527-4233

Warren County Planning Board

Benard Rooney (201) 475-5361

FEDERAL DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES IN NEW JERSEY

OCTOBER 1980

**State of New Jersey
Bureau of Law & General Reference
Division of the State Library, Archives & History
Department of Education**

Federal depository libraries are located in 16 of the 21 counties in New Jersey. These libraries receive a wide variety of documents on deposit from the federal government. The documents are generally available for use in the libraries during the usual hours of library operation.

The five counties without a federal depository library are Cape May, Hunterdon, Somerset, Salem and Sussex. Because all libraries in New Jersey are part of a library network, citizens in areas without a federal depository are able to gain access to federal documents and information such as census data and economic statistics through their local library. While no library receives all federal documents, most documents not in a particular library are available through the library network and interlibrary loan.

Newark Public Library
5 Washington Street
Newark, NJ 07102
Social Science
(201) 733-7782
NJ Reference
(201) 733-7775

New Jersey State Library
185 West State Street
Trenton, NJ 08625
(609) 292-6220

SELECTIVE DEPOSITORIES

Atlantic County

Stockton State College Library
Pomona, NJ 08240
(609) 652-1776 X266

Bergen County

Fairleigh Dickinson University
Messler Library
Montross Avenue
Rutherford, NJ 07070
(201) 933-5000 X363

Fairleigh Dickinson University
Teaneck-Hackensack Campus Libraries
1000 River Road
Teaneck, NJ 07666
(201) 692-2290

Johnson Free Public Library
275 Moore Street
Hackensack, NJ 07601
(201) 343-4169

Ramapo College Library
Box 542
505 Ramapo Valley Road
Mahwah, NJ 07430
(201) 825-2800

Burlington County

Burlington County College Library
Pemberton-Browns Mills Road
Pemberton, NJ 08068
(609) 894-9311 X482

Burlington County Library
Woodlane Road
Mount Holly, NJ 08060
(609) 267-9660

Camden County

Rutgers University
Camden College Library
300 N. Fourth Street
Camden, NJ 08102
(609) 757-6034

Rutgers University
School of Law Library
5th and Penn Streets
Camden, NJ 08102
(609) 757-6171

Cape May County

None

Cumberland County

Cumberland County Library
800 East Commerce Street
Bridgeton, NJ 08302
(609) 455-0080

Essex County

Free Public Library of Bloomfield
90 Broad Street
Bloomfield, NJ 07003
(201) 429-9292 X27

East Orange Public Library
21 South Arlington Avenue
East Orange, NJ 07018
(201) 266-5629/5612

Free Public Library of Irvington
Civic Square
Irvington, NJ 07111
(201) 372-6400

Montclair State College
Harry S. Sprague Library
Upper Montclair, NJ 07043
(201) 893-4291

Rutgers University
John Cotton Dana Library
185 University Avenue
Newark, NJ 07102
(201) 648-5900

Rutgers University
School of Law Library
15 Washington Street
Newark, NJ 07102
Reference (201) 648-5675
Documents (201) 648-5967

Seton Hall University
McLaughlin Library
South Orange, NJ 07079
(201) 762-9000 X276

Seton Hall University
School of Law Library
1111 Raymond Blvd.
Newark, N.J. 07102
(201)-642-8550

Gloucester County

Glassboro State College
Savitz Learning Resource Center
Glassboro, NJ 08028
(609) 445-6317

Hudson County

Bayonne Free Public Library
697 Avenue C
Bayonne, NJ 07002
(201) 858-6980

Jersey City Public Library
472 Jersey Avenue
Jersey City, NJ 07302
(201) 547-4517

Jersey City State College
Forrest A. Irwin Library
2039 Kennedy Boulevard
Jersey City, NJ 07305
(201) 547-3518

Hunterdon County

None

Mercer County

Princeton University Library
Princeton, NJ 08544
Reference (609) 452-3180
Documents (609) 452-3178

Rider College Library
2083 Lawrenceville Road
Lawrenceville, NJ 08648
(609) 896-5115

Trenton Free Public Library
120 Academy Street
Trenton, NJ 08608
(609) 392-7188 X36/37

Middlesex County

Free Public Library of Woodbridge
George Frederick Plaza
Woodbridge, NJ 07095
(201) 634-4450

East Brunswick Public Library
2 Jean Walling Civic Center
East Brunswick, NJ 08816
(201) 254-1220

New Brunswick Free Public Library
60 Livingston Avenue
New Brunswick, NJ 08901
(201) 745-5175

Rutgers University
Alexander Library
College Avenue
New Brunswick, NJ 08901
Documents (201) 932-7526
Reference (201) 932-7509

Monmouth County

Monmouth County Library
Eastern Branch
New Jersey Highway 35
Shrewsbury, NJ 07701
(201) 842-5995

Monmouth College
Guggenheim Memorial Library
West Long Branch, NJ 07764
(201) 222-6600 X251

Morris County

Drew University
Rose Memorial Library
36 Madison Avenue
Madison, NJ 07940
(201) 377-3000 X480

County College of Morris
Library Learning Resources Center
Route 10 & Center Grove Road
Dover, NJ 07801
(201) 361-5000 X478

College of St. Elizabeth
Mahoney Library
Convent Station, NJ 07961
(201) 539-1600 X373

Ocean County

Ocean County College
Learning Resources Center
College Drive
Toms River, NJ
Reference (201) 255-4000 X385
Documents (201) 255-4298

Passaic County

Passaic Public Library
195 Gregory Avenue
Passaic, NJ 07055
(201) 779-0474

Wayne Public Library
475 Valley Road
Wayne, NJ 07470
(201) 694-4272

Salem County

None

Somerset County

None

Sussex County

None

Union County

Free Public Library of Elizabeth
11 South Broad Street
Elizabeth, NJ 07202
(201) 354-6060 X851

Kean College of New Jersey
Nancy Thompson Library
Box 411, Morris Avenue
Union, NJ 07083
(201) 527-2112

Plainfield Public Library
8th St. at Park Avenue
Plainfield, NJ 07060
(201) 757-1111

Warren County

Phillipsburg Free Public Library
200 Frost Avenue
Phillipsburg, NJ 08865
(201) 454-3712
Toll free (800) 452-9182

APPENDIX D: Census Bureau Regional Contacts.

AREA I:

New York Regional Census Bureau Office
26 Federal Plaza
Rm. 37-130
New York, NY 10007

Data User Services Officer: Jeffrey Hall 212/264-4730

AREA II:

Philadelphia Regional Census Bureau Office
600 Arch Street
Rm. 9244
Philadelphia, PA 19106

Data User Services Officer: David Lewis 215/597-8314

**AREA II: PHILADELPHIA
OFFICE**



AREA I: NEW YORK OFFICE